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# WAR DEPARTMENT

## Annual Reports, 1911

(IN FOUR VOLUMES)

### Volume IV

*Reports of the*

CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

*Acts of the*

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE



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# ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1911.

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Chief of Staff.  
The Adjutant General.  
Inspector General.  
Judge Advocate General.  
Quartermaster General.  
Commissary General  
Surgeon General.  
Paymaster General.  
Chief of Ordnance.  
Chief Signal Officer.  
Chief of Coast Artillery.

**Volume II.....**Chief of Engineers (without Appendices).

**Volume III.....**Division and Department Commanders:

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Department of the Lakes.  
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**REPORT OF THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF  
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# REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, November 30, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the past year:

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

### LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION, AND THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

#### ELECTION OF DELEGATES AND COMMISSIONERS.

The only legislation enacted by Congress during the last two sessions directly affecting the civil government of the Philippine Islands was an act amending the act of June 14, 1910, covering the election and terms of office of the members of the Philippine Assembly and the Resident Commissioners to the United States, and providing for their quadrennial election instead of biennial, as heretofore. The change in the term of Resident Commissioners will permit the members of the insular legislature to participate in the election of the commissioners who are representing them in sentiment and policy, while quadrennial elections will save time and money for the people and government of the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Legislature has also now passed an act providing that the next general election for provincial and municipal officials shall be held on the first Tuesday in June, 1912, and quadrennially thereafter, with terms of office to commence from October 16 following the election. This date not only falls during the most comfortable season of the year, but is popularly significant in Philippine history as the anniversary of the date on which Secretary of War (now President) Taft opened the first Philippine Assembly.

#### LEGISLATION NOT FINALLY ACTED UPON.

A number of the bills affecting the Philippines introduced during the last Congress and the first session of the present Congress without reaching the stage of final action are important to the development of the islands and early legislative action thereon is desirable. These include provisions for—

1. Increase of amount of land that may be homesteaded from 16 hectares (39.5 acres) to 50 hectares (123.5 acres) and the amount

of land that may be sold to an individual from 16 hectares to 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres), and authority to give free title to those who have occupied lands, within the limit of 50 hectares, for five years and cultivated it for three years prior to filing petition for title. There are some 60,000,000 acres of public lands in the Philippines, 20,000,000 of which are classed as agricultural lands. One immediate need of the islands is agricultural development. A wise regard for the future dictates restraint in the allotment of land, but the future plainly is not to be benefited by a total neglect of the present, and experience has shown that the existing authority is insufficient to encourage settlement and cultivation to the extent essential to present material progress. The proposed limit is well within the bounds of safety and is fully warranted by the amount of public lands awaiting disposition. This does not affect the amount of public lands that may now be sold to a corporation or association, though it is believed that even this limit, 1,024 hectares (2,530.3 acres), might wisely be reasonably increased.

2. Amendment of existing law to admit the filing of more than one mining claim on the same vein or lode by the same persons, corporation, or association; to facilitate the taking up of claims for placer mining or mines under water; and to extend the time for development of coal claims from one year to three years. There are undoubtedly mineral possibilities in the Philippines, how great is unknown and probably undiscoverable under the present restrictions. In nearly all cases such traces as have been found are in wild and inaccessible parts, and the expense attached to transportation, even if found in paying quantities, is too great in the general case to warrant mining operations on any important scale under the limitations now imposed. As in the case of other public lands, it is believed that possible present prosperity should not altogether be sacrificed to the future.

3. Increase in limit of bonded indebtedness for public works. The act of February 6, 1905, limited the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government for public works to \$5,000,000. This limit has been reached through three issues of bonds, the proceeds of which have been wisely expended in important public improvements. Much remains to be done that can not be economically undertaken from the ordinary insular revenues, and the importance of the work both in the future and the present as well as the excellent financial condition of the insular government warrants legislative authority for the increased bonded indebtedness desired. The safeguards provided are sufficient to permit this limit to be extended to \$15,000,000 with entire safety.

4. Admission to citizenship in the Philippine Islands. Section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, known as the organic act of the Philippine Islands, defines citizens of the Philippine Islands as "all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto," and thus by its terms excludes from citizenship those inhabitants temporarily absent from the islands on April 11, 1899, as well as their children. That those Filipinos thus unintentionally excluded should be admitted to citizenship seems plain; but

I believe that legislation in this respect should go farther, as has been previously recommended and included in a bill before Congress, and should permit certain desirable classes of aliens residing permanently in the Philippines to become citizens thereof, and thus entitled to certain legal privileges restricted to citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands. Since it is not desired to confer United States citizenship nor to make it easier for aliens to become citizens of the United States, it would seem that the necessary authority in this matter might well be vested, with reasonable limitation, in the Philippine Legislature. The limitation suggested by the Philippine Commission is that the legislature may not admit as citizens of the Philippine Islands any persons, other than natives of the insular possessions of the United States, who may not, under the laws of the United States, be naturalized as citizens thereof. I concur in this recommendation.

#### **FRIAR LANDS.**

The investigation by a committee of Congress of the bureau of lands of the Philippine Government having developed a difference of opinion among the members of the committee concerning the legality and propriety of selling unoccupied tracts of the friars' estates in larger areas than authorized by law in the case of public lands in the Philippines, the Philippine Government, under advice of the Secretary of War, refrained from any further sales in excess of the limits fixed for the public lands. This suspension of its right, under the law as interpreted by all authorities that have passed upon it, is still in force awaiting the will of Congress, in case it is desired by that body to take definite action in the matter. It is important to remember, however, that these lands unless sold must become a heavy financial drain on the Philippine Government. I believe they should be disposed of as early as possible to their tenants where occupied, but when unoccupied to whatever purchasers may be interested and in such areas as the interests of all concerned demand. The restricted amount of these lands available for sale in comparison with the area of public lands in the Philippines upon which a limit is fixed by Congress makes their disposition of little importance, so far as the general question is concerned, but in view of what they mean in the way of increasing debt to the Philippine Government, early disposition is a matter of serious importance to the Government itself. Moreover, the pressing need in the Philippines, not only for the present but the future, is encouragement to industrial development. These lands when unoccupied, if disposed of as suggested, may to this extent afford some such encouragement to capital without in any way threatening exploitation of the islands for the benefit of American or other capitalists. Unless, therefore, Congress desires to restrict the sale of these lands, I believe no further obstacle should be put in the way of the exercise by the Philippine Government of the right it believes now legally to exist.

**PUBLIC ORDER.**

Peace and public order have been preserved throughout the year in the archipelago. Some of the last of the bandit leaders have been arrested or killed while resisting capture, which has helped to bring this particular cause of unrest still nearer to its inevitable end. The constabulary has proved itself equal to all emergencies in the suppression of lawlessness and has maintained the efficiency that has marked its development in past years. Credit, as always, is due in just proportion for this to the officers of the Army detailed for duty in the higher offices of this body, but it should not be forgotten that the experience gained by these officers and their additional value to the Army by reason of this experience and the extensive knowledge gained thereby of the islands and their people more than repays not only these officers but the Army for the sacrifices made.

**RAILROADS.****THE MANILA RAILROAD CO.**

Progress in the northern (unguaranteed) and southern (guaranteed) lines of Luzon continued in the construction work along the approved routes and in surveying and locating new extensions and branches recently authorized.

*Northern lines.*—The Dagupan and San Fernando extension is nearly completed and is in full commercial operation to Aringay.

The branch of the main line from Paniqui to Tayug has been extended to Bued and Rosales, and there is but little more construction necessary to complete this line and put it in operation its entire length.

*Southern lines.*—The line south from Manila to Cavite and Naic is complete to Calibuyo, within a very short distance of Naic, and construction is progressing well. The line is open to commercial operations to Cavite and in construction operation as far as built.

The Manila-Batangas line has been completed and is in full commercial operation. The extension from Batangas northwest to Bauan is in progress.

From the main line from Manila to Batangas a branch is being built from Calamba to Santa Cruz, Magdalena, and Pansanjan. This line is complete to Manual, nearly to Magdalena, and a considerable portion of this mileage is in operation. This line should be completed in the near future.

Another branch line from the Batangas road is to extend from Luta to Lucena. This line has been completed to Macampo near San Pablo. A further extension of this line has been authorized from Lucena southeast to connect with the line in Camarines Sur and Albay from Nueva Caceres to Lagonoy, Albay, Legaspi, and Tabaco. This connecting link has been surveyed its entire length and a route recommended with alternate routes for portions of the distance, but has not yet been definitely located and approved. It will be about 137 miles in length and connect with the line in the southern provinces about seven miles north of Nueva Caceres.

## THE PHILIPPINE RAILWAY CO.

**Panay.**—As reported last year, the trunk line across the island from Iloilo to Capiz was completed and placed in construction operation on August 28, 1910. Little additional tracklaying has been done since except on sidings, and the work this year has been confined to improvement of the right of way by ballasting, strengthening embankments, completing stations, and replacing temporary bridges with permanent structures. The line is nearly 73 miles in length, and is now in full commercial operation.

**Cebu.**—The mileage of railroad in operation on this island at the close of the fiscal year 1910 was nearly 60 miles, and no additional mileage has been constructed during the fiscal year just passed.

**Negros.**—Railroad building on this island is still in abeyance and no definite time for beginning operations has been fixed.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Reports covering the operations of the postal savings bank for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, show continued increase in the number of depositors and in the volume of business transacted, while the growth in the proportion of Filipino accounts from 65 per cent to 80 per cent of the total indicates that the institution is fulfilling its fundamental purpose. The following tables show the business status of the bank and its growth during the fiscal year:

*Number of open accounts on June 30, 1911.*

	Total number of accounts.	Per cent of total.
Americans.....	4,388	15.23
Filipinos.....	23,174	80.45
Europeans.....	679	2.36
Asiatics.....	504	1.75
Societies.....	59	.21
Total.....	28,804	100

*Comparative statement, 1910-1911.*

	June 30, 1910.	June 30, 1911.	Gain during year.
Number of accounts standing open.....	13,102	28,804	<sup>1</sup> 120
Net deposits.....	P1,679,246.35	P2,099,474.49	P420,228.14
Total banks in operation.....	293	414	121

<sup>1</sup> Per cent.

## PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

## SILVER COINAGE.

During the fiscal year P647,000 in Philippine silver coin were shipped to the San Francisco Mint for recoinage under the act of Congress approved July 23, 1906. The total silver shipped for



1924 155.00  
 1925 140.50  
 1926 140.50  
 1927 122.50  
 1928 127.37

1929 155.00

The following is a list of the bonds issued by the Government of the Philippines for the purpose of providing for the construction of a water and sewerage system in the City of Manila:

The bonds were issued by the Philippine National Bank, acting as the agent of the Government, for the purpose of providing for the construction of a water and sewerage system in the City of Manila. The bonds were issued in 1911, and the principal and interest were guaranteed by the Government of the Philippines.

The bonds were issued for the purpose of providing for the construction of a water and sewerage system in the City of Manila. The bonds were issued in 1911, and the principal and interest were guaranteed by the Government of the Philippines. The bonds were issued for the purpose of providing for the construction of a water and sewerage system in the City of Manila.

	Amount	Interest	Due
Land-purchase bonds, 4 per cent.....	77,000.00	1924	1928
Public works and improvements bonds, 4 per cent.....	1,000.00	1925	1926
Do.....	1,000.00	1926	1928
Do.....	1,000.00	1927	1929
City of Manila sewer and waterworks bonds, 4 per cent.....	1,000.00	1925	1926
Do.....	1,000.00	1927	1928
Do.....	1,000.00	1928	1929
City of Cebu sewer and waterworks bonds, 4 per cent.....	125,000	1922	1924
Total.....	16,125,000		

# PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

During the fiscal year the bureau received from the Philippine 1,018 purchase requisitions by mail and 101 requisitions against 972 and 119, respectively, for the previous year. The amount expended by the bureau for supplies bought for the Philippines for expense of purchase, shipment, etc., \$904,799.66, against \$447.74 for the preceding year.

Requisitions for supplies received by the bureau from the Philippines and also from Porto Rico are executed through the agency of the bureau maintained in New York City, as detailed in previous reports. That agency also purchases such supplies as are needed by the general receiver of Dominican customs.

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements of Philippine revenues by the disbursing agent of the bureau for the fiscal year were \$2,116,441.73, and the total disbursements from May 20, 1901, the date of the inauguration of the disbursing office, to June 30, 1911, amount to \$39,265,337.68.

#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Quarterly Summary of Philippine Commerce has been published throughout the year, giving the current foreign trade movement by countries and commodities in comparison with previous periods. Revised and amplified import and export schedules were submitted to the insular collector and monthly reports have been received thereunder from July, 1910, making possible the presentation in the April-June issue of the summary the trade of the islands for the year in greater detail than ever before. The more complete information furnished is especially shown in the case of the large cotton goods trade, which has thus far yielded the greatest results to the American exporter under the operation of free trade, but other important new details concerning both imports and exports are to be found in the amplified data.

The total exports for the year amounted to \$39,778,629 and maintained substantially the high record established in 1910. Imports reached the unprecedented value of \$49,833,722, but this amount is not fully comparable with the smaller totals of previous years, since it includes imports of Government supplies and railway supplies heretofore entitled to free entry and excluded from the corresponding totals for previous years. The free-entry privilege extended to these supplies under previous tariffs made possible the identification and practical exclusion of this large and not strictly commercial element, but upon the establishment of free trade with the United States and the imposition of duties on Government supplies from other countries, the effective identification of all these imports became impossible. In the above import total for 1911 is included consignments from the United States to the value of \$4,532,379 made direct to supply officers of the United States Army and the Navy and of the insular government, and railway free-entry imports under provisions of act 1566 of the Philippine Commission to the value of \$314,965, as well as an unknown volume of railway supplies from the United States and of Government supplies, both foreign and American, not directly consigned, but which should also be excluded in order to make the figures comparable with those of previous years.

## IMPORTS.

Imports for fiscal years from 1899 to 1911, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Fiscal years.	From—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1899 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,150,613	\$11,962,397	\$13,113,010
1900.....	1,657,701	18,943,735	20,601,436
1901.....	2,855,685	27,423,721	30,279,406
1902.....	4,035,243	28,106,599	32,141,842
1903.....	3,944,098	29,027,784	32,971,882
1904.....	4,633,216	28,587,545	33,220,761
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266
1907.....	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855
1908.....	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357
1909.....	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397
1910.....	10,775,301	26,292,339	37,067,630
1911 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722

<sup>1</sup> Aug. 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Figures include Government supplies and railway free entries.

Cotton and manufactures were imported to a value of \$10,395,480 and constituted 20 per cent of all imports. The United States repeated the large gains of 1910 and was foremost contributor, with a total of \$4,192,849. British goods, after a conspicuous lead throughout American occupation, took second rank, with a value of \$3,523,224. The cotton trade with countries other than the United States was as a whole somewhat smaller than in 1910. Imports of cattle greatly increased in 1911 and amounted to \$1,490,550, as compared with \$871,966 in the previous year. What has heretofore been largely a beef cattle trade for slaughter at Manila was supplemented by draft animals, and heavy shipments of carabao were brought into the islands, chiefly through the port of Iloilo, adjacent to the leading sugar producing section, where active development of the industry is in progress. Fresh beef imports amounted to \$851,200, largely for Army supply, and came almost wholly from Australia, as in the past; but the bulk of the cattle trade—both beef and draft—was with the French East Indies, and quarantine regulations are given as the cause of the loss of the market by China after a practical monopoly in earlier years. The material increase in imports of rice, which has been a feature of recent years, continued in 1911, and the quantity was larger than in any year since 1905. The value of these imports was \$6,560,630, or \$1,238,668 more than in 1910, while the low price prevailing during that year was not maintained, but steadily increased and showed a substantial advance at the close of 1911. Wheat flour was also imported in larger quantities, but in consequence of lower prices the value of \$1,422,279 was somewhat less than in 1910. While this was largely American flour, the Australian product maintained a competition of some importance in spite of the tariff handicap. Imports of iron and steel and manufactures amounted to \$5,887,185, and in the two and a half million increase Government supplies were a factor of some importance. The United States furnished a value of \$3,909,519, the United Kingdom \$965,982, and Germany \$514,407. Imports of coal amounted to \$1,548,437, and in the

material increase for the year are included Navy coal from the United States, Army contracts from Japan, and Insular Government supplies from Australia. A million-dollar illuminating-oil trade was supplied to the extent of \$857,395 by the United States, with reduced competition from the Sumatra product. The value of all imports from the United States was \$19,483,658, or practically 40 per cent of the total trade. In addition to this there was imported from Hawaii a value of \$335,183, made up chiefly of sugar-mill machinery and partly of coffee, which under free-trade conditions is supplanting the Java product.

## EXPORTS.

Exports for the fiscal years from 1899 to 1911, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Fiscal years.	To—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1899 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3,540,394	\$8,826,018	\$12,366,412
1900.....	3,522,160	16,228,008	19,751,068
1901.....	2,572,021	20,642,927	23,214,948
1902.....	7,691,743	16,235,986	23,927,679
1903.....	13,863,059	19,256,940	33,119,999
1904.....	11,102,775	19,147,852	30,250,627
1905.....	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906.....	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907.....	12,079,304	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908.....	10,323,333	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909.....	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910.....	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911.....	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629

<sup>1</sup> Aug. 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

In the export total of \$39,778,629 for the year manila hemp retained its foremost place, but declined both in actual value and relative importance in the face of substantial gains by copra and sugar, each of which established new high-record values in 1911. The cigar trade suffered a heavy decline from the very abnormal figures created by the first year of free access to the American market, though exports were still much in excess of those of earlier years, while foreign sales of leaf tobacco were unusually large. Exports of hemp were 163,033 long tons, valued at \$16,141,340. There was a decline of 5,000 tons from the unprecedented figures of 1910, as well as a further reduction of \$5 per ton from the low average price of the previous year, which resulted in a smaller return to the hemp industry by \$1,263,582. The close approximation in price between fair current hemp and sisal, which was a feature of the American fiber market coincident with the abnormally large exports to the United States in 1910, was not maintained in 1911, and with the widening difference in prices there were larger purchases of the cheaper Mexican fiber, with a corresponding decline in exports of hemp to the United States. A higher average price prevailed for such exports as went to the American market, but this failed to offset the heavy reduction in quantity from 97,737 to 65,494 tons, and the value of \$7,410,373 was the smallest credited to the United States for hemp since the establishment of the direct hemp trade by the act of March 8, 1902.

Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 56,263 to 76,771 tons, but were at a materially reduced price, and averaged \$25 per ton below those to the American market. Copra exports were 113,775 long tons, valued at \$9,899,457. The increase in quantity was nominal, but the price received was higher, and this important staple added three-quarters of a million dollars to its steadily increasing prominence in the export resources of the islands. The value of these shipments to the United States more than doubled and amounted to \$1,030,481, but the French lead in this trade continued, with purchases that amounted to \$6,140,343. The encouragement given to the sugar industry by free access to the American market and the favorable price received in 1910 was followed by an increase in exports from 125,699 to 147,016 long tons; 126,889 tons went to the United States and 20,127 tons to other countries—almost entirely to the China-Hongkong market. Though the price average was slightly less, the value of the trade for the year was \$8,014,360, or about \$1,000,000 more than in 1910. The proportion to the United States was somewhat larger than in the first year of free trade, but even on the basis of total exports not half of the limit fixed by Congress has yet been reached. The great stimulus given to the cigar industry in 1910 by the opening of the American market was not maintained, and exports to the United States, which amounted to 83,931,000 in that year, declined to 22,974,000 in 1911. Exports to other countries also declined to a nominal extent, and the total for the year of 132,217,000, valued at \$1,700,712, resulted in a reduced trade return of \$1,272,918. Regulations that were inaugurated to improve the quality of exports to the American market and correct the unfavorable impression created by earlier shipments resulted in a materially higher average price in 1911, while improved trade was the indication toward the end of the year. Reduced demand for leaf in the cigar industry was attended by larger exports and at lower prices than in 1910, which resulted in a net gain of \$223,248 in exports of unmanufactured tobacco. Of the total of 27,436,494 pounds, valued at \$1,842,992, Spain and other European countries took practically the whole. Free trade proved no inducement, and shipments to the United States amounted to only 9,720 pounds. Among the minor products of the islands maguay was marketed in larger quantity, but at a lower price, and yielded \$254,053; a three hundred thousand dollar hat trade became more distinctly American; and exports of shells reached the unusual value of \$274,540. Larger shipments of sugar and copra were not sufficient to offset the heavy shrinkage in the American demand for hemp and cigars, in consequence of which exports to the United States declined about \$2,000,000. Total exports to the United States amounted to \$16,716,956, in addition to which there were exports to Hawaii to the value of \$96,908, made up almost wholly of cigars.

#### INSULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following comparative statement of insular receipts and disbursements of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of all items of a refundable character, covers the fiscal years ended June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1911, expressed in United States currency:

	Fiscal year 1910.	Fiscal year 1911.
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Balances from prior years.....	\$5,857,642.08	\$6,398,493.56
Revenues:		
Customs.....	7,854,887.83	8,272,897.78
Internal.....	3,719,766.19	4,134,876.06
Miscellaneous.....	431,952.86	315,486.38
Total revenues.....	12,006,606.88	12,722,760.22
Other receipts.....	509,828.12	54,887.62
Supplies.....		2,755,431.08
Total credits.....	18,374,077.08	21,931,572.48
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Expenditures:		
Bureaus and offices.....	8,279,943.22	8,318,051.56
Miscellaneous.....	899,334.37	718,232.32
Fixed charges.....	1,278,469.06	1,009,399.01
Aid to provinces.....	109,926.12	143,299.50
Public works.....	1,405,762.16	2,899,577.16
Total expenditures.....	11,973,434.93	13,688,559.55
Other disbursements.....	2,148.59	
Surplus:		
Cash.....	5,224,149.68	3,933,338.09
Supplies.....		2,755,431.08
Other.....	1,174,343.88	1,554,243.16
Total debits.....	18,374,077.08	21,931,572.48

**FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

During the past year Filipino students have been in attendance at the following institutions:

Manhattan, Kans.: Kansas State Agricultural College.....	1	Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University.....	3
Chicago, Illinois:		New York, N. Y.: Columbia University.....	1
University of Chicago.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.: Drexel Institute..	1
Northwestern University Medical School.....	1	Boston, Mass.: Harvard University..	1
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	1	Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.....	2
Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois...	3	Cloquett, Minn.: Studying paper making in mill.....	1
Angola, Ind.: Tri-State College.....	1		
Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University..	1		
Geneva, N. Y.: Public school.....	1	Total.....	19

In addition to these 19 students there were allowed to remain in self-supporting positions 2 as civil engineers, 1 as textile engineer, 1 as electrical engineer, 1 as mechanical engineer, 1 as architect, and 1 medical student remained an additional year at his own expense, and 1 student was employed as clerk in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The courses pursued were as follows:

Architecture.....	1	Forestry.....	1
Arts and science.....	2	Mechanical Engineering.....	2
Civil engineering.....	5	Medicine.....	3
Elementary.....	1	Teaching.....	3
Paper making.....	1		

On July 6, 1910, there were 28 Government students under the supervision of this office. Since that time one student has been appointed and 18 have returned to the islands because of the completion of their courses or expiration of appointment. Of those returned 3 received degrees in medicine, 4 in civil engineering, 1 in electrical engineering, 2 in mechanical engineering, 1 in civil engineering in

architecture, while 1 received the degree of bachelor of arts, 1 the degree of bachelor of science in education, and 1 the degree of bachelor of science in horticulture and a degree as master of forestry.

There are now in the United States 11 students, 4 of whom are receiving no assistance from the Government. Of these latter 1 graduate in teaching is remaining in the United States at his own expense in order to obtain a master's degree and 1 graduate in civil engineering is remaining in a self-supporting position to obtain practical experience, and 1 is employed as clerk in the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Nearly all of the students will complete their work next year.

The conduct of the students during the year has been satisfactory and their health, with one exception, good. The scholastic work of the students has also been satisfactory with one exception, and the Government has been favored with the continued cooperation and assistance of the many institutions where the students are located.

This bureau has continued in charge of a number of private students and has extended aid and counsel to others.

### PORTO RICO.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The notable progress, commercial and industrial, made in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910, not only continued but increased during the year just passed. The governor of Porto Rico says of this period in his last annual report:

At its close a greater degree of prosperity existed among the people than at any previous time; every industry was active and prosperous, furnishing employment for all who sought it.

Prosperity in Porto Rico is mainly dependent, of course, upon agriculture, and in this field largely upon sugar, tobacco, coffee, and fruits. The production of all of these except coffee was notably increased during the year. Even coffee, which has never fully recovered from the effects of the hurricane of 1899 and the low price prevailing since, received a strong impetus during the last year, and though the quantity produced was less than in some of the years past, the better prices prevailing resulted in considerably increased benefits to the producers and encouraged them to improve and extend their estates. The production of fruit for export was increased during the last year about one-third, the total shipments reaching in value over \$2,000,000, a matter worth note since this is practically a new industry in Porto Rico, dating as a fact of commercial importance from 1903. In tobacco and sugar, the two leading industries in the island, notable increase during the year is recorded. About 25 per cent of the tobacco produced is shipped in the leaf, while the remainder is sold in manufactured form. The growth of this industry may be judged from the fact that 276,000,000 cigars were manufactured in 1911, or 31,000,000 more than were made in the preceding year. The tobacco industry produces some 15 per cent of the total insular receipts from external trade. Sugar production was marked by an increase of 13 per cent for the year, and the external sales reached nearly \$25,000,000 and constituted 63 per cent of the total receipts from external trade.

The land under cultivation has been largely extended throughout the island and increasing attention is given to scientific study of agriculture and to improved methods of production.

The total value of the external trade for the year increased over \$10,000,000 and reached an aggregate of \$78,705,364. Eighty-eight per cent of this trade was with the United States. Porto Rico purchased from the markets of the mainland merchandise to the value of \$34,671,958. Only 12 foreign countries purchased more from us during the same period. The benefits of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States are far, therefore, from falling wholly on one side. The following tables show briefly the commercial growth of the island since 1901, the year that the tariff barriers between the island and the mainland were removed:

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103
1902.....	13,209,610	12,432,956	25,642,566
1903.....	12,449,286	15,089,079	27,538,365
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932
1905.....	16,536,269	18,709,555	35,245,824
1906.....	21,827,065	23,257,530	45,084,595
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472
1908.....	25,825,065	30,644,490	56,470,555
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364

## EXPORTS—SUGAR, CIGARS, AND COFFEE.

Fiscal years.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,908,257
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907.....	14,770,882	4,241,410	4,698,004
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744
1910.....	23,545,022	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779

## EXPORTS—FRUITS.

Fiscal years.	Oranges.	Pineapples.	Coconuts.	Grapefruit.
1901.....	\$84,475	.....	\$8,334	.....
1902.....	51,364	.....	12,720	.....
1903.....	230,821	.....	326	.....
1904.....	352,646	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	125,422	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	129,793	.....
1907.....	469,312	64,831	174,957	\$7,586
1908.....	630,720	172,779	206,704	44,535
1909.....	401,912	442,780	204,498	76,310
1910.....	582,716	555,044	218,870	162,740
1911.....	703,969	641,291	258,168	300,606

The assessed value of property in Porto Rico, which was less than \$90,000,000 in 1905 and was reported in 1910 as \$121,866,149, was increased during the past year 33 per cent and, is now \$162,299,172. At the close of the year but five-sixteenths of 1 per cent of the taxes



due throughout the entire island were unpaid. The bonded indebtedness of the island, \$4,387,021.41, represents only 3 per cent of the assessed value of the property, or a per capita indebtedness of \$3.91 against an estimated per capita wealth of nearly \$250.

Deposits in recognized banking institutions during the year were increased 18 per cent. Deposits in these institutions have been increased over 100 per cent during the last four years. Twenty-seven new domestic corporations with paid-in capital of more than \$2,000,000 were organized, and 25 foreign corporations representing capital to the amount of \$40,000,000 were authorized to transact business during the past year.

The net receipts of the Insular Government increased 13 per cent over the preceding year and reached the sum of \$3,986,745.84, as follows:

From customs revenues.....	\$1,065,998.95
From property tax.....	136,408.09
From inheritance tax.....	15,161.42
From tobacco tax.....	202,128.79
From other excise taxes.....	2,217,751.72
From fees, fines, and miscellaneous sources.....	349,296.87
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,986,745.84</b>

A comparative statement of all receipts and disbursements of Porto Rico for the last two fiscal years follows, expressed in United States currency:

Revenues.	Fiscal year 1910.	Fiscal year 1911.	Total.
Customs.....	\$379,362.43	\$1,065,998.95	\$1,445,361.38
Internal.....	2,223,472.52	2,571,450.02	4,794,922.54
Miscellaneous.....	349,001.46	349,296.87	698,298.33
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>3,451,836.41</b>	<b>3,986,745.84</b>	<b>7,438,582.25</b>
Other receipts:			
Repayment of loans to municipalities.....	93,586.80	79,659.81	173,246.61
Repayment of loans to school boards.....	43,094.74	38,943.41	82,038.15
Repayments to appropriations and transfers.....	156,050.59	324,054.70	480,105.29
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>3,744,568.54</b>	<b>4,429,403.76</b>	<b>8,173,972.30</b>
Expenditures:			
Legislative.....	53,484.14	60,596.60	114,080.74
Executive.....	2,883,934.73	3,137,017.42	6,020,952.15
Judicial.....	420,834.57	443,366.36	864,200.93
Miscellaneous.....	89,358.72	153,268.01	242,626.73
<b>Total expenditures.....</b>	<b>3,447,612.16</b>	<b>3,794,248.39</b>	<b>7,241,860.55</b>
Other disbursements:			
Loans to municipalities.....	39,849.89	19,200.00	59,049.89
Loans to school boards.....	29,643.14	17,385.86	47,029.00
Repayments to appropriations and transfers.....	42,543.50	95,591.31	138,134.81
<b>Total disbursements.....</b>	<b>3,559,648.69</b>	<b>3,926,425.56</b>	<b>7,486,074.25</b>

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Road construction, in which marked progress has been made since the American occupation, continued during the year though on a necessarily somewhat reduced scale. The irrigation work in progress on the south side of the island, from which some 35,000 acres of land are to benefit, was continued on an increased scale, and it is now expected that this will be sufficiently advanced for partial use of the system during 1913 and be fully completed within a year later.

**EDUCATION.**

The continued progress of educational work is shown by an increase of 20 per cent in the enrollment of pupils during the year. The total enrollment for the year was 145,525.

**PURCHASES AND DISBURSEMENTS.**

The bureau received from Porto Rico 324 mail and 41 cable requisitions for supplies, which were filled through its purchasing office, and disbursed for supplies purchased and expenses of shipment \$90,698.11 of Porto Rican funds.

**FEDERAL LEGISLATION.**

As stated in my report for last year, the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, popularly known as the Foraker Act, as supplemented by the joint resolution of May 1, 1900, and the act of July 15, 1909, has, generally speaking, met the requirements of government in Porto Rico in a most satisfactory manner. That, as the situation developed, some amendments would become desirable and some additional provisions important was to be expected, and this has proved to be the case. After a careful study of the subject by this bureau under the direction of the Secretary of War, and in consultation with the Porto Rican authorities, a draft of a proposed law was prepared which included the amendments and additional provisions found desirable and formed a complete revision of the present organic act. This bill, after exhaustive hearings before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House, was finally passed by the House on June 15, 1910, as amended in committee. It did not, however, receive action in the Senate before the close of the Sixty-first Congress. While a complete revision of the present organic act is desirable as a matter of convenience, there are but a few matters upon which congressional action is of immediate importance. These few matters, however, deserve especial emphasis and early action. The most important are as follows:

1. *Citizenship*.—The Porto Rican is now without any national status as an individual. Traveling abroad he is a man without a country. Both as a practical and a sentimental matter this has been for many years a cause of political agitation and unrest in Porto Rico, and is the fundamental argument of the small portion of islanders found in opposition to the Government of the United States and its policy. The bill referred to above as originally drawn included a provision whereby such Porto Ricans as desired them might readily obtain the rights of United States citizenship without expense or serious trouble. As amended in committee and as passed by the House of Representatives the bill provided collective citizenship for all Porto Ricans. Other bills have been introduced having the same object in view, but without reaching the stage of final action. Porto Rico has been under the United States now for 13 years. The definite continuance of United States control in the island has never been seriously questioned there or elsewhere. As a matter of justice to the Porto Rican people, as well as to remove a cause of political

unrest, it is much to be desired that in one form or another such Porto Ricans as desire and may be regarded as entitled to it should, by definite congressional action, be admitted to citizenship in the United States. I recommend that action accordingly be urged at an early date.

2. *Sanitation.*—One serious omission in the present organic act for Porto Rico is the absence of any provisions controlling sanitation in the island. It is true that much has been accomplished in a sanitary way without such provision in the organic act, but this has been accomplished despite the omission and in the face of serious difficulties, and is moreover but a small part of what remains to be accomplished. The United States has much more than a humanitarian interest in this. The constantly increasing commercial intercourse and the increasing travel between the island and the mainland give it a very practical interest in the establishment of healthful conditions in the island that will avoid as far as possible likelihood of serious epidemics. Until recently the central government of the island exercised no real control over sanitary matters, which were left almost wholly to the discretion of the various municipalities. During the last session of the local legislature, however, an act was passed centralizing control and intended to improve sanitary conditions in general. While improvement thereunder is to be expected, and the insular legislature deserves credit for its action in this respect, it is not my belief, nor the belief of qualified observers in general, that this will be sufficient properly to control the situation. Nothing will be sufficient, I believe, now short of Federal legislation definitely prescribing a centralized sanitary system. The small area of the island makes a centralized system essential, while its situation in the Tropics and its proximity to other West Indian and South American ports makes direct requirement for the institution of modern sanitary methods of unquestioned importance. The bill above referred to included carefully drawn provisions for this purpose. In practically the same form these provisions were introduced as a separate bill during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, and it is recommended that early action on this bill be secured if possible.

3. *Municipal judges.*—Under existing law municipal judges in Porto Rico are elected. It has sometimes been charged, and in a number of instances apparently established, that some of these judges, or subordinate officials of their courts, have taken an active interest in political matters and used their offices to influence political results. It is desirable, of course, that the insular courts be removed on the one hand from all untoward influences, and that, on the other, they be removed as far as possible from the temptation to exercise the powers intrusted to them for political purposes. This will be impossible so long as these judges and other officials of the courts hold their places as the result of a popular vote. The judges of the higher insular courts are appointed by the President and the governor, and these courts have established a highly creditable reputation for judicial fairness and freedom from political activities. Judges of municipal courts now established and such other courts as may be established by law, together with their secretaries and marshals, should, it is believed, be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the upper house of the insular legislature, and congressional provision for this is also recommended.

4. *Delegates to Porto Rican Assembly.*—Delegates to the lower house of the Porto Rican Legislature are now limited to 35 in number, and are elected by a popular vote, which chooses five delegates to represent each of the seven districts into which the island is divided under the present organic act. Under the interpretation placed upon the act actual residence within the district for which chosen has not been required on the part of the delegates, and in practice it has frequently happened that the delegates are not residents of the districts they represent. This has usually resulted in the choice of the delegates residing in the larger cities and largely in the capital, and has, with the large districts now the rule, helped to place political control in the hands of one party and effectually to prevent any minority representation. Minority representation is desirable, and it is believed might be attained were the island divided into 35 districts instead of 7, and requirement made that for eligibility to a seat in the lower house the delegate chosen must be an actual resident of the district from which elected. Federal legislation will be necessary now to produce this result.

5. *Exchange of Federal property.*—On June 14, 1910, Congress authorized the President to release to the people of Porto Rico such lands in the vicinity of the capital, San Juan, as are not required for use by the Federal Government. This act, however, did not cover lands beyond the vicinity of the capital, where considerable property is still held by the Federal authorities, though not needed by them, but needed by the insular government for important purposes. On the other hand, certain buildings and lands in San Juan now in possession of the insular government are desired by the Federal authorities for military purposes. The property thus desired is not well suited for the purposes of the insular government, which would be glad to exchange it for the Federal lands desired outside. The matter of exchange of these properties has been carefully investigated on both sides and was submitted by the Secretary of War to Congress in December, 1909. The values of the properties represented are about the same, and since both the Federal authorities concerned and the insular government are not merely agreeable to the exchange but desirous of it, there seems to be no good reason why the exchange should not be authorized. Action looking to this end is therefore recommended. In San Juan itself nearly half of the land of the island on which the capital city is located is now controlled by the Federal Government. A considerable part of this land is not in use. San Juan has grown rapidly and is growing rapidly now. It is confined within narrow limits by its situation and all available ground is necessary for present and future expansion. The act of Congress of June 14, 1910, enables the President to meet this necessity so far as the land concerned is not required for Federal purposes. The naval station in Porto Rico, which has been recently abandoned by the Navy Department, includes not only water frontage of vast importance in the harbor developments of San Juan to meet the requirements of its increased commerce, but other property and buildings suited to the immediate needs of the insular government. By direction of the President a board composed of representatives of the Navy Department and of this bureau of the War Department and one disinterested department has been appointed to visit Porto Rico and recommend the disposition of this property in the interest of all con-

cerned. No further action in this respect is therefore necessary at present, but the matter is mentioned here to emphasize the fact that the power of the President as conferred by the act of June 14, 1910, under which he is authorized to dispose of this property does not cover property outside of San Juan also desired by the insular government.

6. *Harbor improvements.*—The improvements of the harbor of San Juan already made by the Federal Government have provided a depth of 25 feet in a portion of the harbor and 30 feet at the entrance. But the improvements already made are not sufficient to provide proper accommodation for vessels that now enter the harbor nor, of course, those that would undoubtedly enter were greater depth and more anchorage room provided. San Juan is the principal commercial port of the island as well as the capital, but there are other harbors of importance also which should probably be improved, but for which study and plans are necessary before definite recommendation can be made. Porto Rico, it is to be remembered, is in the direct route from the Panama Canal to European ports and it is much to be desired that its harbors be prepared to take full advantage of any increase in shipping that the opening of the canal may mean. In this connection the governor of Porto Rico says in his last report:

The port of San Juan is naturally well adapted to a comprehensive development that would, with the new trade by the Panama route, make it one of the busiest ports of America. A suitable site for a free port is provided within the harbor of Grande Island, and its preparation for such use or other storage purposes, which would involve no difficult engineering problems, could be made with an expenditure insignificant in comparison with the advantages and returns it would give. It is imperative that a port of the growing, commercial, and strategic importance of San Juan should be able to accommodate the largest freight and passenger vessels plying in and through these waters, as well as the naval vessels which may have occasion from time to time to visit the island. Improvements on the harbor lines in the way of piers and wharves are being undertaken at San Juan, as well as other ports, by the local governments and private interests, but their usefulness, especially at San Juan, will be restricted by unsuitable water approaches until additional dredging can be done. The necessity for increased harbor facilities has been recognized by the representatives of the United States Engineer Corps who have studied the situation, but the plans that have been formulated by them have been but partially carried out at San Juan owing to a lack of funds with which to complete the work. In view of the immediate pressing need of more extensive shipping facilities at San Juan, as well as the prospective increase of trade which that port should receive upon the completion of the canal, it is earnestly urged that a further and early appropriation by Congress be requested with which to complete as rapidly as possible the projected improvements already inaugurated by the Federal authorities, and that for the same reasons investigations be instituted in respect to the feasibility of improving, and the character of the improvements which should be made, if any, at the ports of Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, and Guayanilla.

While practically all of the harbor improvements so far undertaken in Porto Rico since the American occupation have been done by and at the expense of the Federal Government, and while the United States has unquestionably a direct commercial interest in the improvements of Porto Rican harbors, it is not clear to me that this is an expense that should be borne entirely by the Federal Government. On the other hand, the ordinary revenues of Porto Rico are not sufficient to permit it to undertake harbor improvements on the scale now essential, nor has the Insular Government the administrative machinery or the qualified engineers to undertake work of such importance. It is believed, therefore, that this work should be planned and executed by the War Department, which has charge of similar works in the United States, and that the expense of improvements should be divided, as are the interests in the matter, between the Federal and Insular Governments. As the ordinary revenues of

the island are insufficient to meet this expense, and action will be necessary looking to the provision of necessary funds either through the issue of bonds or by other means, early action by Congress will be essential if anything is to be accomplished in time to secure the benefits hoped for by the Porto Rican people from the opening of the Isthmian Canal. It is therefore recommended that Congress be urged to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the execution of such harbor improvements in San Juan as already planned and for a study of other Porto Rican harbors, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, provided that the Legislature of Porto Rico make adequate provision for a sum of \$2,000,000, to be expended in harbor improvements in the island in the same way.

#### DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP.

It is something more than six years now since the receivership was inaugurated in the Dominican Republic. During this period, to July 31, 1911, which closed the fourth year of operations of the receivership under the convention of 1907, the sum of \$8,512,680.35 has been segregated from the customs receipts and transmitted to the fiscal agency in New York for the service of the bonded debt. The customs collections for the year were \$3,433,738.92, a gain of \$556,762.75 over the preceding year. With the exception of the year 1908, when the customs collections reached the total of \$3,469,110.69, the collections last year are the largest for any similar period in the history of the Republic. In view of the fact, however, that the collections for 1908 were under the old tariff, since revised and largely reduced, the collections for the last year represent a trade of greater volume than for any previous year.

The aggregate foreign trade of the Republic for the year 1910 amounted in value to \$17,107,314. In 1905 it was \$9,632,926. Of the total imports for 1910, reaching in value \$6,257,691, the United States supplied 60 per cent. Dominican exports increased in value to \$10,849,623, and thus exceeded in value by more than a million dollars the total foreign trade of but six years ago.

The new tariff law which was put into effect January 1, 1910, continues to work well and has proved above criticism in any large sense.

But the interest of the United States as manifested through the operations of the receivership has done far more for the Dominican Republic than the mere assistance given in providing an adequate tariff law and in stimulating its commercial and industrial development. It has changed a country torn by constant revolutions and armed disorder into one marked by stability of government and orderly conduct. It has changed a country sunk in debt and whose bonds were worthless in the world's markets into one well able to meet in full its obligations and still have greater revenues for its own purposes than at any preceding time in its history, and able to sell its bonds above par and to class them with the bonds of any of the greater Latin-American countries. And, finally, it has changed a country where capital was unsafe and afraid to go into one where capital is secure and is at least seeking opportunities.

Mr. W. E. Pudlham, general receiver, has continued during the year as chief of the service organized under the convention. The entire personnel of the office of the receivership is performing a diffi-

cult task under difficult circumstances and performing it well, and it deserves credit accordingly.

A comparative statement of the customs service in the Dominican Republic under the receivership follows:

*Statement by fiscal years of the customs service, Republic of Santo Domingo.*

	Under modus vivendi.	Under convention Feb. 8, 1907. <sup>1</sup>					Total.
	Apr.1,1906, to July 31,1907.	Aug.1,1907, to July 31,1908.	Aug.1,1908, to July 31,1909.	Aug.1,1909, to July 31,1910.	Aug.1,1910, to July 31,1911.		
DEBITS.							
Expenditures:							
Salaries and expenses, all ports.....	\$163,938.00	\$83,071.13	\$82,196.36	\$85,820.61	\$91,823.10	\$506,849.20	
Salaries, office comptrol- ler and general receiver.....	83,500.76	44,494.70	53,955.68	51,475.40	52,341.54	285,828.08	
Interest and exchange.....	19,155.67	12,185.71	10,831.17	9,566.25	9,868.65	61,607.45	
Coast and frontier guard expense.....	217,459.48	71,221.44	33,261.25	29,532.18	35,663.08	387,127.43	
Payments:							
Republic of Santo Do- mingo.....	2,897,100.81	1,408,137.61	1,846,942.00	1,408,527.60	2,022,000.00	9,582,708.02	
Indemnities.....	11,426.85	655.15	.....	5,000.00	.....	17,082.00	
Railroad construction.....	143,557.98	30,937.75	.....	.....	.....	174,495.73	
Other disbursements:							
Refunds.....	16,382.81	6,866.40	5,043.50	5,225.31	13,219.43	46,737.45	
Refundable collections refunded.....	29,536.58	14,155.28	13,145.02	13,091.85	14,597.06	84,525.79	
Concession benefits.....	103,907.13	41,938.08	19,765.59	6,302.68	.....	171,973.48	
All other disbursements.....	10,919.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,919.39	
Available for distribution:							
Fiscal agency account.....	3,148,764.32	1,663,977.03	1,139,118.10	1,265,000.00	1,295,820.90	8,512,080.35	
Balance due Republic of Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,335.93	44,335.93	
Unremitted balances in hands of deputy re- ceivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,613.15	88,612.15	
Building fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,643.82	13,643.82	
Total.....	6,845,769.78	3,377,640.28	3,204,258.67	2,879,541.88	3,681,916.66	19,989,127.27	
CREDITS.							
Collections:							
Gross customs receipts...	6,815,756.49	3,454,955.41	3,345,712.67	2,863,874.32	3,419,141.86	19,899,440.75	
Other receipts—							
Personal fees refund- able.....	29,536.58	14,155.28	13,677.04	13,101.85	14,597.06	85,067.81	
Miscellaneous re- ceipts.....	51.33	.....	.....	3,018.89	1,548.49	4,618.71	
Total.....	6,845,344.40	3,469,110.69	3,359,389.71	2,879,995.06	3,435,287.41	19,989,127.27	

<sup>1</sup> Effective Aug. 1, 1907.

**CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

For several years I have recommended in my annual report and elsewhere congressional action providing for retirement, after 10 years or more of satisfactory service, of certain classes of civil officers of the Philippine Government. I renew this recommendation now. The added experience of each year but emphasizes the necessity for action of this kind. As time passes and as more natives are appointed to positions of trust in the Insular Government, in the gradual filipinization of the service, it becomes increasingly difficult to find qualified Americans who, under the conditions recognized as likely to limit the period of their service in the islands, can, in justice to their own futures, sacrifice whatever chances they may have or find for advance-

ment at home for the uncertainties of the insular service. Nevertheless, for many years to come, it will be necessary to find and to appoint qualified Americans to many of the higher offices in the insular governments, and some means of maintaining an adequate corps of insular officers must be provided. The only alternative would appear to be salaries so attractive in amount as to tempt men possessing the qualifications necessary to make the required sacrifices at home for the rewards offered for, perhaps, only a few years' service in the insular possessions. Such a course presents the disadvantage of arousing dissatisfaction among the native officeholders and of proving far more expensive in the end to the Insular Government than would an adequate retirement policy. The expenditure under the plan suggested would probably never exceed for the Philippine Government \$100,000 annually and would, of course, be made from Philippine revenues, since it is the Insular Government and the Filipino people that would derive the benefits from the increased incentive to efficiency on the part of Americans appointed to some of the higher offices.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS FOR INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

In the last annual report the chief of the bureau, in commenting on his visit to the Philippine Islands with the Secretary of War, said:

The visit in company with the Secretary of War, as well as similar visits by the chief of the bureau in the past, has served again to emphasize in his mind the desirability of such visits by those who have to deal directly with the administration of Philippine affairs or fixing of a Philippine policy, and leads him to suggest the importance of visits by at least subcommittees of the legislative committees of the Senate and House of Representatives whenever such visits are practicable. The information gained and the insight secured from direct contact would, it is thought, far more than repay in the time saved in the deliberations of the committees and in debate on the floor the cost of such visits as well as tend to assure the best legislative results for the Filipinos.

It is desired to emphasize this suggestion and to recommend legislation providing for an official board of visitors to the Philippine Islands and to Porto Rico after each short session of Congress. It is believed that with obvious modifications the present law governing the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy might well be followed in drafting legislation covering the biennial inspections of our insular possessions by representatives of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

#### LAW OFFICER

Mr. Paul Charlton, who has filled the office of law officer for the bureau for the past five years, resigned July 29, 1911, to accept appointment by the President as judge of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, and was succeeded in the bureau by Mr. Felix Frankfurter, of New York, who assumed the duties of his office July 30, 1911. The work of this office—not only in routine matters but in connection with the new questions constantly arising affecting the insular possessions and their relations to the United States, and the preparation for and conduct of cases before the Supreme Court in which the Insular Governments may be a party—continues of great importance and unchecked in volume. Justice to the large constructive problems which should call for the especial attention of the law officer demands that he have the necessary time and assistance for their



fullest consideration. At present he is without any trained professional aid. I therefore recommend in the interest of true economy that provision be made for a law clerk for his office. The interesting character of the work and the value of the experience would doubtless attract very proficient young men to the position with comparatively little salary.

#### PERSONNEL.

The officers and clerks of the bureau, almost without exception, have performed the varied duties falling upon them during the year with marked fidelity and efficiency. Work of a more varied character probably falls to the lot of this bureau than any other under the Government. Within the range of its activities, touching every governmental problem connected with the administrative control of 9,000,000 people, it has to do with every branch of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. Upon its clerical force there necessarily falls a mass of work of wide variety and great detail, and comparatively little of a purely routine nature. Only exceptional intelligence and industry on the part of the individual members of this force have enabled the bureau fully to meet the obligations falling upon it in its dual capacity of agent, on the one hand, of the insular governments for the transaction of their business in the United States and, on the other, of the Federal Government in its relations with the islands. The steadily widening activities of the insular possessions, moreover, is reflected in the increased volume of work coming into the bureau.

The scope of the bureau's work makes it an attractive place to the young man of intelligence and ambition seeking to enter the Government service, but, unfortunately, the limited personnel authorized and the low salaries offered even in the higher places do not afford opportunities for promotion suited to the class of employees essential for success in its work and desirous not only of entering but remaining in the service. The bureau has suffered seriously in this respect from transfers and resignations of exceptionally desirable men, who have been forced to seek other positions where the opportunities are greater and for which their experience in the bureau has helped especially to fit them. In this way the services of many clerks are lost just at the time their training has rendered them of real value to the bureau. Men lost in this way can not be replaced by others equally qualified, and the bureau's only recourse is to train others anew, and frequently to no better end than to see them similarly transferred to other fields of usefulness. The records have been traced in a number of instances of men who have been transferred or resigned from the bureau in the past, and almost invariably, where traceable, the record discloses that the change, whatever it has cost the bureau in efficiency, has been profitable to the individual. More than a hundred employees—nearly double the present entire clerical force—have thus left the office of their own accord within the last 10 years.

The salaries throughout have been markedly lower than is commensurate with the character of the work. The highest salary in the bureau is \$2,000, which is allowed to but one clerk. The appropriation provides for no chiefs of divisions, but experience has shown an organization of the office by divisions essential, and the records of the clerks detailed as chiefs of the various divisions show an unselfish and praiseworthy loyalty and practical results in the way of quality

and quantity of work, I believe, rarely equalled. It would be but partial justice to provide salaries of \$2,000 for each of the chiefs of the six main divisions of the bureau.

During the past few years transfers for the purpose of improving their condition have made regrettable inroads upon the clerks of the \$1,200 and \$1,000 classes—men trained to their work and of much greater value to the bureau—but for whom no opportunities for promotion could be found on account of the limited number of clerks authorized at \$1,400 and \$1,600. To relieve this condition there should be a material increase in the number of places in the bureau drawing salaries at the rates last named.

While the estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1913, in accordance with instructions, were silent on this subject, I believe both economy and justice point to the wisdom of consideration of the conditions obtaining and some measure of relief. I recommend, therefore, that salaries of \$2,000 be provided for 6 chiefs of division, and that the number of \$1,600 positions in the bureau be increased from 3 to 8 and of \$1,400 positions from 10 to 13. This would involve a reduction of 5 in the number of \$1,200 places and of 3 in the number of \$1,000 places now authorized. It would not mean any increase in the clerical force, which, though almost essential under the growing volume of work, should be deferred in favor of increased incentive to the employees now authorized, and greater permanence in the regular force.

Increase in the messengers of the bureau, however, is an immediate necessity. There are now authorized 2 messengers and 2 assistant messengers and 5 laborers. The bureau, owing to the crowded condition of the State, War, and Navy Building, is widely dispersed, occupying rooms on two different floors, and with three divisions in another building at 1800 F Street, and a storeroom, where part of its records must be kept, for lack of space elsewhere, at 920 E Street. The constant communication necessary between these several divisions and with nearly every department of the Government makes demands that can not be adequately met by the messengers now provided. I recommend that one additional messenger and one additional assistant messenger be authorized.

The comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the organization of this bureau has not, of course, admitted directly any serious loss to efficiency through the superannuation of its employees. On the other hand, however, it has been enough to establish the wisdom, both in justice to the Government and the great body of civil servants who devote the best years of their lives to its interests, of some adequate provision for their retirement after long and faithful service and when, either through age or illness, they have become incapacitated for further efficient work. It appears to me, moreover, that economy, quite as much as justice, urges early action in this direction.

For the loyalty, industry, and efficiency shown in the past my personal gratitude is due the entire personnel of the bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. EDWARDS,  
*Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.



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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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MANILA, *November 7, 1911.*

SIR: The Philippine Commission has the honor to submit its twelfth annual report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

## LEGISLATION.

### EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION.

Acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, the Commission enacted during the fiscal year 21 acts, of which the following are the more important:

An act authorizing the grantee of the franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric light, power, and water supply system in the municipality of Zamboanga, Moro Province, Philippine Islands.

An act to provide for the granting of a franchise for the use of the waters of the Agno River in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, for the generation of power for the maintenance of an electric light, heat, and power system and the supply of such light, heat, and power in and to the city of Baguio and in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province.

An act establishing a sales agency for articles manufactured in the schools in the provinces inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes and by the people of said provinces, and appropriating money for the construction of a suitable building for the same, and for other purposes.

### AS A CHAMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

The first regular session of the Second Philippine Legislature convened on October 17, 1910, and continued in session until and including February 3, 1911. This was the only session of the Legislature held during the fiscal year.

During this session there originated in the Commission as a Chamber of the Philippine Legislature 63 bills, of which 48 were passed by the Commission and sent to the Assembly. During the same period there were considered by the Commission 98 bills, which originated in the Assembly. The total number of bills finally agreed upon by both Houses and enacted into law was 50, of which 17 originated in the Commission and 33 in the Assembly. Of these laws the following are the more important:

An act authorizing the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, to incur an indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in money of the United States, and to issue bonds covering the amount of said indebtedness, payable in gold coin of the United States, for the purpose of providing funds

to construct necessary sewer and drainage facilities to secure a sufficient supply of water and necessary buildings for primary public schools in said municipality, pursuant to the provisions of sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to amend an act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

An act to amend act numbered eighteen hundred and sixty-five by increasing to sixty per centum of the value of the mortgaged property the amount which may be loaned by the Agricultural Bank.

An act to provide for an exposition of Philippine products in the city of Manila, to appropriate funds therefor, and for other purposes.

An act providing for an appropriation of one million pesos for the construction of schools in the municipalities and barrios of the Philippine Islands under certain conditions.

An act amending paragraph numbered five of article five hundred and three, and articles five hundred and eight, five hundred and twelve, and five hundred and twenty of the penal code, by imposing a severer penalty for the crimes of robbery and theft of large cattle.

An act entitled "The negotiable instruments law."

An act authorizing the granting on certain conditions of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway in the municipality of Cebu.

An act amending Chapter VI of act numbered one hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," by prescribing the manner in which notaries public shall keep their official registers, and providing for supervision over notaries public and for the final disposition of notaries' registers, amending section seven hundred and ninety-one of act numbered one hundred and ninety, known as the "Code of civil procedure," so as to increase the fees which notaries public may collect in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the granting of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate gas systems for the furnishing of gas for heat, lighting, and power in the city of Manila and the province of Rizal, Philippine Islands.

An act amending certain sections of acts numbered one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and ninety, fourteen hundred and fifty, sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, introducing certain reforms in the justice of the peace courts, making an appropriation for the purpose thereof, and for other purposes.

An act to provide that all elective provincial and municipal offices shall be for four years; to prohibit a second reelection to the same; to change the date of the general elections; to amend certain sections of act numbered fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The election law," and for other purposes.

An act to relieve the provinces by appropriating the sum of one million pesos to be used to assist them in the construction of roads and bridges and to define the relation between the provinces, the bureau of public works, and the insular treasury in regard to the settlement of mutual accounts.

An act appropriating the sum of fifty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended subject to the approval of the Governor General, together with an equal amount to be contributed by private persons interested in the development of the Philippine Islands, to advertise in the United States Philippine products and interests, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for public works.

The following are some of the important matters considered by the Legislature, but which failed of final passage:

An act to provide a system for the appropriation of public waters, and for the determining of existing rights thereto; for the public registration of all

water rights; for the creation and use of water power; for investigations for and the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by the Government of the Philippine Islands; for the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by private persons; for the inspection and regulation of all works pertaining to the use of water; and providing penalties for its violation; and for other purposes.

An act amending articles 56, 57, 106, 250, 252, 300, 301, 308, and 316 of the penal code, by making certain changes in the penalties.

An act providing certain special proceedings for the settlement and adjudication of land titles.

An act to provide for the collection and apportionment between the insular, provincial, and municipal governments of taxes paid by the grantees of franchises, their lessees, successors, or assigns, on the gross earnings or receipts from the business covered by the law granting the franchise or any amendment thereof.

An act providing for the investment of the accretions to the gold-standard fund in loans to the provinces and municipalities for certain purposes, in securities authorized for the investment of funds of the Postal Savings Bank, and in interest-bearing bonds to assist in the construction of sugar centrals, and for other purposes.

A uniform warehouse-receipts bill.

An act prohibiting slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or the sale of human beings in the Philippine Islands.

An act establishing and defining a legal rate of interest, and declaring the effect of usury upon contracts.

An act defining habitual criminals and fixing the punishment for the same.

An act to provide for a locust board, to specify the persons liable for service in the control of locusts, to provide a system for the extermination of the locust pest, and for other purposes.

An act to prevent the introduction into the Philippine Islands of dangerous communicable animal diseases, to prevent the spread of such diseases within the Philippine Islands, to define the duties of officials charged with the control of such diseases, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for sundry expenses of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and other designated periods.

The Legislature having failed to pass the appropriations for the current expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1912, section 7 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, became operative and the expenses necessary for the support of government are being paid in accordance with the provisions of said section.

#### RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

The two Houses were unable to come to an agreement in the matter of the election of Resident Commissioners to the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1911, as then provided by law. This failure, however, was remedied by the act of Congress of February 15, 1911, providing that the present Resident Commissioners shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

#### COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The second year of experience with the Payne bill has demonstrated beyond a doubt its importance to the Philippine Islands, and each succeeding year will prove the cumulative value which the freedom of the markets of the United States is to the Philippine people. The increase in the price of sugar and tobacco and the constant improvement in the market for copra have caused the present prosperity in many Provinces, in which the cry of hard times can no longer be raised. This is especially so in Occidental Negros,



Iloilo, and Tayabas. The condition of the hemp industry is not satisfactory, owing to the continued low price of that product.

There has been a determined and systematic effort to injure the tobacco industry of the Philippine Islands in the United States, and this effort has met with a partial success, inasmuch as the exports to the United States have suffered a considerable falling off. It is believed that the inherent merit of Philippine tobacco and the quality of its cigars and cigarettes thus sought to be injured artificially will win back whatever has been lost, and that the tobacco industry will grow until it presently reaches the limits set by law for importations from these islands into the United States.

In the matter of revenues, there was a net increase in the customs receipts during the year of ₱835,019.90 over the previous year—a very healthy sign. The internal-revenue collections have also increased in the sum of ₱1,683,303.08, equal to 9.6 per cent, of which the sum of ₱1,056,154.60 is due to certain increases in tax rates and receipts from new sources, and the sum of ₱627,148.48 is due to improved business conditions in the islands. Of this increase the insular Government's share is ₱1,192,946.14. It is by no means certain that the customs receipts will continue as high as they have been in the past two or three years. The merchants are importing more and more from the free markets of the United States, and it is only the fact that increased prices have increased the purchasing power of the people which has held the customs up as high as they now are.

#### EVIDENCE OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

The increase in the trade with the United States in the last three years is shown by the following figures:

1909	-----	₱29,895,000
1910	-----	59,183,832
1911	-----	73,265,410

Instead of falling off, the importations from Europe and other countries than the United States increased the first year since the passage of the Payne bill from ₱46,201,302 to ₱52,571,594 and the second year from ₱52,571,594 to ₱60,060,598, an increase of over ₱20,000,000 in two years; the internal-revenue tax of one-third of 1 per cent on business transactions increased the first year from ₱1,263,755 to ₱1,524,403 and the second year from ₱1,524,403 to ₱1,771,822. This shows an increase in business of ₱232,000,000 in two years, or, counting also exports and all trade with the United States, a total increase in both business and trade of ₱320,000,000. While this is by no means what it is hoped will come later, it indicates a marked improvement in trade, and better times.

#### FINANCES.

The surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year 1911 was ₱3,870,458.52. This year, however, the reserve has been permitted to fall off to about ₱1,000,000. This has been done because the islands were in urgent need of public works, and it has been found that public works could not be undertaken until plans and studies had been made and a considerable lapse of time had passed after the appropriation was made before expenditures could be made; thus we have a sum of about ₱6,000,000 appropriated but not yet spent. Under the provisions of Act No. 1902 the power is given the Governor General

to cancel these appropriations and return to the treasury any amount which is deemed to be necessary for the maintenance of the reserve. Therefore, during the present fiscal year, it will be necessary to spend money only on those public works previously appropriated for and allow the reserve to accumulate or find some other way of replenishing the reserve. It is to be noted that the gross appropriations for public works payable from revenue of the fiscal year 1912 reached the large sum of ₱6, 227,000, which is more than has been available or could reasonably be expected to be available at the present time. The only safeguard in making the appropriation lay in the fact that most of this money could not be spent until released by the Governor General.

It is thought imperative that a large amount of the public works and permanent improvements projected, especially the continuation of the construction of roads, and the building of bridges and schools in the Provinces, be continued to completion. Delay would result in breaking up the organization and in the probable loss of competent and valuable men whom we might not be able to obtain at a later time.

In the opinion of good judges, both here and in Washington, the gold-standard fund has now reached an amount larger than is necessary for the protection of the currency, and legislation is proposed fixing the total of the gold-standard fund at 35 per cent of the money of the Government of the Philippine Islands in circulation and available for that purpose, which would make the fund at the present time about ₱18,000,000, and authorizing the deposit of accretions in excess of such amount in the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt available for current appropriation. Fixing the sum of this amount and authorizing the deposit of the excess in the treasury would result in increasing the available cash by ₱2,500,000.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1911, and also a statement of the resources at the beginning and end of the year:

**Resources, July 1, 1910:**

Cash on hand available for appropriation.....	₱3, 870, 458. 52
Cash on hand already appropriated.....	8, 919, 128. 60
Cash on hand appropriated from proceeds bond sale.....	1, 218, 981. 11
Supplies on hand.....	5, 510, 862. 18
	<u>19, 519, 430. 38</u>

**Revenues and receipts:**

Customs .....	16, 544, 795. 56
Internal revenue.....	8, 269, 752. 12
All other receipts.....	1, 351, 856. 29
	<u>26, 166, 403. 97</u>

**Expenditures:**

Current expenses .....	17, 471, 279. 08
Fixed charges .....	8, 218, 798. 03
Public works:	
From revenues.....	7, 286, 269. 95
From bond funds.....	517, 494. 03
Other capital expenditures.....	11, 880. 32
	<u>28, 505, 721. 41</u>

## Resources, June 30, 1911:

Cash on hand available for appropriation.....	P447, 332. 37	
Appropriated from funds, fiscal year 1911, for permanent improvements, not yet released by governor general.....	643, 000. 00	1, 090, 332. 37
Appropriated from revenue and available.....		9, 877, 431. 34
Cash on hand appropriated from proceeds bond sale.....		701, 487. 08
Supplies on hand.....		5, 510, 862. 15
		<hr/> 17, 180, 112. 94

## PEACE AND ORDER.

We are glad to report that the tranquillity which reigned throughout the islands at the time of our last report remains undisturbed.

In view of this condition of peace it has been considered safe to modify somewhat the severity of the so-called brigandage law, which has been accomplished by act No. 2036.

## RAILROADS.

Railroad construction has progressed steadily during the year. The Philippine Railway Co. have in a large measure completed their work. The total mileage for which immediate construction is expected is now in operation and showing handsome increases. The line in Panay has shown its peculiar importance, as the country which it traverses was almost abandoned, but is now being planted with various crops, particularly sugar.

The Manila Railroad Co., operating on the island of Luzon exclusively, is rapidly pushing the construction of its southern branches. At the present writing the line has just reached the town of Batangas, the town of Tiaong in Tayabas, and almost to the town of Magdalena in La Laguna. The sections opened up have proved unexpectedly productive, and the business of the railroad has been immediate. The Province of Batangas shipped out 10,000 tons of oranges the first year that the railroad went in. The unguaranteed section of the line is being pushed rapidly to the north and is now in the town of Aringay. Surveys have progressed rapidly, and the railroad has found a satisfactory line at reasonable grade to the city of Baguio.

In the main, the railroad situation looks encouraging, and the stimulus given to industry and the additional activity and progress among the people benefited has justified the Government in the assistance which it has given in the matter of inducing the construction of railroads.

## JUSTICE.

Matters have progressed steadily in the administration of justice. The eleventh and twelfth judicial districts as formerly constituted have been rearranged so as to constitute the Province of Cebu a separate judicial district and to create one new judicial district.

Great improvement has been made in the justice of the peace system of the islands, the justices having been placed on a salary instead of a fee basis, their qualifications raised, and their jurisdiction, especially in provincial capitals, enlarged. Justices of the peace now have to pass a satisfactory examination, and for appointment as a justice of the peace in a provincial capital the applicant must be a duly qualified attorney.

**LAND REGISTRATION.**

At the present time one of the most important problems of the Government of the Philippine Islands is one which is commanding the attention of many older governments in various parts of the world—namely, the early and adequate registration of lands at moderate expense to enable the people to rest secure in their titles, to know definitely their boundaries, to be able to give good title when they sell and thus reap full value, and, further, to enable them to borrow money, which they are not able to do unless the loaning agency, whether an individual, bank, or other institution, is certain of the security for the loan.

In order to try the effect, the policy of general cadastral surveys was tentatively begun. The region selected for the first effort was the town of Asingan, in the Province of Pangasinan, this section being included in the area proposed for one of the irrigation projects about to be undertaken. Great care was taken to prepare the minds of the people for this measure; the governor of the Province, the delegate for that district in the Assembly, one of the American judges of the court of land registration, and an ex-governor of the Province were sent to that region to explain the matter to the people. A Filipino lawyer was selected to assist the landowners in preparing their cases and submitting them without charge. The people accepted the plan with enthusiasm and gave every assistance.

In October, 1910, one of the judges of the court of land registration held a three-weeks' session at Asingan and disposed of 906 cases, involving an area of 604 hectares, at a net cost of ₱7.50 per parcel.

In order to lighten the burden of the landowners, the bureau of lands was authorized to collect the cost assessed against the property owners in five annual installments.

The news of this measure passed about and created a very favorable impression. A second and third series of surveys, involving 728 lots in Binalonan and 675 in Asingan, have been completed, and another session of the court will be held shortly to settle title to these cases.

There are now held some 2,250,000 parcels of land in the islands, but title to less than 9,000 parcels has been settled by decree of the court of land registration. It is probable that more land is taken up, occupied, and cultivated by individuals each year than is registered, so that in actual number of parcels occupied without title the country is going back rather than ahead. With the vast area of unoccupied lands, and a population which, owing to improved sanitary measures and better conditions of living, will undoubtedly increase more and more rapidly in the future, unless some masterly measure is taken the matter is likely to drift along and each succeeding year become more and more difficult to control. A bill was presented during the last session of the Legislature to accomplish this purpose, but the two Houses were unable to come to an agreement. It will, however, be brought up again during the session of 1911-12.

**HEALTH.**

In the matter of the public health, conditions are generally very satisfactory. Chlorea has been a lesser menace than during any

previous year since American occupation, and no other dangerous epidemic has gained headway in the islands. The recent discoveries in regard to the effect of polished rice in the matter of beriberi have enabled the Government to very greatly reduce that disease, and it has wholly disappeared in the Government institutions, such as prisons, the leper colony, and the asylums.

#### EDUCATION.

The number of children enrolled in the public schools is given as 610,493, while the average attendance during the last school year was 355,722, an increase of 18,415 over that of the year preceding. At the end of the year there were 35 high, 245 intermediate, and 4,121 primary schools. There were 6 arts and trades schools, 23 manual-training shops, 1 normal school, 3 agricultural schools, and 1 commercial school. There were employed in this work 9,086 teachers.

During the past fiscal year the University of the Philippines has been organized in its definite form and now includes the following colleges: College of Liberal Arts, College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Science, College of Law, College of Engineering, and the School of Fine Arts.

The total registration of students in the various departments in August, 1911, was 1,220.

That the Filipino people appreciate the work which the university is doing is shown in a remarkable degree by the fact that in the United States it is estimated that from 20 to 30 per cent of graduates of recognized high schools afterwards attend some one of the colleges of the country. Of the graduates of the high schools of the Philippines in 1911 alone, no less than 57 per cent entered this university. If this ratio remains more or less constant our entering classes will number in a very few years from 400 to 600 students.

#### PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The steady improvement in the efficiency of the constabulary, which has been noticeable ever since its organization, has continued during the year, and its sphere of usefulness is increasing to include much service for other departments of the Government, which must have outside assistance on account of shortages of men in their own organizations.

Frequent calls from the bureaus of health and agriculture to perform quarantine duty have been met, although the detailing of men for this purpose has considerably reduced an already inadequate force available for ordinary constabulary duties. Assistance has been rendered the bureau of health in quarantine work in 22 Provinces, and quarantine guards have been maintained to aid the bureau of agriculture in 26 Provinces of the archipelago during the year.

Much arduous service was performed by the corps in the Province of Batangas on account of the eruption of Taal Volcano on January 30, 1911. All the officers and men who could possibly be spared from posts on the island of Luzon were rushed to the scene of disaster, and at the end of the year details were still at work relieving distressed inhabitants, distributing building materials to enable them to reconstruct their homes, and performing other service of a similar nature.

The Commission respectfully calls attention to the remarks contained in its last annual report with reference to the proposed amalgamation of the constabulary and scouts. Such action we believe is highly desirable and merits serious consideration.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission wishes to make the following recommendations, most of which have been repeatedly urged in previous reports:

#### BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

First. That the Philippine Legislature be empowered to authorize the issuance of \$15,000,000 worth of bonds, to be used for public works, permanent improvements, and cadastral surveys, with the provision that not more than \$2,500,000 thereof shall be sold in any one year.

The entire bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands is \$12,000,000, which gives a per capita debt of \$1.50 and a per capita interest payment of 6 cents. As compared with other countries this is a very small debt, which could be increased to several times its present size, as may be seen by comparison with the following table:

Countries.	Per capita debt.	Per capita interest.
New Zealand.....	\$367.77	\$11.30
Uruguay.....	129.03	7.63
Argentina.....	89.46	4.85
Chile.....	51.34	2.04
Egypt.....	41.10	1.69
Brazil.....	31.29	1.54
Japan.....	26.15	1.55
Cuba.....	23.57	.74
Santo Domingo.....	22.11	1.97
Mexico.....	14.66	.87
United States.....	11.42	.24
Ceylon.....	6.54	.34
Philippine Islands.....	1.50	.06

Several of these countries are no better equipped to maintain the burden of a public debt than the Philippine Islands if the rate of wages paid to unskilled labor may be taken as a fair measure of the earning capacity of the people, as the rate in several of these countries is less than here.

Of the \$12,000,000 of indebtedness of the Philippines at present existing it should be remembered that \$7,000,000 of these bonds were issued to pay for friar lands, 70 per cent of which have already been sold and the proceeds of these sales provide for the payment of the bonds at maturity, so that they can not become a charge upon the general revenues of the islands. The public works outlined in our last annual report, namely, the improvement of roads, bridges, and ports, the construction of public buildings, irrigation works, and artesian wells are of exceeding importance, looking to the prosperity and continued development of the islands. We have already constructed a large amount of such works from current revenues, but the demand for such improvements is so great that it is impossible to meet such demands without the sale of bonds, and it is believed

that the next generation should aid in the construction of these important permanent improvements which will benefit it even more than the present one. We earnestly desire that such authorization be given, leaving the question of the ultimate sale in the hands of the Philippine Legislature.

#### SCOUTS AND CONSTABULARY.

Second. That Congress, by appropriate legislation, authorize the consolidation of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary into a single homogeneous native force under control of the insular government, toward the maintenance of which the United States would pay a portion of the money now expended for maintenance of the scout organization.

#### RAILROAD BONDS.

Third. That Congress amend section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 6, 1905, dealing with the Government guaranty of bonds issued against the construction of railroads in the Philippine Islands so that contracts of guaranty thereby authorized may be executed upon satisfactory proof of the construction of the railroad in sections of not less than 10 continuous kilometers each instead of 20 continuous miles each, as now provided.

The arguments for the following may be found in the report of the Commission for the fiscal year 1909:

#### EDUCATION.

Fourth. That if Congress is willing to assist, so as to expedite the accomplishment of our ends in the Philippine Islands, an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 be given, to be added to the present insular appropriation for education.

#### MINING LAW.

Fifth. That the law in regard to mining be amended in order to admit the filing of more than one mining claim upon a lode by the same individual or corporation to facilitate their taking up claims for placer mines or mines under the water, and to extend the time for development of coal claims to three years.

#### LAND LAW.

Sixth. That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned, and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippine Islands by any corporation be extended to 6,000 hectares.

#### HOMESTEADS.

Seventh. That the amount of land allowed to be taken up by any one person under the homestead law be increased from 16 to 50 hectares; that the amount that individuals may purchase from the Government be increased to 500 hectares; and that the amount allowed to be sold or conveyed to corporations or associations of persons be increased from 1,024 hectares to 6,000 hectares.

## LAND TITLES.

Eighth. That provision be made for the Government to give free titles under proper restrictions to people who have been in undisputed occupation of land for five years previous to the year 1912.

## CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Ninth. That section 66 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, as amended, be further amended so as to increase the kinds of public works which may be undertaken by municipalities, and to authorize the Philippine government by general legislation to empower municipalities to incur indebtedness for such purposes.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS FOR DELEGATES.

Tenth. That section 7, congressional act July 1, 1902, be amended to provide that qualifications of electors in election of Assembly Delegates shall be the same as those now or hereafter required for municipal electors by Philippine laws, and that no person shall be eligible to election as Assembly Delegate unless he has the qualifications prescribed by law for municipal officers, is a resident of his election district, owes allegiance to the United States, and is 25 years of age.

## NATURALIZATION.

Eleventh. That Congress provide a means by which naturalization may be accomplished in the Philippine Islands, either by passing a naturalization law itself or authorizing the Philippine Legislature to deal with the matter.

Information regarding many matters of general interest, such as have been discussed in previous reports of the Commission, will be found in the reports to the Commission of the Governor General and the several secretaries of departments.

Respectfully submitted.

W. CAMERON FORBES,  
By GILBERT.  
NEWTON W. GILBERT.  
DEAN C. WORCESTER.  
JOSÉ R. DE LUZURIAGA.  
GREGORIO ARANETA.  
RAFAEL PALMA.  
JUAN SUMULONG.  
FRANK A. BRANAGAN.  
CHARLES B. ELLIOTT.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*





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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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MANILA, *November 3, 1911.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to the Philippine Commission the following report of the Governor General. This report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, except as otherwise stated.

The Philippine Islands were privileged to have as a guest the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, during the early part of the fiscal year, an account of whose visit was made in the report of the Philippine Commission for the fiscal year 1910.

### THE SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

The first regular session of the second Legislature was held at Manila, beginning the 16th day of October, 1910, and ending the 3d day of February, 1911, the usual period.

As the opening of the second regular session came at the same time as the writing of this report, I insert here extracts from the message of the Governor General to the Legislature, which cover many of the points usually covered by the annual report of the Governor General, and cover them in sufficient detail for the purposes of this report:

The tranquillity throughout the Philippine Islands noted in my last message remains undisturbed. The recent death of the outlaw Otoy, the last *pulajan* chief in Samar, has brought it about that scouts which have been constantly maintained in that island may now be withdrawn, and the central district of the island, the progress of which has been somewhat retarded by the presence of this small band of outlaws, is now as free from disturbing influence as is any other portion of the islands.

A recent shortage in the rice supply of the Orient and an unexpected and very sharp rise in the price of rice at the time threatened to menace the tranquillity and good order of the islands. Acting under the advice of a committee of which the secretary of finance and justice was chairman and having representatives of the Government and business community, both Filipino and American, the bureau of supply has purchased a large number of tons of rice, much of which otherwise would have gone to China. The announcement of this action on the part of the Government resulted in an immediate reduction of the price of rice within reasonable limits throughout the islands and has put the main staple food of the islands within reach of everybody, as the price now is not so high but that the people generally can afford to take it. It is possible that this purchase will cause the Government some loss, but the end sought was so desirable that the undersigned feels confident that the action taken was in the best interests of the people.

The effect of the construction of railroads has been more beneficial even than had been hoped. The Manila Railroad Co., during the year, has opened up its lines to the following points: Batangas, on the Manila-Batangas line; San Pablo, on the Luta-Lucena line; Mojon, on the Calamba-Santa Cruz line; Santa Cruz, on the Noveleta-Naic line; and Rosales, on the Paniqui-Tayug line. The opening up of these lines had an almost magical effect in stimulating industry and fostering production; territory in which crops had not been harvested for years is now being cared for, and particularly in the Provinces of Batangas, La Laguna, and Tayabas the advent of the railroad seems to have made the difference between a backward and a progressive situation.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1912 is as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Reserve—	
Cash available for appropriation June 30, 1911..	₱447, 332. 37
Appropriated from funds of fiscal year 1911 for permanent improvements by Acts Nos. 1988, 2052, and 2058, not yet released by the Governor General.....	643, 000. 00
	₱1, 090, 332. 37
Estimated revenue.....	₱25, 072, 300. 00
Receipts, etc. ....	164, 356. 94
	25, 236, 656. 94
Total estimated resources.....	26, 326, 989. 31
LIABILITIES.	
Fixed charges.....	₱3, 396, 048. 44
Permanent improvements:	
Continuing.....	₱1, 500, 000
Total appropriated fiscal year 1912, ₱4,726, 952 (released by Governor General)....	₱670, 000
Non-Christian province appropriation (not subject to release by Governor General)....	372, 452
	1, 042, 452
	2, 542, 452. 00
Current expenses:	
Continuing.....	229, 461. 11
Fiscal year 1912.....	19, 238, 988. 00
	19, 468, 449. 11
Total liabilities.....	₱25, 406, 949. 55
Estimated balance provided no further amounts are released by the Governor General. ....	920, 039. 76

As shown by the foregoing statement, the estimated insular revenue for the fiscal year 1912 is ₱25,236,600. The collector of internal revenue estimates that the receipts of his office during the year will be ₱8,900,000, an increase of about ₱600,000 over the receipts of last year. The insular collector of customs estimates the receipts of the bureau of customs at ₱15,500,000, which is a decrease of ₱1,000,000 from the actual receipts of last year. These estimates are conservative, and the receipts, if they continue at the present rate, will exceed this amount.

The total appropriations for current expenses for the present fiscal year amount to ₱19,468,000, and for fixed charges ₱3,400,000; ₱1,250,000 of the fixed charges is the annual contribution of the insular government toward the expenses of the city of Manila. The other fixed charges are interest on bonds of the insular government issued for public works and permanent improvements and guaranteed interest on bonds issued by the railroads.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1912 for public works and permanent improvements amount to ₱6,227,000, all of which are to be paid out of the current revenues of the present fiscal year. The continuing appropriations for permanent improvements are ₱250,000 for strong-material schoolhouses, ₱750,000 for irrigation systems, and ₱500,000 for roads and bridges. Act No. 2059, which appropriated ₱4,854,000 for insular permanent improvements, provided that none of the appropriations authorized therein should be available for use until released by the Governor General. Of this amount only ₱670,000 has thus far been released, and the release of further amounts will be contingent on and governed by the amount of revenues received. Thus, as the matter now stands, unless further releases are made the government will

have a surplus of ₱920,039.76. But in case the continuing annual appropriations for irrigation and schools are not spent this year, the surplus at the end of the year should be about ₱2,000,000. In order to give some idea of the rapidity with which public works are now being constructed, the following data, showing the expenditures during the fiscal year 1911 for permanent improvements, will be of interest:

Expended from insular revenues-----	₱7, 298, 000
Expended from provincial revenues-----	2, 786, 000
Expended from municipal revenues (fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1910)-----	844, 000
Total-----	10, 916, 000

It would be most unfortunate to stop public works to this extent, and the suggested legislation releasing ₱2,500,000 of the gold-standard fund is urgently recommended.

The Commission, in its exclusive capacity, has passed appropriation bills for current expenses of ₱1,288,200 and for public works and permanent improvements ₱372,400.

The Commission, acting in its exclusive legislative capacity, has established a sales agency to work up a market for the products of the schools and for the specialties manufactured by the non-Christian tribes and has appropriated the sum of ₱60,000 for the construction of a sales-agency building on the filled-in land near the new hotel now nearing completion. It is hoped with this to keep in touch with the markets of the world for those things made in the schools, such as laces, embroidery, hats, woodworking, etc., and to be able to put the bureau of education in touch with those lines of practical work which will command a market and will enable children upon leaving school to earn a living by reason of the things they have learned in the school. It is believed that this service could readily be extended to the children in the schools throughout the archipelago, and the matter is recommended to the consideration of the legislature, with a recommendation that the necessary legislation be made to give all the schools of the islands participation in these benefits.

#### ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION REQUESTING THAT A CONSTITUTION BE GRANTED.

On December 5, 1910, the Assembly passed a joint resolution requesting that the Congress of the United States recognize the right and power of the Philippine people to prepare and adopt a constitution of its own; that the Philippine Resident Commissioners in the United States sustain this aspiration of the Philippine people in the Congress of the United States and obtain from Congress the necessary legislation.

This resolution was presented to the Commission on December 8, 1910, and was reported by a select committee on January 5, 1911, with a recommendation that the resolution be laid on the table. The report of the select committee was adopted almost unanimously, the explanations of the votes being given on pages 341 to 347 of the Commission Journal, Second Philippine Legislature, special session, 1910, and first session.

#### EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

No important changes have taken place in this office during the year. The executive secretary was absent from November 7, 1910, to February 14, 1911, being called as a witness to the congressional investigation of the friar-lands administration. The work of the bureau has shown the usual steady increase, although the office force remains practically unchanged numerically. The new reenforced-concrete addition for the records division has proved very satisfac-

tory and, it is thought, reduces to a minimum any danger of fire destroying the records and archives of the Government. Certain changes have also been made in the offices of the Governor General and the special agents, which have proved useful. The report of the executive secretary, forwarded herewith, shows the work of the bureau in necessary detail.

#### HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Health conditions in the archipelago during the past year have been better than ever before. Cholera has been a lesser menace than during any previous year since American occupation, and no other dangerous epidemic has got headway in the islands.

The general hospital is now fully opened, in successful operation, and giving general satisfaction, and I believe Manila can congratulate itself on having the best-arranged and best-equipped hospital in the Orient.

The Southern Islands Hospital, at Cebu, will soon be ready for occupancy, and it is expected to bring within easy reach of the inhabitants of the Visayas the advantages which have so far been confined to those who are able to attend the Philippine General Hospital.

The recent discoveries in regard to the effect of polished rice on beriberi have enabled the Government to very greatly reduce that disease, and it has wholly disappeared in the Government-run institutions, such as prisons, the leper colony, and the asylums. It was found that polishing the rice removed a fine covering containing a nutritive substance, the lack of which brings about in people whose principal article of diet is rice a condition favorable to beriberi. While there is some doubt among scientists as to the exact cause of this phenomenon, it is fairly and conclusively proved that people fed on unpolished rice are not liable to contract beriberi.

The work of the Antituberculosis Society is steadily continuing, and progress is being made toward informing the people as to the methods of fighting the disease.

The leper colony has now probably reached the maximum number that it will ever have, about 2,500 persons, and the rapid death rate among these unfortunate people will from now on keep the size of the colony reduced. The number of new lepers in the islands is steadily decreasing, and it is believed within a few years the danger from this disease will be negligible.

#### EDUCATION.

The progress of education in the islands during the past year has been very satisfactory. The people are in thorough sympathy with the Government in its effort to improve educational conditions by increasing the number and improving the condition of schoolhouses and by making educational facilities available for as large a number of children as the Government can afford. The increase in the school attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory.

In order to meet the needs of the people special emphasis is now being placed on practical agricultural and industrial training, this

phase of the educational problem being considered most important and its possible effect on character and economic conditions incalculable.

#### LAND REGISTRATION.

In my judgment no one thing is more vitally necessary for the people to-day than a general registration of lands. It will promote public order, awaken a sense of the responsibilities of citizenship, and, most of all, foster the proper development of the productiveness of the land; for people are only willing to spend money to improve property that they are sure of and on which they can borrow money. In fact, I believe that the United States Government could not do a better thing than to make possible the undertaking of a general cadastral survey of the islands, making it easy for the people to secure title to their lands.

The following recommendations are therefore made:

First, that a general cadastral survey law, similar to that which failed of passage at the last Legislature by reason of the inability of the Commission and Assembly to agree upon certain vital features, be enacted. The Commission, in its exclusive legislative capacity for that territory inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian people, have enacted such a law.

Second, that Congress be requested to enable the Government of the Philippine Islands to borrow \$1,000,000 the first year and \$100,000 a year for the succeeding 20 years for the purpose of beginning general cadastral surveys and advancing the money for a preliminary general survey, part of this money to be collected from the landholders.

Third, having the funds and the necessary legislation to make them effective, that there be established forthwith survey parties sufficient to perform one-twentieth part of the cadastral survey herein recommended each year, and that the court of land registration be increased so as to provide a sufficient number of judges, clerks, and other employees to keep abreast of the work of the surveyors.

Fourth, that in order to have this work done as much as possible by natives and to avoid the importation of large numbers of surveyors at a high cost who will have the manner of life, the method of work, and the languages of a foreign, tropical country to learn, the university of the Philippines establish and maintain in connection with the work of the bureau of lands a school for surveyors, and that the work be done as far as possible by Filipinos as their accuracy and skill increases.

#### DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

The Government has been fortunate in securing as director of agriculture Mr. F. W. Taylor, who has already arrived in the islands and taken up his difficult task. Hitherto the work of the bureau of agriculture has had to be concentrated on the fighting of animal disease, and the thorough and careful organization of the campaign against locusts has not received the attention it deserves from its importance and which it must receive in the future. It is expected that the coming of Mr. Taylor will give a new impetus to this work.



**RINDERPEST.**

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, after 10 years of continuous effort to control rinderpest, more than half the Provinces were still infected and no noticeable gain had been made. In view of these facts a complete change in the system was made, the use of the rinderpest serum was discontinued, the desultory work throughout the Provinces was made a secondary part of the work, and a large number of employees of the bureau of agriculture were concentrated in the Province of Pangasinan. Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippines Division of the United States Army, by detailing over 1,200 Philippine Scouts to maintain a quarantine between Pangasinan and the adjoining Provinces, made possible the success of the scheme which depended on cleaning one particular part of the infected territory, keeping this part free from reinfection, and gradually pushing the line of clean territory farther and farther. Starting from the eastern part of Pangasinan, practically the whole Province has been cleaned by this system, and a similar successful campaign has been carried on in the island of Siquijor, which is now entirely free from rinderpest. The intention is to go over the whole country by this method, and, it is hoped, within a few years to rid the entire archipelago of this disease.

**IRRIGATION.**

So far as irrigation construction work is concerned, there has been but little progress in the past year. Valuable and most necessary work, however, has been done in the study of water data, river gauging, rainfall data, and preliminary investigations and surveys. The small accomplishment in irrigation this year has been partly due to difficulties under which the engineers worked, as legislation which was prepared to assist and which would have aided irrigation construction work was not passed by the Legislature. The result has been that a very large proportion of the irrigation funds was spent on investigations. It has been found almost impossible to construct irrigation systems from the reimbursable appropriation where it is necessary to obtain the signatures of a majority of the landowners to contracts agreeing to pay for water which for many years they have been using in their old irrigation system—crude, it is true, but which nevertheless supplied sufficient water for one crop. Without legislation along the lines of the irrigation bill which was presented at the last session of the Legislature, it will be practically impossible to get quick results.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**

During the last calendar year there was no change in the number of Americans and an increase of 342 in the number of Filipinos in the service. The percentage of Filipinos in the classified civil service increased from 65 to 67. There was an increase in the average salary of both Americans and Filipinos. During the last fiscal year 481 Americans voluntarily resigned, a decrease of 27 from the preceding year. The separations of Americans from the service, due to resignations, removals, and deaths, were 21 per cent of the total American force. The numbers of Americans and Filipinos in the different

bureaus and offices of the civil service from 1903 to the present year, with information as to salaries, are shown by the following statements:

*Table showing the numbers and percentages of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine classified civil service on Jan. 1 of the years given.*

Years.	Total.	Americans.		Filipinos.	
		Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
1903.....	3,680	1,606	44	2,024	56
1904.....	5,523	2,725	49	2,798	51
1905.....	6,351	2,796	44	3,555	56
1907 <sup>1</sup> .....	5,384	2,157	40	3,227	60
1908.....	5,457	2,024	37	3,433	63
1909.....	5,964	2,186	37	3,778	63
1910.....	6,101	2,155	35	3,946	65
1911.....	6,309	2,100	33	4,209	67

<sup>1</sup> Increase due to classification of teachers on Sept. 1, 1903.

\* No data for 1906 available.

*Comparison of the numbers of American and Filipino officers and employees having a permanent status in the service and the salaries paid on Jan. 1 of the years given.*

Years.	Officers and employees.			Salaries paid.			Average salaries.		
	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.
1903.....	2,777	2,697	5,474	P7,236,700	P2,189,376	P9,426,076	P2,605.94	P811.76	P1,721.97
1904.....	3,228	3,777	6,005	8,663,720	2,932,834	11,596,554	2,693.92	868.48	1,755.72
1905.....	3,307	4,023	7,330	8,942,424	3,309,738	12,252,162	2,704.08	822.70	1,671.51
1907 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,616	3,902	6,518	7,899,242	3,234,494	11,103,736	3,008.12	828.93	1,703.55
1908.....	2,479	4,080	6,559	7,749,236	3,686,855	11,436,091	3,125.95	903.64	1,743.57
1909.....	2,659	4,397	7,056	8,576,962	4,018,968	12,595,930	3,225.63	914.03	1,785.14
1910.....	2,633	4,639	7,272	8,756,496	4,296,896	13,052,392	3,325.29	926.25	1,794.88
1911.....	2,633	4,981	7,614	8,954,834	4,668,825	13,623,659	3,401.00	937.33	1,789.29

<sup>1</sup> No data for 1906 available.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the maximum number of Americans in the service was reached in 1905, since which year there has been a considerable decrease in most of the bureaus except those employing civil engineers, surveyors, veterinarians, and other technical men. The net decrease of Americans from 1905 to 1911 was 674, the net increase of Filipinos during the same period being 958.

#### STRIKES.

I am glad to say that the epidemic of strikes mentioned in the last report has ceased, and under the skillful direction of the Hon. Manuel Tinio, director of labor, threatened strikes have been averted and the relations between labor and capital have been uniformly cordial.

#### INSULAR AUDITOR.

In November of this year what had appeared to be a slight misunderstanding between the executive and the insular auditor culminated in a cable sent by the Governor General to Washington requesting the suspension of the insular auditor for failure to prop-

erly understand his position and the relation of his office to that of the Governor General. The then incumbent had been urged by the undersigned for appointment to his position in view of his long service and his enthusiasm toward certain reforms which it was believed necessary in the matter of accounts. Toward these reforms Mr. Clarke had given whole-souled devotion and for several years worked with tireless energy toward the improvement of the book-keeping and accounting system of the government.

He seems to have overlooked, however, the clause of law which places his office under the administration of the Governor General, and finally, in regard to an investigation ordered by the undersigned of certain abuses which were reported to have been committed by one of his officers in connection with an alleged misappropriation of Government funds by Government officials in Baguio, he denied the right of the Governor General to interfere, and came out in open insubordination as a result. The request for his suspension was complied with on the day following. Charges were preferred against him on various counts, and evidence came rapidly to hand to show the causes for his separation from the service to have been more numerous and general than had been at first believed. The Secretary of War, after giving him an opportunity to make full reply and to present his case by a representative, especially selected for the purpose, allowed him to resign.

In his place, Mr. W. H. Phipps, of Ohio, was appointed on March 4, 1911, appointment to be effective April 1, 1911.

#### UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

During the past year the University of the Philippines has been organized in its definite form and now includes the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Medicine and Surgery, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Law, Engineering, and the School of Fine Arts.

An appropriation of ₱250,000 has been made for the construction of a building for the use of the university on the ground set aside for that purpose on Taft Avenue. There is a very general feeling, however, that the anticipated rapid growth of the university will make it undesirable to continue to occupy this site, and the building has therefore been designed for the permanent use of the College of Law if the university itself moves to some point where larger grounds are available. The total registration of students in the various departments in August, 1911, was 1,220.

#### BOARD OF RATE REGULATION.

During the year the board of rate regulation has considered and adjudicated a number of more or less important cases and has prepared an order governing the transportation of passengers and freight on boats in the coastwise trade of the islands. The necessity for this order was apparent from the chaotic condition of the rates resulting in discrimination by the carriers in favor of certain individuals and localities, which wrought great hardship on those not favored. The system adopted in this order is a fixed charge per mile with an official table of distances showing the mileage between ports, and a classification of commodities, giving the rate per mile, allowing an

additional charge for second and third class ports which have less facilities than the ports of the first class. It is hoped that this order which becomes effective on January 1, 1912, will have the effect of encouraging and putting on a firm basis interisland trade.

#### MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

The progress in the Mountain Province noted in my last annual report has continued along satisfactory lines. A constantly larger proportion of the people are paying their road tax each year by giving the 10 days' labor required by law, and the trails in the province now aggregate a total of slightly more than 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles), much of this distance being of fair, broad, and level roadway suitable for narrow-gauge carts. In fact, the whole distance from Tagudin to Bontoc can now be traversed by bull carts, and they are constantly passing over that line. It is believed that a narrow-gauge railroad of 2-foot gauge, such as is being generally constructed in Belgium, Africa, India, and other places, can be placed upon this trail at a reasonable cost, to be operated by traction of gas-electric motors. If this can be done the development of the mountainous interior of Luzon will be rapid. It is proposed to make a trial of this system to ascertain the cost and facility of operation, and then it may be extended wherever the prospective business justifies the expenditure.

#### MORO PROVINCE.

Conditions in the Moro Province are constantly improving, although during the past year a considerable number of murders of Americans by fanatic Moros have been committed and punished. The Government is now devoting its attention toward reducing the number of arms in the hands of the people and putting more safeguards about their use. The expense of the administration has been very largely reduced; the provincial income has increased; commercial and agricultural conditions have been good; peace conditions are improving, and labor is becoming more plentiful. The total exports for the fiscal year 1911 show an increase over the preceding year of nearly 50 per cent. Although there was one outbreak of rinderpest in the Province during the year, this was stamped out through the active efforts of the provincial Government under the direction of Dr. C. G. Thompson, of the bureau of agriculture, and at present the Province is free from this scourge.

Gen. Pershing, the provincial governor, has continued his active and successful work in promoting trade relations; provincial stores have been established to enable the people of the interior to get commodities at fair prices, and roads are being pushed to completion as rapidly as funds and labor will permit. The governor has adopted a method, new to the Moro Province, of dividing up the interior sections of the Island of Mindanao into districts. Over each district is placed a district governor. There are now 12 such districts, the larger ones being divided into subdistricts. This is one of the best ways to get at the savage and sometimes nomadic tribes of the interior.

The first provincial fair, held at Zamboanga last February, was most successful and attracted large numbers of representatives from

the different tribes and districts, including some 20,000 visiting Moros and pagans and a large number of Filipinos. It is expected that in thus bringing the people together in friendly intercourse much will be accomplished toward the advancement of civilization and the improvement of commercial conditions in the Moro Province.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The 31 regularly organized Provinces and the Province of Batanes come under the direct administrative control of the executive bureau.

The Filipinization of the service is being gradually extended, the percentage in 1910 being 91.8 as compared with 92.6 for 1911. All these Provinces have elective Filipino governors, except Batanes, where the position is appointive and held by an American; all of them have Filipino third members of the provincial boards and 11 have Filipino treasurers.

The same enthusiasm, remarked in my last report, which had been displayed throughout all the Provinces in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has continued during the year, and practically all available resources have been devoted to that purpose, with the gratifying result that the Provinces had in operation at the end of the fiscal year 1,587 kilometers of first-class road, 1,069 kilometers of second class and 2,956 kilometers of third class as compared with 1,230 kilometers of first class, 1,031 kilometers of second class and 3,337 kilometers of third class constructed at the close of the previous year. This shows an increase of 357 kilometers first class, 37 kilometers second class, and a decrease of 380 kilometers third class, from which it will be seen that the great advance has been in the improvement of existing roads, rather than the opening of the new ones.

No new provincial buildings were completed during the year, but the Provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, and Isabela have adequate modern buildings nearing completion.

The drilling of artesian wells has been continued, and with the arrival of new equipment it is hoped that every municipality where artesian wells are possible will soon enjoy the benefits of a supply of good potable water.

The Provinces have shown gratifying enthusiasm in support of the annual carnival exhibition of provincial products which is held in Manila. At the last carnival 16 Provinces had instructive exhibits of agricultural and industrial products, which formed one of the most interesting and valuable features of the carnival. It is hoped that with the organization of the Philippine Exposition, authorized by Act No. 2023, even better results will be obtained in the coming year.

Under the provisions of Act No. 1979, the Governor General extended the period for the collection of the 1911 land and cedula tax without penalty in the cases of six Provinces. In almost every case the extension was granted because of the rigid rinderpest quarantine which interfered considerably with the harvesting and marketing of the crops. No remissions of land tax were granted during the year.

## CITY OF MANILA.

The administration of city affairs has continued without noticeable changes during the past year. Conditions of public order have been good, there having been but two unimportant strikes on the water front, both unattended with disorder.

During the year there were 145 fires, 44 more than in 1910. While this is the largest number of fires in any one year since the fire department was organized, it points to the efficiency of the department that the loss from these fires was only ₱498,000, or less than one-half of the previous year. The size of this loss is due also to the fact that many of the fires were in the poorer residence districts of the city, where, although the damage was comparatively small on account of the value of the nipa houses, yet the suffering of the people was relatively great. The police department did good service in relieving the suffering and in distributing provisions, etc., after the fires.

Health conditions in Manila have been excellent; there has been a minimum of cholera, no plague, and almost no smallpox. The indigent sick are attended more carefully than ever before in the new general hospital, in which the city makes a yearly contract for not to exceed 100 beds. From the point of view of administration, this is more satisfactory than the former arrangement with the hospitals of San Juan de Dios and St. Paul's. Sanitary conditions have also been improved by the construction of new midden sheds, the opening of the Legarda estate sanitary barrio, the improvement of the sanitary barrio on the San Lazaro estate, and an ample supply of clean water from the new water system, which has been made possible by a strict control of the Mariquina watershed and the fact that the water is drawn from the river a good distance above Montalban. More general advantage is being taken of the sanitary sewer system.

A considerable advance in the progress of park construction during the year has been noted. Ground for the construction of the Malate Park reservation was bought during the year. This park is intended to include the land now occupied by the military stables, Fort San Antonio de Abad, and the land farther inland. The new large botanical gardens of the city of Manila will be placed here. The parks around the Bagumbayan Drive and around the walls of the old city have been improved and much work has been done on the new Luneta between the Manila Hotel and the Army and Navy Club.

The greatest need in the city school situation is that of school-houses. At present there are no funds available for the construction of new schoolhouses in the city of Manila, and the rented buildings are not suited, in the majority of cases, for schools, and are badly ventilated and lighted.

The condition of the city streets still continues to be poor. There has been great difficulty experienced in obtaining from any quarry within reasonable distance of Manila crushed rock that is hard enough to stand the heavy traffic. Experiments, however, have been made on the Bagumbayan Drive with an asphalt binder, which has given a good durable surface for some time past, and every effort is being made by the city authorities to get a better class of rock for street construction.

## BAGUIO.

The progress made in Baguio this year has, in a large measure, justified the hopes held out in the selection of Baguio as the site for the summer capital. It is not to be expected that the Filipinos generally will appreciate the value of a mountain resort until the opportunity and occasion has arisen for them to experience the advantages. The year, however, was signalized by the arrival of a number of wealthy Filipinos, who were so enthusiastic that there was a considerable movement in city real estate, many lots changed hands, orders for a number of houses were placed, and several houses were constructed.

The Government moved up about the 1st of March and returned between the middle of June and the 1st of July, making a complete season of four months in the hills for most of the employees.

The services of Mr. E. S. Brown, the physical director of the Manila Young Men's Christian Association, were secured to direct the physical exercises of the employees. The different groups, each with its various athletic teams, and a systematic series of competitions was undertaken, in which several hundred employees participated.

The Government had added a large number of cottages and dormitories to its other buildings during the year, and their existence enabled many employees, especially Filipinos, to have their families with them. A great many availed themselves of this opportunity; the result was greater contentment in the service and a much more beneficial result from the sojourn in the hills.

The construction of new roads, the opening of the new forest park which the bureau of forestry has undertaken to lay out and beautify, the parking, grading, and improving of the space between the two Government centers, the construction of the new provincial and municipal government buildings have changed Baguio so that it now is beginning to look like a city. The demand for Government cottages was so great that only a fraction of those who applied could be supplied.

Since the close of the fiscal year a passing typhoon brought about a downpour of rain which exceeded any other that we have record of in the islands, the rain gauge registering 880 millimeters (34.64 inches) in 24 hours and 2,239 millimeters (88.14 inches) in 4 days. The result of this was beneficial in one way, as it showed which parts of the ridges and hills were not reliable and saved the railroad from one or two very serious mistakes. It had the unfortunate effect, however, of very greatly damaging the Benguet Road. A mountain slide came down into a narrow part of the valley, the estimated number of cubic meters of earth being in the neighborhood of 1,500,000. The valley was dammed to a height of 30 meters (100 feet), and when the water finally broke through the mass it not only tore out the bridges, culverts, and roadbed, but literally covered the country below until the Province of Pangasinan seemed to be one vast sea. There was considerable loss of life, 20 persons having been lost in the town of Aringay alone. Many deaths of animals were also reported throughout the Provinces affected. Fortunately, however, the rice crop was not advanced so far as to be very greatly damaged. The water had an incidental effect of enriching the land by leaving a

deposit of silt, and when the flood subsided it was not too late to replant those rice fields which had been injured by the excess of water.

A second typhoon 10 weeks later brought about further damage to the road, but fortunately left the canyon in such shape as to make possible the opening of the road at less cost than was expected, only ₱100,000 appropriation having been found necessary for the purpose of establishing communication until such time as the railroad shall be in Baguio. Much, however, of this work is of temporary nature and will by no means place the road in the same condition it was before the storms.

#### TAAL VOLCANO DISASTER.

On the morning of January 30 a violent eruption of Taal Volcano, which had been active for a number of days previous, occurred. The volcano is situated about 64 kilometers (40 miles) south of Manila, and the eruption was plainly visible from that city. It was accompanied by a series of earthquake shocks, which continued with more or less violence for 15 days. In all, 1,014 shocks were registered, of which a very considerable number were of sufficient violence to be felt in Manila.

Taal Volcano is situated in a lake about 26 kilometers (16 miles) long and 15 kilometers (9 miles) wide, the crater being on an island about 5 kilometers (3 miles) in diameter.

The eruption, which occurred at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, was accompanied by a violent display of lightning, great blasts of hot gas which swept the neighboring region, and a fall of mud which in ravines and low places accumulated to a depth of many feet on the island and points near it. According to the observations at the observatory, ashes even reached Manila. The hot gases and fall of ashes killed all but about 21 of the three hundred and odd people living on the volcano island. Certain barrios situated on the west coast of the lake were obliterated, and all people and animals perished. Other barrios were only partly destroyed. In some barrios a great many people were injured, some being burned by the hot blasts of air. The total estimated loss of life amounted to about 1,300.

The Red Cross board was immediately organized and undertook the direction of the relief work. Col. W. C. Rivers, United States Army, one of the assistant directors of the constabulary, was sent down to take charge. A subscription list was started, which resulted in the collection of about ₱30,000, and as much as was necessary of this amount was expended on the relief work. Although other eruptions appeared imminent, and earthquakes, denoting the activity of the volcano, were continuous, many volunteers offered their services to prevent further loss of life and suffering. Among these were the Sisters of Charity, the nurses of St. Paul's Hospital, and many doctors. No instance of reluctance or shirking of duty on the part of any Filipino or foreigner was found.

A special report on this subject, giving the report of the agent of the Red Cross, of the provincial treasurer of Batangas, and of the officer in charge of the relief work and all correspondence relating to the matter, was forwarded to the Secretary of War in March. Reference is made to that report for further information on this subject.



## MANILA HOTEL.

The work on the new Manila Hotel is progressing favorably, and the management is confident that the hotel can be opened on the date originally set for it, the 1st of January, 1912. From time to time the management has found certain defects in the plans and has made suggestions for betterments involving considerable additional cost. In every case the Government, after satisfying itself that the changes were advisable, authorized the purchase of the necessary additional number of bonds on the part of the Government, with the result that it is believed that the hotel when completed will be first class in every respect.

## EAST BATAN COAL MINES.

On August 24, 1910, the Government secured the services of Mr. E. Randolph Hix, a carefully selected coal expert in the United States, to make a study of the various varieties of coal to be found in the Philippine Islands and neighboring countries and of the handling methods in vogue, and to make recommendations such as would enable the Government to make economies in the important matter of purchase and handling of coal, the supply of which has been uniformly unsatisfactory in the past, owing to the great distances it has to be carried and to the quality of the coal found in this and neighboring countries. The importance of this was accentuated by the fact that the Government of the Philippine Islands is operating the cableship *Rizal*, which it is believed could be used advantageously for transporting coal when not needed for other purposes.

Upon recommendation of Mr. Hix it was determined to try to assist the East Batan Coal Mining Co., a local enterprise, financed by Philippine capital, which had been struggling to develop a mine on the island of Batan, Province of Albay. The Government of the Philippine Islands had given the company considerable assistance in the past in the purchasing of coal and using it on its coast-guard vessels.

In order to facilitate the delivery, the bureau of navigation had invested a considerable sum of money in the construction of bunkers at the site of the mine in which coal could be stored, under a contract with the company by which the bureau of navigation received a fee for all coal that the company passed through the bunkers, and under which certain quantities of coal were to be delivered at a low price to the bureau of navigation, in payment for the bunkers, they to be insured by the company, but the title to remain in the Government of the Philippine Islands until they are fully paid for.

In spite of this assistance the company, owing largely to mismanagement and the poor quality of the coal, found it very difficult to make both ends meet. Finally, on the advice of Mr. Hix, the company went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. William T. Nolting, special agent of the Governor General, whose services were highly desirable for the purpose, was appointed by the board of directors of the company extrajudicial receiver, and the bureau of supply was authorized to make a contract with the company for delivery of 10,000 tons of coal and advanced the company certain sums against the delivery of this coal to enable it to meet its obligations and make certain reforms in the methods of operating the plant, which it was

believed would result in marked economy and increased output. These plans have been carried out with marked success by Messrs. Nolting and Hix, the latter having stayed over to see the work through; the mine is operating on a moderate and economical basis, ready to deliver very much larger quantities of coal, and the costs of mining, providing the mine can be kept in constant operation, have been reduced to the neighborhood of ₱3 a ton, which should yield a handsome profit on the coal at present prices.

Unfortunately, the quality of the coal is such that its market is extremely limited. The cost of handling and transportation to date has been so high as to make the coal less economical per peso of cost when used than Japanese or Australian coal.

The policy of the Government, which is to assist local industry, would justify undergoing some slight or moderate disadvantage in order to purchase the Philippine coal and to spend the money in the islands. It is extremely doubtful, however, if this disadvantageous use of the Batan coal would justify the continuation of the experiment, and unless the company finds a commercial market for a considerable portion of its output, it is probable that the Government aid will be discontinued, except for moderate quantities, perhaps for coast-guard boats on local routes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. CAMERON FORBES,  
*Governor General.*

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,  
*Manila, P. I.*



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**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.**

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## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Manila, September 8, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the executive bureau for the year ended June 30, 1911:

### EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

In response to a circular issued by the sheriff of one of the counties in California, a man wanted there for embezzlement was found in the Philippine Islands and held pending the receipt of a request for extradition. Before the papers arrived the accused voluntarily waived extradition and was returned to San Francisco on an Army transport.

A Filipino whose arrest was desired by this Government for complicity in the crime of abduction was taken into custody by the colonial authorities of Hongkong and delivered to a representative of the authorities here upon presentation of extradition papers. He was returned to the Philippine Island for trial.

Extradition papers were also prepared for service on the governor of the State of California in the case of an American wanted in the Philippines for obtaining money under false pretenses. The person whose arrest was desired was reported as living in San Francisco. Upon the arrival of an agent of this Government in that city he could not be found and the extradition papers were not presented.

### PARDONS.

At the beginning of the year 145 petitions for pardon were pending determination, and during the year 1,095 new petitions were received. The disposition of all these is set forth in detail in the following table:

Petitions on hand at the expiration of the last fiscal year.....	145
Petitions received during this fiscal year.....	1,095
Full pardons granted.....	9
Remissions of unserved portions of sentences.....	290
Commutations of sentences.....	33
Parole granted.....	1
Reprieves issued.....	2
Denials.....	843
Petitions filed without action.....	25
Petitions referred to municipal board of Manila (violations of ordinances).....	7
Petitions pending decision, investigation completed.....	9
Petitions under investigation.....	57

### COMMITTEE ON PARDONS.

Cases considered.....	174
Cases pending.....	202

The number of cases reported as disposed of appears larger than the sum of the petitions received and those pending at the close of the previous year. The difference is due to the fact that the cases disposed of include fellow convicts who did not present applications.

#### PASSPORTS.

One hundred and sixty-one passports were issued by this office to citizens of the United States, and 59 to citizens of the Philippine Islands, 19 less than for the year preceding.

#### CABLEGRAMS.

Three hundred and eighty-one cablegrams were sent during the year and 341 received, and 6,378 excerpts were furnished other bureaus and individuals. The total cost of the cablegrams sent was ₱18,935.82. The cost of the service to the executive bureau amounted to ₱7,528.98, or 12 per cent less than for last year.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The contracts for transportation of Government employees have continued in effect.

Transportation from Manila to the United States was furnished on United States Army transports at the request of this office for 428 persons, of whom 373 were adults and 55 were children. This total includes 21 servants, 26 conditionally pardoned prisoners, and 39 indigent citizens of the United States. Transportation on Army transports from Manila was also secured for 35 adults and 3 children to Nagasaki; for 5 adults and 3 children to Honolulu; for 1 adult to Mariveles; and from Nagasaki, Japan, to San Francisco for 5 adults. One hundred and twenty-eight adults and 13 children were given the advantage of the Government trans-Pacific rate; and 89 adults, 16 children, and 1 servant received the benefit of the contract rate between Manila and New York City via the Suez Canal; in all, 727 requests for transportation were issued.

#### CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

The contracts for Government advertising in force at the end of the last year have been continued. During the year 665 official advertisements were sent out for publication under these contracts by the division of legislative records.

#### ELECTIONS.

Elections for one Delegate each to the Philippine Assembly were held in La Laguna, Surigao, and Batanes Provinces.

In 28 provinces 33 municipal presidents, 16 municipal vice presidents, and 93 councilors were elected. The following table gives the data in detail:

Provinces.	Municipal.			Delegates to the Philippine Assembly.	Total.
	Presidents.	Vice presidents.	Councilors.		
Agusan.....	2				2
Albay.....			7		7
Ambos Camarines.....	4		10		14
Antique.....			1		1
Batanes.....				1	1
Batangas.....			8		8
Bohol.....	2	1			3
Bulacan.....			2		2
Cagayan.....	2				2
Capiz.....	1	1	1		3
Cavite.....	1				1
Cebu.....	2	3	7		12
Ilocos Norte.....	1		9		10
Ilocos Sur.....	1	1	4		6
Iloilo.....			6		6
Isabela.....	2		1		3
La Laguna.....			1	1	2
La Union.....			1		1
Leyte.....	5	4	10		19
Misamis.....	2		1		3
Occidental Negros.....	2	1	5		8
Oriental Negros.....		1	3		4
Pampanga.....			2		2
Pangasinan.....	1		2		3
Rizal.....	1		2		3
Samar.....	3	3	6		12
Sorsogon.....		1	1		2
Surigao.....	1			1	2
Tarlac.....			3		3
Total.....	33	16	93	3	145

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Seven hundred and eleven appointments were made by the Governor General during the year, of which 366 were to positions of justice and auxiliary justice of the peace. Ten of the former and 19 of the latter declined to serve, and 79 and 112, respectively, resigned.

The insular official shown in the following detailed table as having been removed was an assistant engineer with the assimilated rank of third lieutenant of the bureau of navigation.

	Appointments by the Governor General and the Commission.	Appointments canceled by the Commission.	Appointments and designations made by the Governor General only.	Declinations.	Resignations.	Reliefs.	Removals.	Deaths.
Insular officers, including judges.....	146	4	18		8		1	3
Provincial officers.....	12		33		4			2
City of Manila.....	5		2		1			
City of Baguio.....			6					
Candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point.....	3							
Municipal officers.....			120				38	36
Justices of the peace.....	170			10	79	9	22	3
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	196			19	112	5	10	6
Total.....	532	4	179	29	204	14	71	50



*Charges against municipal officials and action taken.*

TABLE No. 1.

Disposition, etc.	Presidents.	Vice presidents.	Secretaries.	Secretary-treasurers.	Treasurers.	Councillors.	Justices of the peace.	Auxiliary justices of the peace.	Chiefs of police.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Police-men.	Municipal clerks.	Total.	Grand total.
Cases tried:															
Officers suspended pending final decision.....	36	9	4	1	.....	67	17	8	5	1	2	24	.....	174	.....
Officers not suspended pending final decision.....	18	5	3	.....	.....	33	12	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	79	.....
Total.....	54	14	7	1	.....	100	29	13	5	1	2	27	.....	253	253
Action taken:															
Found guilty—															
Removed and disqualified from holding public office.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	13	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	28	.....
Removed.....	5	4	1	1	.....	19	9	7	2	1	.....	7	.....	66	.....
Resignation required or accepted.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....
Warned or reprimanded or disciplined or suspended.....	36	5	2	.....	.....	57	3	1	3	.....	1	11	.....	119	.....
No punishment owing to expiration of term.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Total.....	46	11	6	1	.....	85	28	12	5	1	1	24	.....	220	220
Found not guilty:															
Reinstated or continued in office.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	23	.....
Charges dismissed.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total.....	8	3	1	.....	.....	15	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	33	33
Total number of cases disposed of.....	54	14	7	1	.....	100	29	13	5	1	2	27	.....	253	.....
Grand total.....	54	14	7	1	.....	100	29	13	5	1	2	27	.....	253	253

TABLE No. 2.

	Neglect of duties.	Abuse of official position.	Ignorance and inospecty.	Bad habits.	Extortion.	Larceny and bandolerismo.	Malversation and breaches of trust.	Bribery and kindred crimes.	Forgery and falsification.	False arrest.	Crimes of violence.	Violation of law (election etc.), executive orders, and municipal ordinances.	Blasphemy, disrespect, and use of bad language.	Interference in religious affairs.	Total	Grand total
<b>Guilty:</b>																
Presidents.....	20	17	1	1			1	1		5	2	14	1	2	64	
Vice presidents.....	5	3					1					1			10	
Secretaries.....	1	3							1			1			6	
Secretary-treasurers.....	1														1	
Councilors.....	37	17		1	2		7	2	2	2	1	10			66	
Justices of the peace.....	8	21	3	1	1		2				2	3			51	
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	1	5	1	1							2	2			14	
Chiefs of police.....	3	1									2	1			5	
Sergeants.....		2													4	
Corporals.....		1													1	
Police-men.....	7	16													23	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Not guilty:</b>																
Presidents.....	16	18		3	1		3	4	1	1	3	8	1	1	60	
Vice presidents.....	1	1		1								2			5	
Secretaries.....	1														1	
Secretary-treasurers.....																
Councilors.....	5	16		5							1	17			45	
Justices of the peace.....	4	10	1		1	1	4	2	1			1			24	
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....		2						1							4	
Chiefs of police.....	2	1		1									1	1	6	
Sergeants.....																
Corporals.....																
Police-men.....	4	1						6			3	1			14	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>

*Charges against municipal officials and action taken—Continued.*

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

	Neglect of duties.	Abuse of official position.	Ignorance and incapacity.	Bad habits.	Extortion.	Larceny and bandolerismo.	Malversation and breaches of trust.	Bribery and kindred crimes.	Forgery and falsification.	False arrest.	Crimes of violence.	Violation of law (election, etc.), executive orders, and municipal ordinances.	Slander, disrespect, and use of bad language.	Interference in religious affairs.	Total.	Grand total.
No action:																
Presidents.....	1														1	1
Vice presidents.....	1														1	1
Secretaries.....																
Secretary-treasurers.....																
Councilors.....	5														5	5
Justices of the peace.....																
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....																
Chiefs of police.....																
Sergeants.....																
Corporals.....																
Police-men.....																
Total.....	7	136	7	13	4	1	18	16	5	8	15	60	3	4	7	7
Grand total.....	123	136	7	13	4	1	18	16	5	8	15	60	3	4	412	412

## REMOVALS.

Of the 253 municipal officials, justices, and auxiliary justices of the peace against whom charges were brought during the year, 220 were found guilty and 33 were either found not guilty or the charges were dismissed. Fifty-six of those found guilty were removed from office, 28 were removed and disqualified from holding office, the resignations of 10 were requested or accepted, 119 were warned, reprimanded, or suspended, and 7 went unpunished by reason of the expiration of their term of office.

The provincial governor mentioned as being under suspension at the close of the last fiscal year has been removed by the Governor General.

The number of charges has decreased by slightly more than 26 per cent as compared with the preceding fiscal year, while the number of officers against whom charges were brought has decreased by more than 25 per cent. Several different offenses sometimes being charged in the same case against one officer, who may be found guilty of some and innocent of others, the totals of the "charges" and "officers" can not agree. During the year there have been 40 per cent fewer charges of neglect of duty than during the preceding year, while there has been an increase of almost 24 per cent in the number of charges brought for abuse of official position. This increase can not decisively be taken as evidence of greater wrongdoing on the part of municipal officials. It is rather due to the fact that the ignorant people are losing the fear, formerly entertained by them, of officials as officials and are no longer silently suffering under real or imaginary acts of oppression. At the close of the year there were but seven cases on hand in which no action had been taken.

The table showing the percentage of the total of American and Filipino provincial and municipal officers appearing in the last report is herewith completed to June 30, 1911.

Years.	Provincial officers.					Municipal and township officers, including justices and notaries public.				
	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total number.	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total number.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1903.....	86	26.54	238	73.46	324	24	0.17	14,102	99.83	14,126
1904.....	87	37.82	143	62.18	230	44	.39	11,289	99.61	11,333
1905.....	80	24.60	246	75.40	326	58	.50	10,725	99.50	10,783
1906.....	60	24.69	183	75.31	243	68	.63	10,774	99.37	10,842
1907.....	50	34.25	96	65.75	146	88	.77	11,350	99.23	11,438
1908.....	49	32.66	101	67.34	150	82	.69	11,760	99.31	11,842
1909.....	47	31.54	102	68.46	149	81	.66	12,275	99.34	12,356
1910.....	39	27.86	101	72.14	140	102	.81	12,417	99.19	12,519
1911.....	43	29.25	104	70.75	147	108	.84	12,685	99.16	12,793

The number of American officials given, 108, would be misleading if not explained. Twenty-three hold appointive municipal offices in the Moro Province, 20 are justices of the peace or auxiliary justices in that Province and the Province of Mindoro or on military or naval reservations where they are appointed to deal with American soldiers and sailors, and 62 are notaries public, 44 in Manila and 18 in the Provinces being mostly lawyers who obtain appointment for

the convenience of their clients. Deducting the officers above mentioned it is found that there are really but three American municipal officers in the self-governing municipalities and two of these were elected by popular votes. The same facts are applicable to the figures given for former years and account for the apparent increase in percentage of Americans. Had the figures been confined to strictly municipal officers there would have been shown a decrease in percentage rather than an increase.

#### NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The only legislation passed during the fiscal year affecting the organization or government of Provinces and municipalities was Act No. 2045, which extended the terms of office of provincial and municipal officials from two to four years, the elections to be held at the same time as the elections for Delegates to the Philippine Assembly.

Act No. 2052 appropriated ₱1,000,000 to be allotted by the secretary of commerce and police, when released by the Governor General, to be utilized by the various Provinces in paying their debts to the bureau of public works, if any, the balance to be placed to their credit for road and bridge work. The Governor General released ₱500,000 of this amount which was immediately allotted by the secretary of commerce and police on the basis of population. This afforded much needed relief to many Provinces that had allowed their bills, due to the bureau of public works for supervision to assume such proportions that their payment in a lump sum would have necessitated a temporary discontinuance of important public works.

#### PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The 31 regularly organized Provinces and the Province of Batanes come under the direct administrative control of this office. The filipinization of the service is being gradually extended. All these Provinces have elective Filipino governors, except Batanes, which has an appointive American governor. All of them have Filipino third members of the provincial board; 11 have Filipino treasurers.

The policy of pushing the construction of permanent roads and bridges in all Provinces has been continued and rapid strides are being made toward a system of roads open for transportation during the entire year and extending throughout the islands.

No new provincial buildings were completed during the year, but the Provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, and Isabela have adequate modern buildings nearing completion.

Under the provisions of Act No. 1748 the Governor General has authorized the transfer of the capital of the Province of Nueva Ecija from San Isidro, its present location, to Cabanatuan. San Isidro is in the extreme southern part of the Province and during the rainy season is partially submerged by the overflow of the Rio Grande de Pampanga.

The new location is much more central and will stimulate the building up of a part of the Province very rich in agricultural lands. A suitable location for the capital has been secured and funds are now available to erect a modern reenforced concrete provincial building, jail, and storeroom.

The drilling of artesian wells has been continued, and with the arrival of new equipment now ordered from the United States it

is hoped soon to have an abundant supply of good artesian water in every municipality in the Philippines where geological conditions permit.

Another year has only added to the strength of the plea in my last annual report for additional legislation on the subject of provincial and municipal sanitation. The recommendations therein made are reiterated, and it is hoped that legislation on this important subject may be had at the next session of the Philippine Legislature.

The Philippine Legislature passed Act No. 2009 authorizing the city of Cebu to issue bonds to the value of ₱250,000 for public works. The bonds when sold brought a gratifying premium, and this amount together with the sum of ₱300,000 loaned by the insular government has been set aside for the construction of a gravity waterworks system. The work is now about one-third completed, and, when finished, Cebu will have a modern and satisfactory system.

At the Philippine carnival, held from February 21 to 28, 1911, the exhibits from the 16 Provinces which participated formed one of its most interesting and instructive features. These Provinces were Bohol, Bulacan, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, La Union, Mindoro, Misamis, Moro, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Samar, Surigao, and Tarlac. The exhibits consisted mainly of agricultural and industrial products and created a most favorable impression on the crowds in attendance.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2023 a Philippine exposition is to be held in February, 1912. The indications at present are that nearly all of the Provinces will exhibit, and that the display of provincial products, industries, and resources will be one of the most important features.

#### PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The following is a consolidated statement of the revenues and disbursements of the Provinces for the fiscal year:

	Fiscal year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1911	1910		
Balance from prior years.....	₱2,531,041.94	₱2,269,642.10	₱261,399.84	
<b>Income:</b>				
Revenue from taxation .....	6,314,247.61	6,159,690.27	154,557.34	
Sundry revenue.....	239,653.10	255,051.19		₱15,398.09
Other receipts.....	864,441.77	827,810.62	337,131.15	
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>7,418,342.48</b>	<b>6,943,042.08</b>	<b>475,300.40</b>	
<b>Operation expenditures:</b>				
Administration.....	2,707,831.23	2,625,609.24	82,221.99	
Maintenance.....	1,482,501.79	1,024,331.50	458,170.29	
<b>Total expense of operation .....</b>	<b>4,190,333.02</b>	<b>3,649,940.74</b>	<b>540,392.28</b>	
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>3,228,009.46</b>	<b>3,293,101.34</b>		<b>65,091.88</b>
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>6,759,051.40</b>	<b>6,562,743.44</b>		
<b>Capital expenditures:</b>				
Plant.....	2,785,174.75	2,545,099.80	240,075.15	
Equipment.....	845,024.06	823,159.88	21,864.18	
Supplies and sales stock.....	806,972.83	6,805.64		813,778.47
<b>Total capital expenditures .....</b>	<b>2,823,225.98</b>	<b>2,875,065.12</b>		<b>51,839.14</b>
Other payments.....	186,493.87	156,636.38	23,857.19	
Balance at end of year.....	2,750,331.85	2,531,041.94	219,289.91	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,759,051.40</b>	<b>5,562,743.44</b>		

Under the provisions of Act No. 1979, the Governor General, upon the request of the provincial boards, approved the extension of the period for the collection of the 1911 land and cedula tax, without penalty, as follows: Bulacan, land tax until June 30, 1911; Cebu, land tax until August 31, 1911, cedula tax until June 30, 1911; Pangasinan, land tax until June 30, 1911, cedula tax until May 31, 1911; Pangasinan, land tax until August 31, 1911, cedula tax until July 31, 1911; Samar, land tax until June 30, 1911; Tarlac, land tax until August 31, 1911, cedula tax until May 31, 1911. In almost every case the extension was granted because of the rigid quarantine enforced on account of the campaign against rinderpest, which interfered considerably with harvesting and marketing the crops.

There were no remissions of land tax granted either in whole or in part.

A greater amount of the available cash balances of the Provinces than formerly is being kept on interest-bearing deposits. The total amount on deposit on June 30, 1911, was ₱3,605,000, as compared with ₱3,089,500 on June 30, 1910. The interest accruing on this deposit was ₱114,085.48.

The collection of the ₱2 cedula tax was continued during 1911 by every regularly organized Province, one-half of the amount being used exclusively for the repair and construction of roads and bridges. There accrued from this source for this purpose for the fiscal year ₱1,877,559.

The arguments advanced in my last annual report for a change in the provincial fiscal year so as to make it conform to the municipal fiscal year, i. e., January 1 to December 31, are reiterated, and it is hoped that some action may be taken to bring about this highly to be desired result.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND TAXATION, EXCEPT CITY OF MANILA.

The municipal fiscal year being the calendar year the following report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1910:

TABLE No. 3.—*Consolidated statement of municipal receipts and disbursements.*

	General fund.	School fund.	Cemetery fund.	Public works fund (act No 1815).	Total
Balance Jan. 1, 1910.....	₱1,338,400.68	₱1,226,990.52	₱32,374.39	₱12,566.14	₱2,610,331.73
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Sundry revenue.....	1,679,390.53	8,039.47	13,759.51		1,701,189.61
Revenue from taxation:					
Internal revenue—					
Percentage.....	677,043.30	671,705.14			1,348,748.44
Cedulas.....	917,241.58				917,241.58
Licenses.....	419,985.09				419,985.09
Weights and measures.....	31,809.50				31,809.50
Cedulas (act No. 83)....	69.00				69.00
Cart tax.....	19,727.50				19,727.50
Land tax—					
1909 and previous years.....	135,567.87	173,792.48			309,360.35
1910.....	503,125.41	575,407.52			1,078,532.93
Property tax.....	34,886.53				34,886.53
Licenses.....	493,897.39				493,897.39
Other receipts.....	34,832.37	118,304.01	300.00		153,436.38
Transfers between funds.....		321,572.79	1,117.77	850.00	323,540.56
Total receipts.....	4,947,576.17	1,868,821.41	15,177.28	850.00	6,832,424.86
Grand total.....	6,285,976.85	3,065,811.93	47,551.67	13,416.14	9,442,766.59

TABLE No. 3.—Consolidated statement of municipal receipts and disbursements—Continued.

	General fund.	School fund.	Cemetery fund.	Public works fund (act No. 1815).	Total.
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>					
Administration:					
Salaries of—					
Officials.....	946,014.25				946,014.25
Employees.....	654,364.10	1,275,436.91	7,724.01		1,937,525.02
Police.....	869,702.88				869,702.88
Maintenance of police..	92,610.53				92,610.53
Office supplies.....	182,867.69	37,010.08			219,867.77
Rents.....	43,264.85	50,067.57			93,332.42
Street lighting.....	120,627.53				120,627.53
Fees, justice of the peace.....	258,142.64				258,142.64
Miscellaneous.....	276,207.48	20,959.05			297,166.53
Total administration.....	3,446,791.95	1,383,473.61	7,724.01		4,837,989.57
Maintenance roads, bridges and buildings..	429,424.17	316,155.31			745,579.48
Permanent improvements:					
Roads, bridges, and buildings.....	380,810.12	454,955.21		2,643.71	838,409.04
Cemeteries.....			5,149.35		5,149.35
Total permanent improvements.....	380,810.12	454,955.21	5,149.35	2,643.71	843,558.39
Equipment:					
Office equipment.....	142,540.04				142,540.04
Street lighting.....	19,637.04				19,637.04
School equipment.....		55,515.12			55,515.12
Miscellaneous equipment.....	25,154.12				25,154.12
Total equipment.....	187,331.20	55,515.12			242,846.32
Miscellaneous credits:					
Repayment—					
Provincial loans.....	31,286.83	4,937.50			36,224.33
Insular loans.....	42,500.00				42,500.00
Transferred to—					
School fund.....	321,572.79				321,572.79
Public works fund (act No. 1815).....	850.00				850.00
Cemetery fund.....	1,117.77				1,117.77
Total miscellaneous credits.....	397,327.39	4,937.50			402,264.89
Balance Dec. 31, 1910.....	1,444,292.02	890,775.18	24,678.31	10,772.43	2,370,517.94
Grand total.....	6,285,976.85	3,095,811.93	47,551.67	13,416.14	9,442,756.59

Eliminating the sum of ₱402,264.89 representing transfers between funds, the net amount available for expenditure was ₱9,040,491.70, an excess over last year of ₱524,041.79. The detail of the receipts and disbursements is shown by the foregoing table.

As mentioned in my last report, the rate of municipal taxation is absurdly low and absolutely inadequate to the maintenance of a satisfactory system of government. It is believed that legislation should be enacted authorizing municipal councils in their discretion to impose additional local taxation, and also giving them a somewhat larger participation in insular revenues.

#### LOANS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The policy of making loans to Provinces and municipalities to enable the immediate construction of permanent public works has



been continued, and on June 30, 1911, such loans amounted to ₱1,045,244.97. The beneficent effects of this policy are seen in the modern markets, municipal buildings, provincial buildings, and jails, and bridges, which many Provinces and municipalities have been enabled to erect through their ability to negotiate loans payable in annual installments easily within their means.

#### OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Gazette in English and Spanish editions is still published under the old arrangement. The Spanish edition continues to be much more in demand than the English and is increasing in circulation faster.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

In addition to the 1,301,264 printed documents on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, 781,514 were received by the bureau from the bureau of printing, 57,500 unbound and 1,540 bound documents were received from Washington, and 7,000 were received from other sources in the United States and Manila, a total of 2,148,818. Of this number 962,791 were distributed during the year, leaving a balance on hand on June 30 of 1,186,027.

#### DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE RECORDS.

The annual report of the secretary of the Commission, *ex officio* chief of the division of legislative records, contains detailed information of the work of the Legislature.

#### DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

The work of this division in the way of searching the Spanish records for information as to Government land titles has been vigorously prosecuted during the year and a number of memoranda prepared, which will prevent much loss to the Government. During the year copies of over 400 documents, and numerous certificates were issued, the fees for which amounted to ₱1,415.84. Fifteen thousand one hundred and five new cattle brands were registered.

The increase of commercial activity in the islands is shown by the increased number of trade-marks registered, which is 177, as against 117 the year before. On the other hand, the number of new corporations fell off slightly, 13 foreign and 72 domestic stock corporations having filed their articles. The pay-roll expense of the division, including salary of the second assistant executive secretary, who continues in personal charge, was ₱25,247.50, and its receipts were ₱14,383.15, an increase of ₱2,409.35 over last year.

#### TRANSLATING DIVISION.

The number of translations made into European languages and local dialects was slightly larger than for the preceding year and amounted in all to 12,924 folios. Newspapers and other publications to the number of 2,141 were reviewed by this division, as compared with 3,823 the previous year, and interpreters were detailed for duty

with joint and Assembly committees of various kinds, the capitol committee, the board of rate regulation, the agricultural conference, and on the occasion of the visit of the Secretary of War.

The total amount of revenue accruing to the executive bureau from the work of this division was ₱3,256.50, which represents only translations made for bureaus other than the executive and persons outside of the Government service.

#### RECORDS DIVISION.

The increase in the number of written communications received for record during the fiscal year was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, 148,428 having been received this year, as compared with 144,807 the year before.

The cards required for briefing and indexing numbered 419,120, as compared with 473,232 the preceding year.

Communications of all classes, documents, and publications were mailed from this division during the year to the number of 911,219, an increase of more than 240,000 over the number mailed the previous year and 245,000 less than for the year 1909. These figures do not include those communications not entered in the mail or messenger books which are sent directly to the offices of the secretaries of departments.

The concrete addition to the ayuntamiento building, mentioned in the first paragraph of my report last year, was completed in October and is in every way a success. With new steel filing cases we now have a record room that for its size is believed to be unsurpassed anywhere. To safeguard the documents which it is necessary to have with us in Baguio, a nearly fireproof plain concrete room was erected on the hillside back of the executive building and put in operation during the last season. It serves the purpose well, and the danger to our records is reduced to a minimum.

#### BUREAU PERSONNEL.

No changes have taken place in position of officials of the bureau during the year. There were 56 appointees, including reinstatements and transfers among the employees, and 48 separations from the service by resignation, transfer, or removal. The number of officials and employees was slightly increased, consisting on June 30 of 30 Americans and 122 Filipinos, a decrease of 2 in the number of Americans and an increase of 10 in the number of Filipinos employed. Forty-two of the Filipinos employed are temporary appointees.

On July 1, 1910, the monthly salary pay roll was ₱22,121.22, and on June 30, 1911, ₱22,444.11.

The effort to reduce the paper work has been successfully continued, as is shown from the figures given under the heading "Records division."

Overtime work is still necessary in some of the divisions, but in all cases has been performed without complaint.

There can be no longer any doubt as to the beneficial effect upon the service of the season in Baguio. The one just finished furnished ample proof of this by the increased weight, vivacity, and generally improved appearance of the employees at the close. From an atti-

tude of indifference or dislike the average Filipino clerk has come to enjoy Baguio and to look forward to going again. Before the season opened this bureau started a project of building a number of cheap but good detached cottages which could be rented to the low-salaried employees at a price within their means and so enable them to live there with their families. Forty of these cottages in all were erected at a cost of ₱596.99 each, of which this bureau took 18. They were all rented and increased the contentment of their occupants greatly. The demand is such that probably as many more should be constructed for the next season.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. CARPENTER,  
*Executive Secretary.*

The GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
*Manila, P. I.*

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Manila, August 29, 1911.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the tenth annual report of the operations of the department of the interior, which, unless otherwise expressly stated, covers the year ended June 30, 1911.

### WORK FOR THE NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

Work for the non-Christian tribes in the so-called special Government Provinces has on the whole progressed very steadily during the year. An unfortunate and unprecedented situation arose through the fact that accrued leave became due to nearly every officer engaged in this work who did not already have it overdue. The physical condition of several of the men rendered it imperative that they should be allowed to take leave at the same time, however ill their services could be spared. Willingness on the part of others to forego their rights and patiently to await the return of those who left the islands, and good fortune in securing the services of very competent men to assist in carrying on the work of the absentees, have made it possible to get through the year without serious interruptions.

I will briefly review the situation in each special Government Province or subprovince.

#### NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Gov. W. C. Bryant visited the United States on leave, having previously served in the islands so long that, under the law, leave had ceased to accrue in his case. He had been authorized to start for home at the time of the so-called Mandac rebellion, a local uprising of insignificant importance stirred up by an ex-governor of Ilocos Norte, who, upon being convicted of murder, made his escape and took to the hills. He ultimately reached Nueva Vizcaya, entering the Province disguised as an Aglipayan priest. After remaining for a brief time at the town of Solano, he established his headquarters at a small and remote barrio and planned a coup which was to include, among other things, the seizure of the arms of a garrison of Philippine Constabulary at Bayombong, the provincial capital. Assisted by several men of education and intelligence, he gathered a band of ignorant dupes by playing upon their credulity and their superstition. The plot might have met with some initial success had not the township secretary of Solano, who was one of Mandac's chief confederates, become alarmed and sent word to him that the uprising must come off at once, as the principal conspirators were about to be

arrested. As a result it took place prematurely and was promptly and very effectively ended. Mandac and his principal associates were captured, tried, convicted, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Most of his ignorant followers were allowed to go their way unmolested, but as a lesson to others a few of the more responsible among them were arrested and tried. They received short jail sentences. There existed absolutely no known motive for this uprising, so far as the common people who were engaged in it were concerned, but its occurrence demonstrates the power which can be exerted for evil by a clever and unscrupulous criminal who knows how to play upon popular ignorance and superstition.

Owing to the activity of Mr. Norman G. Conner, who served as provincial governor during the absence of Gov. Bryant, and to that of Mr. H. J. Detrick, the assistant to the provincial governor for work among the Ilongots, with headquarters at Baler, our knowledge of the Ilongots has been materially increased and it has been possible to get into closer touch with them.

They are forest-inhabiting savages whose physical characteristics demonstrate their possession of a considerable admixture of Negrito blood. Many of them show a decided tendency to lead the nomadic life of the Negritos, while others have fairly permanent sites for their little villages, practically all of which have now been visited without misadventure either to their inhabitants or to Government officials.

Steady progress is being made in the construction of a good horse trail into the more thickly settled portion of their territory, but owing to the sparsity of the population and the tremendous distances which separate villages, it will never be possible either to construct or to maintain at reasonable expense any such system of horse trails in the Ilongot country as has been established in the Mountain Province. Visiting officials must make their trips on foot for the most part, and the work of building a system of footpaths will begin in the near future.

On the occasion of my last annual inspection trip there was assembled to meet me at Campote the largest and most representative gathering of Ilongots ever yet brought together, and it is anticipated that next year's gathering will be still larger.

There has been no known case of aggression by Ilongots against white persons or Filipinos during the year, although the more remote settlements continue to fight among themselves.

The effort to find a practical route for a trail from Baler to one of the Filipino settlements in Nueva Ecija was successful, but as the estimated cost of building such a trail was ₱45,000, and as investigation proved, contrary to expectation, that the forests through which it would pass are without Ilongot inhabitants and consequently do not form part of Nueva Vizcaya, it is impracticable for that Province to construct it. In my opinion it ought to be constructed, as the people of Baler are now cut off from communication with the outside world during a not inconsiderable portion of the year.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE AND ITS SEVERAL SUBPROVINCES.

The work of the government of the Mountain Province has suffered but one interruption during the year. It proved desirable to accept the resignation of Lieut. Gov. Blas Villamor, of Apayao, and

Lieut. Clark, of the Philippine Constabulary, was appointed acting lieutenant governor in his stead. At this time word was apparently spread among the wild Tinguians of this subprovince that there was to be a change in the established kindly policy of the Government and that they were to be harshly dealt with. There was absolutely no foundation for such statements, yet they caused the temporary abandonment of a number of villages and interfered seriously with the progress of the work which had been inaugurated in this subprovince.

During the year the subprovincial launch used in maintaining communication between Taut and the seacoast went out of commission through neglect. A considerable sum was expended on the construction of a road from Ngagan, the usual head of navigation of the Abulug River, to Taut, the subprovincial capital, without the accomplishment of any real construction work. Substantial progress was, however, made on the Apayao portion of the trail system which is to form a part of the main line north from Twin Peaks in Benguet to Claveria on the coast of northern Luzon, and will in the near future connect with the other portion of this line, which at present extends from Baguio to the northern boundary of the subprovince of Kalinga.

The most important piece of new work remaining to be done in northern Luzon is in the Subprovince of Apayao, in many parts of which head-hunting is still unchecked. Mr. Norman G. Conner, who served as governor of Nueva Vizcaya during Gov. Bryant's absence, and whose experience with the Ilongots will be of great assistance to him in his new field, will be appointed lieutenant governor of Apayao in the near future, and it is hoped that it may be possible to report decided improvement in the situation in this subprovince at the end of the next fiscal year. Meanwhile it is worthy of note that during the year just ended there has been no case of attack upon whites or upon Filipinos by the rather warlike people of this subprovince.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SUBPROVINCE OF BONTOC.

In Bontoc, as in the other remaining subprovinces of the Mountain Province, there has been no serious disturbance of public order during the year. The new provincial building and the building which is to serve as a penitentiary for the hill people of northern Luzon have been practically completed. Each structure is admirably suited to its purpose and both are substantially constructed. A small modern hospital building is rapidly approaching completion, and when equipped will be of inestimable value to the people of this region, who are now for the most part more than willing to give up their ancient custom of endeavoring to cure their physical ills by placating the spirits of the dead, and show a rather touching confidence in the ability of the white man to afford them relief.

A ditch which will furnish the town of Bontoc with an abundant supply of pure mountain water has been nearly completed.

Road and trail work has been largely confined to improvement of the main line from the Lepanto boundary to Bontoc and from Bontoc to the Ifugao boundary, at the crest of the Polis Range, the Cervantes-Bontoc Trail having been widened sufficiently to make its use feasible by narrow-tread carts shortly after the visit of the Secretary of War.



The people of the Subprovince of Bontoc have, with insignificant exceptions, cooperated cheerfully with the Government in the construction of public works and the apprehension of criminals. The few cases of head taking which have occurred have been promptly and effectively dealt with.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SUBPROVINCE OF IFUGAO.

Lieut. Gov. Jeff D. Gallman, of the Subprovince of Ifugao, to whose individual effort is largely due the establishment of most satisfactory conditions among its population of approximately 125,000 people, who until recently were inveterate head-hunters, went to the United States on well-earned and long overdue leave. His duties have been performed during his absence in a most satisfactory manner by Lieut. Owen A. Tomlinson, Philippine Constabulary. The condition of public order in the subprovince has left practically nothing to be desired. Some 24,000 men labored 10 days each on road and trail work. Existing trails were not only well maintained but were in many instances widened, straightened, and otherwise improved, while much new trail was constructed. It did not prove possible to complete the trail between Banaue, Ifugao, and Bugias, Benguet, quite to the Benguet boundary, as the necessary explosives did not arrive in time. The disinclination of vessels engaged in the interisland trade to transport dynamite and powder is a constant source of irritation to the officials of the special government Provinces and of delay in the carrying out of road and trail work which it is their duty to perform. Orders for dynamite, fuse, and caps not infrequently remain unfilled for six to eight months.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SUBPROVINCE OF KALINGA.

Rapid progress has been made in the Subprovince of Kalinga during the year. Under the direction of Lieut. Gov. Walter F. Hale the main trail north was completed to the Apayao border, with the exception of work on three rock bluffs, which was nearly completed. That portion of the main line south between Lubuagan and Bangad was widened, and is now in excellent condition.

The most noteworthy event of the year was the securing of some 300 firearms. The fact that these firearms were in the hands of the Kalingas had long been well known. It would have been possible to take many of them by force, but Lieut. Gov. Hale believed that with patience the people could be persuaded voluntarily to give them up, and it seemed to me best to give him a free hand in the matter. He secured the voluntary surrender of some 250 firearms; the rest were finally taken by force.

The people of one small group of settlements had long openly defied him. More than a year ago, when he attempted to visit them, they threw lances at him. He gathered up the lances and returned them with a polite intimation that such action on their part was discourteous and that he wanted to make friends with them. He was assured that they would not be his friends, but, on the contrary, desired to fight him. Indeed, he was informed that they would take his head at the first opportunity. For nearly a year he patiently tried to establish friendly relations with them, utilizing as go-betweens

certain of the inhabitants of friendly neighboring towns. His efforts were, however, entirely fruitless, and in the end four of the hostile settlements "broke their peace" with neighboring settlements of their own people and started on the warpath, thus making summary measures imperatively necessary. Lieut. Gov. Hale, assisted by a strong detachment of Philippine Constabulary, under command of Capt. Harris, and by a number of his own headmen among the Kalingas, visited the offending settlements and severely punished them. "Houses" (the people of this particular region live in mere shacks of little value) were burned, pigs were killed, and other damage was inflicted. Four of the people of the settlements were killed, but in fair fights which they themselves started. A number of firearms were taken. The expedition ended upon the arrival of an unexpected and undesired contingent of Kalinga reinforcements. It was feared that these people, who were anxious to aid Lieut. Gov. Hale, and were probably at the same time not averse to taking a stray head or to plundering their enemies, might prove difficult to control and they were accordingly accompanied to their homes.

This expedition accomplished the desired result. Participation in it by a considerable force of friendly Kalingas, who obeyed orders and refrained from improper conduct, was a noteworthy event.

The leading men of the offending settlements promptly got in touch with Lieut. Gov. Hale, and on my annual visit to Lubuagan I had the pleasure of conferring with them at that place, to which they had come voluntarily. The vigorous and effective action taken in this case renders the necessity for similar action in Kalinga in the future improbable.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SUBPROVINCES OF AMBURAYAN, LEPANTO, AND BENGUET.

The Igorots of the Subprovinces of Amburayan, Lepanto, and Benguet are, with few exceptions, peaceful agriculturists, and the very worst of them seldom get beyond cattle stealing. Disturbances of public order among the Igorots in these subprovinces are practically unknown. Road and trail work has progressed steadily during the year, and the results have been very satisfactory, especially in Lepanto, where a new low-grade trail has been built from the top of the divide at Loo to Mancayan. It will soon reach Cervantes. The provincial buildings and grounds at Cervantes have been greatly improved, and conditions at that place have so changed for the better that I have promised the people to recommend its restoration to the status of a township if I find on my next annual inspection trip that they have continued to improve. Because of the unsatisfactory attitude of the people of this place, who were, with few exceptions, Filipinos, its township government was temporarily taken away, and it was given instead the form of government of a "ranchería," or settlement of wild people, and was thus brought under the immediate control of the subprovincial authorities.

In Benguet the so-called Mountain Trail affords a line of communication with the north country which is not subject to interruption by flood, as only one small river is crossed within the limits of the subprovince. This trail proves easier to maintain than was anticipated. Portions of it must ultimately be widened, but much of

it is already of cart road width. It runs at a height of 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level. Comfortable five-room rest houses have been erected along it at intervals of 30 kilometers. It passes through tropical vegetation of unsurpassed beauty, commands magnificent mountain views, and should in the near future become a route much traveled by tourists.

#### THE SITUATION IN PALAWAN.

The most important event which has occurred during the year in Palawan is the transfer to the southeast coast of all the Moros who previously inhabited the southwest coast and its adjacent small islands. This latter region, on account of its inaccessibility, had become a place of refuge for evildoers among the Moros of the southern Philippines and of north Borneo, and its lawless population was steadily increasing. A Moro who is good according to the standards of his own tribe is a sufficiently difficult person to deal with, and one who is a criminal when judged by those standards is about as bad a man as can be found in the Philippines. The Moro settlements on the west coast were, for the most part, in very inaccessible places, approach to them being almost necessarily made by boat through mangrove and nipa swamps which afforded every opportunity for ambush and the delivery of a short-range fire which could not be effectively returned. Firearms and ammunition were smuggled in some quantity from Borneo.

Under existing provisions of law, the governor of any special government province may, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, require members of non-Christian tribes to take up their residences at a place or places indicated by him if such a course is deemed to be in the interest of public order. The desirability of ordering the Moros of the west coast to take up their abodes in readily accessible places on the east coast had long been apparent, but it was deemed best to await some occurrence which would render the justice of such a course entirely evident to the Moros themselves. Such an occurrence took place when an unprovoked attack was made on the party of the secretary of the interior at Culasian Bay during August, 1910, and when Datto Tumay, whose people made this attack, refused to come in and explain their conduct after being ordered to do so. The transfer of all Moros to the east coast was then ordered and the order was carried into effect. The people were furnished Government transportation for themselves and their effects, and were rendered all possible assistance in the establishment of their new villages. They were, furthermore, provided with food until able to look after themselves, and the opportunity to work at good wages was given to everyone willing to avail himself of it. This undertaking succeeded beyond all expectation, and the success attained is due in a very large measure to the cordial and effective cooperation of Maj. J. P. Harbeson and of the officers and men of the Philippine Scouts serving under his command in the Province of Palawan. Maj. Harbeson not only minimized the danger of bloodshed by placing at the disposal of the Province a force strong enough to make it apparent to everyone that resistance would be fruitless, but rendered invaluable assistance with the transportation at his disposal, while the admirable discipline and high efficiency displayed

by the officers and men under his command greatly expedited the work, and at the same time very materially aided in the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with the people thus necessarily subjected to measures which were sufficiently distasteful to them without being made unnecessarily harsh. The effect on public order in Palawan produced by the transfer of the west-coast Moros has been very marked. Murder and robbery have already become rare in their new territory and many of them are now performing the first hard and honest labor of their lives. It is apparently safe to go through their country unarmed. No effort has been spared to bring home to them the fact that the measures adopted in this case were not inspired by any feeling of hostility toward them personally, and that when Moros demonstrate their willingness to become law-abiding citizens the Government is willing and anxious to aid them in every possible legitimate way.

The prosecution of public works in Palawan has been greatly hampered during the year by lack of funds. Nevertheless, material progress has been made in trail construction and in the improvement of telephonic communication.

Mr. Olney Bondurant, assistant to the provincial governor for work among the Moros, was called to the United States by illness and death in his family, and has not yet returned. His place has been very acceptably filled by Lieut. C. M. Spears, who had become thoroughly familiar with the Moro problem in Palawan during the transfer of the Moros from the west coast, in which movement he rendered valuable assistance, and whose knowledge of native dialects has been of great help.

#### THE SITUATION IN MINDORO.

In the Province of Mindoro a special effort to put the Filipino towns in a satisfactory sanitary condition has long been in progress. A large measure of success has been attained. I believe that there is no regularly organized Province which has towns as clean and sanitary on the average as are the towns of Mindoro to-day.

Work among the Mangyans has not progressed as rapidly as I had hoped and expected. Prior to my departure for the United States I gave Gov. Louis J. Van Schaick explicit instructions relative to this work. Personal reasons made him desire to visit the United States, and, although his claim for leave privileges was less strong than that of most other officers of special government Provinces, he took leave without beginning the work which I had outlined for him. His temporary successor, the provincial secretary, made no effort to perform this work. Mr. Chas. W. Franks, who soon replaced the provincial secretary as acting governor, promptly took it up and began active preliminary exploration.

Gov. Van Schaick returned to the Philippines after a very brief stay in the United States. Shortly after his arrival he began explorations in the Mangyan country, which necessarily terminated with the oncoming of the rainy season. Anyone familiar with climatic conditions in Mindoro will realize that this result was inevitable. A year has thus been well nigh frittered away so far as concerns work for the wild people of Mindoro, and no substantial new result has been obtained save the gathering of a limited amount

of information of permanent value. The continuance of such conditions during the coming year can not be tolerated.

Considerable progress has been made with road and trail work and the extension of telephone lines between the several towns on Mindoro Island. The condition of public order during the year has left little to be desired.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

Gov. Frederick Johnson, who had served continuously in the Philippines for many years without leave, to the serious detriment of his health, went on leave in April; and his active career has since been terminated by the amputation of a leg injured during an expedition against the Manobos at the time of the murder of Mr. Ickis.

He had served as governor of the Province of Agusan since its establishment, and had labored hard and unremittingly to promote its interests, especially during the early constructive period when the absence of proper means of transportation on the Agusan River and its tributaries rendered it necessary for him to live in native dugout canoes for weeks at a time. His place has been temporarily filled by Lieut. Col. John R. White, of the Philippine Constabulary, and the work in the Subprovince of Butuan, where the governor of Agusan resides, has suffered no interruption. During the year the condition of the provincial capital has been enormously improved, and it now bids fair soon to become a model town. Road work has progressed, though somewhat slowly. A channel has been opened through the swamps between Clavijo and Viruela, thus opening the upper Agusan River to launch navigation. The channel between Viruela and Bunauan has been materially improved. The series of Manobo stores has been extended. New stores have been opened in Talacogon and in Butuan.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SUBPROVINCE OF BUKIDNON.

Greater progress than ever before was made with road, trail, and bridge work in this subprovince. With one insignificant exception, every stream between the coast and Malaybalay is now bridged. Many miles of trail have been broadened to cart road width. Several of the grades leading into the river canyons have been materially improved. A substantial residence has been built at Malaybalay for the lieutenant governor at a cost of but ₱2,000. The little towns of this subprovince continue to be models of cleanliness and good sanitation. A number of new ones have been established and the old ones steadily grow, as people who have heretofore lived in the hills are attracted to them. The experiment of furnishing a few disk plows and draft cattle, so that the people may be able to break the heavy sod of the fields near their towns and cultivate the underlying rich soil, has proved so successful that additional plows and animals will be provided.

#### THE AGUSAN-MORO PROVINCE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

In the absence of any artificial monuments or any objects which could well serve as a basis for a boundary line, the eighth parallel

of latitude was selected by the Philippine Commission as the boundary between the Province of Agusan on the one hand and the districts of Davao and Cotabato of the Moro Province on the other. The exact position of this parallel had never been determined, and some uncertainty naturally existed as to its location on the ground. However, no trouble resulted until a subordinate officer of the Moro Province wrote a somewhat intemperate letter to Gov. Johnson, of Agusan, claiming jurisdiction over territory since shown to lie well within the limits of the Province of Agusan. Upon learning this fact I directed Gov. Johnson and Lieut. Gov. Lewis, in the event of any future dispute with Moro Province officials relative to boundary matters, quietly to withdraw from the territory claimed by the Moro Province and to report the facts to me in order that I might take the matter up through the Governor General with the governor of the Moro Province. This seemed to me a wiser course than for subordinates to quarrel over matters which they were powerless to settle.

I had for some time suspected that the Mailag Valley, which had been administered as part of the Subprovince of Bukidnon, lay south of the eighth parallel, but as it was distant but three hours' ride from the capital of Bukidnon, and was cut off by trackless forests and unnavigable streams from all communication with the Moro Province, the Bukidnon officials had, with my approval, assumed control over it and had exercised such control to the very great advantage of its people. I had expressed to the governor of the Moro Province my belief that this territory theoretically lay within his jurisdiction, but I had not understood that any effort would be made to occupy it pending the prospective adjustment of all boundary questions between the two Provinces, which had been provisionally arranged for. In August, 1910, a party from the Moro Province came into Bukidnon over the main trail from the coast and then divided, part of its members returning by the route followed in entering the subprovince, and the remainder going west to the Molita River and southwest on or in the vicinity of this stream to its point of union with the Pulangui River, and then descending the Pulangui to Cotabato. The head of this party was Maj. Heiberg, governor of the neighboring Cotabato district of the Moro Province, and one of its members was Capt. Signor, United States Navy, who brought with him proper instruments and proceeded to locate the eighth parallel and to announce the result of his observations, which showed, as had been anticipated, that most of the Mailag Valley lay within the Moro Province.

I have since been informed by the governor of the Moro Province that this trip was strictly "unofficial" and that Capt. Signor was not even requested by him to locate the eighth parallel. No advance information as to its objects, or that it was unofficial in character, or, indeed, that it was to be made at all, was given to the officials of the Province of Agusan or to the secretary of the interior, and Lieut. Gov. Lewis was, therefore, without instructions in the premises. However, as he had received specific instructions from me temporarily quietly to vacate any territory which might be claimed by the Moro Province, and as the Mailag Valley had been shown to be within that Province by a supposedly official expedition sent out by it, he immediately withdrew his authority from it, at the same time informing the visiting officials of the Moro Province that he

was doing so, and communicating with me both by cable and by letter. It had been our intention to settle the whole question of the Agusan-Moro Province boundary at one time rather than to take it up piecemeal. The same mail that brought Lieut. Gov. Lewis's letter brought also a letter from the governor of the Moro Province requesting me to allow boundary matters in the Agusan River Valley to remain in statu quo until he himself could visit the disputed territory. This I gladly agreed to do, putting Lieut. Gov. Lewis's communication in an office file with all other papers pertaining to the Agusan-Moro Province boundary. Before the governor of the Moro Province visited the Agusan River Valley, which indeed he has not yet done, I was called to the United States, and it did not occur to me prior to my departure to bring this matter, to which I attached little importance, to the attention of the Governor General. The papers connected with it were retained in my office.

A considerable period elapsed before the Moro Province asserted its authority in the Mailag Valley. Meanwhile a robbery was committed at the town of Mailag, and later the Barton hacienda was raided by Manobos, with some of whom its owner was on bad terms. The occupants of the place were badly frightened, and property to the value of ₱400 or ₱500 was stolen. On the afternoon of the day of the raid the raiders were attacked just as they were departing by a detachment of Philippine Constabulary from Malaybalay, aided by Señor Manuel Fortich, assistant to the provincial governor, and by his servant and the presidente of Malaybalay. Some 12 of them were killed and others wounded.

**CRIMINAL CASES BROUGHT AGAINST LIEUT. GOV. LEWIS AND ASSISTANT,  
MANUEL FORTICH.**

Meanwhile, as might have been anticipated in view of the attitude of the neighboring Province of Misamis, which was fully set forth in my last annual report, a heavy fire had been opened during my absence on Lieut. Gov. Lewis and Assistant Manuel Fortich by certain of the Misamis people, aided by an ex-constabulary officer whose resignation had been accepted for cause. Mr. Eugene Barton, the owner of the Barton hacienda, had taken an active part in the hostile machinations, and Messrs. Barton and Griffiths had openly boasted that they would drive both Mr. Lewis and Señor Fortich out of the subprovince, and that if they did not "get" them on one charge they would on another.

On December 5, 1910, the Governor General directed Mr. Lewis to resume authority over the Mailag Valley. This order reached Mr. Lewis on the 6th and was made known to Mr. Barton and others on the same day. The following morning they left for the coast. On arrival there Mr. Barton forwarded to the Governor General a letter dated December 12, 1910, embodying numerous serious charges against Mr. Lewis, and when, on December 13, 1910, that official reached Cagayan de Misamis on his way to inaugurate road work in the western part of Bukidnon he was arrested by two Filipino policemen on two criminal charges, to wit, "estafa" and the falsification of a public document. A determined effort was made to prevent his getting bail so that he might be thrown into jail, but it failed. Immediately thereafter, on December 15, followed an order for the

arrest without warrant of Señor Fortich for murder, it being alleged that he had ordered the killing of wounded Manobos at the time of the Barton raid. When these several cases came up in court they collapsed miserably. The case against Señor Fortich was withdrawn at the request of the man primarily responsible for bringing it, and the cases against Lieut. Gov. Lewis were withdrawn on recommendation of a lawyer from the attorney general's office at Manila who was especially assigned by the Governor General to investigate the matter. He found that they were spite cases brought by a private prosecutor.

There is not a shadow of evidence to show that Señor Fortich ordered the killing of any wounded Manobo, and it is my opinion that instead of being prosecuted for murder he should have been praised for the courage and energy he displayed on the day of the Barton raid. Had it not been for him it is probable that the raiders would have escaped unpunished; and had his suggestion as to the guarding of a ford that they would necessarily utilize on their retreat been acted upon, it is probable that all, or nearly all, of them would have been killed or captured. It has been charged that Lieut. Gov. Lewis renounced authority over the Mailag Valley out of hostility toward the Bartons, who were actively seeking to bring about his removal and with whose rough treatment of the wild people he had interfered. The charge is preposterous. Mr. Lewis abandoned with regret this territory in which he had worked hard. He abandoned it pursuant to his correct interpretation of general instructions given him by me. I alone am responsible for the action which he took and for its result. Had the unofficial character of the expedition from the Moro Province been made known to me, all subsequent embarrassment would have been avoided.

It may be mentioned in passing that Capt. Signor, who started back for the coast the day after locating the eighth parallel near Mailag, also subsequently located the intersection of the eighth parallel with the Agusan River in the Subprovince of Butuan. In this case, too, I have been informed by the governor of the Moro Province that his action was unofficial and was not requested. However, the Moro Province has officially, and very properly, occupied the territory up to the boundary thus unofficially established.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE MORO PROVINCE AND THE PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

I have the honor to make the following recommendations covering the whole subject of the boundary between the Moro Province and the Province of Agusan:

1. The detached portion of the territory of Bukidnon, in western Misamis, is desired by the Moro Province. It is contiguous to territory belonging to the Dapitan district of that Province, which is inhabited by non-Christians of the Bukidnon tribe. It is completely detached from the remaining territory of the Subprovince of Bukidnon. I am of the opinion that in the interest of effective and economical administration it should be transferred bodily to the Moro Province.

2. It is conceded by all concerned that the Mailag Valley, on the upper watershed of the Pulangui River, can not be advantageously



administered as a part of the Moro Province, but should form a part of the Subprovince of Bukidnon. Just where the new boundary should run is a question of some difficulty. It had been practically agreed that the south boundary of the Subprovince of Bukidnon should be the watershed of the Pulangui River down to and including the Kulaman River, the Pulangui River itself, thence to its point of union with the Molita River, and the Molita River thence to its source, unless it should prove that there are a considerable number of Moros in the territory between the Molita River and the Pulangui River; but I am at this writing (Aug. 29) just in receipt of a suggestion from the governor of the Moro Province that as the Pulangui River is navigable for launches up to the point of union with the Molita River, and as both it and the Molita River are navigable for native boats for considerable distances above this point, the territory between the Pulangui and the Molita Rivers and a straight line joining the head of navigation of the Molita and the falls of the Pulangui should be allowed to remain in the Moro Province, as it is accessible by water to officials of that Province and can therefore be more easily reached by them for purposes of administration than by the officials of Bukidnon. Furthermore, its satisfactory administration by the officials of the latter Subprovince would involve much preliminary road and trail construction. I am of the opinion that this argument is sound, and recommend that the suggestion of the governor of the Moro Province be favorably acted upon, except as to the point of intersection of the line from the head of navigation of the Molita with the Pulangui, which, in my opinion, should be the point of union of the Kulaman and the Pulangui.

The present boundary between the Subprovince of Butuan and the Moro Province is the eighth parallel of north latitude, which cuts off practically all the territory inhabited by Mandayans and ends the administrative jurisdiction of the authorities of the Province of Agusan at a point where the largest river in the Philippines is navigable at all times for launches. In fact, the Agusan River can be ascended in light-draft launches throughout practically the entire year up to Compostela, and it and its branches are available for navigation by native boats for a considerable additional distance. The character of the Mandayans makes the maintenance of a garrison among them desirable, and communication can be established with their territory from the Moro side only after the construction of many miles of road and trail through a difficult country. The situation, in other words, is precisely that which exists in the territory above referred to between the Molita and Pulangui Rivers, except that in this latter case the line of water communication reaches the sea through the territory of the Province of Agusan, and the cost of road and trail construction would fall upon the Moro Province. In each case the water route will inevitably be the trade route. In each case, also, the country can be most readily reached for administrative purposes by water. At the present time school supplies are being sent to the Mandaya country through Butuan, and subsistence supplies are being purchased there from the Manobo stores. The Subprovince of Butuan is equipped with water transportation, and I recommend that the territory in question be added to it for the same reason assigned by the governor of the Moro Province for leaving

the territory between the Molita and Pulangui Rivers in the Moro Province, which reason I consider valid in each case.

However, in view of the important part which the personal equation demonstrably plays in the control of non-Christian tribes, I recommend that the transfer be not actually consummated prior to the time when it may be necessary or desirable to appoint a successor to Lieut. Gillmore, who is at present administering the affairs of the Mandayans. The proper time for the transfer will, in my opinion, arrive when Lieut. Gillmore's tour of duty in the Mandaya country ends.

#### WORK FOR NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES IN THE REGULARLY ORGANIZED PROVINCES.

In my last annual report I fully discussed the status of this work. During this year there has been no substantial change in the situation then described. The officials of the few regularly organized Provinces which had previously interested themselves in bettering the condition of their non-Christian inhabitants have continued to do so. The apathy displayed by the officials of the remaining Provinces containing non-Christian inhabitants continues.

#### THE BUREAU OF HEALTH.

##### GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

General health conditions throughout the year have been unprecedentedly good and are now better than at any time since the American occupation. The number of cases of cholera has been comparatively unimportant. The islands have continued free from bubonic plague, one case arriving on an incoming vessel from Amoy having died in quarantine at Mariveles. Smallpox steadily decreases. Leprosy is now rare outside the Culion colony.

Eight thousand two hundred and seventy-nine deaths occurred in Manila during the year, of which 3,779 were without medical attendance. Although this may seem an astonishing condition of affairs, it is a comparatively short time since 50 per cent or more of the deaths were without medical attendance. The ignorance and superstition of the common people in health matters are gradually being overcome. Free dispensaries, free medical service, and free obstetrical service for the poor are beginning to play an important part in improving health conditions at Manila and, together with the free surgical clinics at the Philippine General Hospital, bring good medical and surgical attention within the reach of all. Eight municipal physicians are employed to render gratuitous assistance to the poor. They are men of high character, who take a deep interest in their work. During the year 7,768 patients were visited by them, and they wrote 31,780 prescriptions. At each station of the bureau of health there are one or more midwives to attend confinement cases among the poor, and in the effort to lessen infant mortality the Philippine Medical School conducts an important free obstetrical service, in connection with which Filipino trained nurses are sent out to instruct mothers in the care of their babes.

## SIMPLE-REMEDY PACKAGES.

In view of the fact that many municipalities throughout the islands were entirely without medicines, the bureau of health has provided packages of simple remedies, together with a small pamphlet in English, Spanish, and the more important native dialects, giving information as to their use. This effort to have at least the more isolated municipalities provided with a few important simple remedies is meeting with some success, the number of packages sold being 226, as against 92 for the previous year. Medicines for use among the people have been furnished gratuitously to missionaries and others who are in a position to employ them intelligently. Very large quantities of some of the safer and more useful drugs, such as quinine, have been given away. Every municipality in the islands ought to be kept constantly supplied with disinfectants, in order that dangerous communicable diseases may be attacked immediately upon their appearance. Emergency disinfecting packages, designed to meet this end, have been prepared by the bureau of health. They cost but ₱10, with one disinfecting pump, or ₱16 with two, yet only 14 were purchased during the year.

## SURGICAL RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

A systematic effort has been inaugurated to ascertain the whereabouts of persons suffering from chronic curable surgical ailments, such as tumors, clubbed hands and feet, hare lip, cleft palate, goiter, squint, hernia, incipient cancer, tuberculosis of bones and joints, constructive blindness, and other operably relieviable maladies. District health officers have been instructed carefully to prepare lists of such persons within their several districts, in order that, when opportunity offers, they may be given the benefit of the admirable free clinic at the Philippine General Hospital. As a majority of afflicted persons in the Provinces are too poor to pay the cost of a trip to Manila from their homes, I took up with the insular auditor the question of the availability of the bureau of health contingent funds for this purpose. He finally ruled that such expenditures would not be questioned if approved in each individual case by the secretary of the interior. Under the existing arrangements indigent persons before being brought in are carefully examined by competent surgeons, to the end that needless expense may not be imposed on the Government, and that false hopes of cure may not be aroused only to be dashed. In view of the attitude of many of the more ignorant inhabitants toward surgical work it was highly important at the outset to limit the Government free work to cases which offered reasonable hope of recovery and relief. I have caused it to be known that, subject to the above limitations, I will approve every request which I receive for the allowance of transportation expenses until available funds are exhausted. It should be understood that there is no specific appropriation made for this purpose, and that I can authorize the use of such funds only as may be saved by economy in other expenditures; but an immense amount of good has already been accomplished, especially in the relief of eye troubles, and I am of the opinion that the Legislature could not do better than to make specific appropriation of a considerable sum, to be used in bringing worthy cases to

the hospital, in paying the actual cost of their maintenance there, and in returning them to their homes. Each person thus relieved is sure to be a real missionary, and in my opinion there is no equally effective way to disseminate among the Filipinos knowledge of the possibilities of modern medicine and surgery.

As an illustration of the practical working of this policy I will cite a specific case. Mention has already been made of the fact that Ehrlich's "606" is a specific for yaws. A Bontoc Igorot suffering from this disease was found at Barlig, where lived some of the wildest people of the northern Luzon Mountains. An effort was made to persuade him to go to the little temporary hospital at Bontoc, which he was unwilling to do. He was in the end practically compelled to go, and having received the one injection necessary for a cure, and being left without further medication during three or four days, he complained bitterly that no medicine was being put on his sores. Then the marvelous effect of the drug began to manifest itself. In a few more days he was allowed to leave the hospital for brief intervals and went around the town excitedly demonstrating his improved condition to all who would look. Suddenly he disappeared, to the great disappointment of the physician in charge, who had hoped to use him as an object lesson in convincing others of the efficacy of the drug. To the amazement of everyone, he reappeared a few days later with 13 persons, victims of yaws, from his town, whom he himself had persuaded to come to the hospital and had brought in on foot a distance of some 50 miles.

#### FREE TREATMENT FOR RABIES.

A free Pasteur institute has been established in connection with the bureau of science. In cases where persons bitten by mad dogs can not be brought to Manila, the material for treatment, with simple, clear instructions for its use during each of the 25 days over which the treatment extends, is sent out to the Provinces to be administered by the nearest available physician.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ESTEROS AND UNDRAINED LANDS OF MANILA.

Through the establishment of a new water system and of a modern sewer system and the installation of the pail conservancy system in many of the outlying and hitherto insanitary districts, health conditions in Manila have been enormously improved. The most serious obstacle which must now be overcome in putting the city into a thoroughly sanitary condition is that afforded by the existence of a number of filthy esteros, or tidal creeks, and of extensive area of low-lying, undrainable land, some considerable portion of which is at present thickly settled. The ownership of the esteros has been determined to be vested in the city of Manila and the responsibility for their improvement has thus been fixed. The committee which took up this matter has made various recommendations, of which I will quote the following:

That there are barrios which are so insanitary as to make it inadvisable that they should continue to be occupied for residential purposes until they are drained or filled in, which embrace about 6,900,000 square meters, all of

which is below the elevation of 11.50, city datum; that the filling necessary to raise these to elevation 11.50 is about 4,500,000 cubic meters; and that all lowlands in the city should be filled in before any of the foreshore or beach is reclaimed.

That streets and alleys be cut through the congested and insanitary areas and that new sanitary areas be provided for *nipa* shack dwellers at such places as they can be made sanitary.

For years the director of health and the secretary of the interior have urged the opening of streets and alleys through these congested and insanitary areas. It was obvious that while they might be temporarily disinfected as an emergency measure they could not be kept sanitary until streets were opened along which vehicles for the removal of night soil and garbage might pass, while the recurring expense involved in disinfecting country literally by the square mile, which we were compelled to do during cholera epidemics, was very great. In my opinion, no two better recommendations intimately concerning public-health conditions in Manila have ever been made, and I trust that active steps will at once be taken to carry them into effect.

#### THE ELIMINATION OF BERIBERI.

In my last annual report I called attention to the executive order of the Governor General, issued upon recommendation of the director of health and the secretary of the interior, forbidding the use of polished rice in Government institutions because of the demonstrated relationship between a diet too largely composed of such rice and the prevalence of beriberi. The result of this order has been all that could be hoped for. Beriberi has been eradicated from Bilibid Prison, Iwahig Penal Colony, Culion Leper Colony, San Lazaro Hospital, and the tuberculosis camps of the bureau of health, and is to-day nonexistent in Government institutions.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ANTITUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

This society was organized in Manila July 29, 1910. Its object is clearly indicated by its name. Its establishment meant the inauguration of a popular movement for the combating of tuberculosis in the Philippines. Much has already been accomplished. The society has taken over the San Juan Tuberculosis Sanitarium and has established five free dispensaries in Manila. It has carried on a large amount of most valuable publicity work, which will have the effect of enlightening the ignorant as to the practical methods of curing the victims of tuberculosis and of preventing the spread of infection. Branches of the society have been established at Iloilo, Cebu, Dumaquete, and Zamboanga. Although the movement is, and should remain, a popular one, the bureau of health has rendered all possible assistance, supplying free of charge furniture and medicines for the sanitarium and free dispensaries, and aiding in other ways with its personnel, its equipment, and its funds.

#### IMPROVED AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The electric ambulances of the bureau of health have proved economical and highly satisfactory. They have greatly facilitated the prompt and comfortable transfer of the sick and the injured to hos-

pitals. The ambulance attendants, who are all Filipinos, are rendering very satisfactory and efficient service. The present number of ambulances is insufficient to meet the increased demand resulting from the establishment of the general hospital and will soon be increased.

#### CEMETERY REGULATIONS.

The new regulations for placing and maintaining cemeteries in a proper sanitary condition, which were adopted after full and careful consideration of the interests of all concerned, have operated very successfully and with practically no friction.

#### PHILIPPINE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training of young Filipino women as nurses has been steadily prosecuted with uninterrupted success. The authorized number of such nurses has been increased by providing for the appointment of a total of four female student nurses annually from Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province. Thus far efforts to train young men as nurses have resulted less satisfactorily. However, they have been of much shorter duration. The pupils in attendance at the school during the past year numbered 107, of whom 38 were males and 69 females. They made an especially satisfactory record at the time of the great disaster resulting from the eruption of Taal Volcano, when a large number of dreadfully burned people were brought to the hospital, necessitating the hasty equipment of new wards and the doubling of the hours of work of the nurses. The heavy extra work involved was borne without a murmur, and, indeed, many of the nurses asked to be assigned to still longer hours.

#### RELIEF IN THE FIELD OF PERSONS INJURED BY THE ERUPTION OF TAAI VOLCANO.

After several days of premonitory disturbance there occurred a terrific explosion in the crater of Taal Volcano on the night of January 30, 1911. At the outset the appalling magnitude of the resulting calamity was not realized. This was largely due to the fact that in the area affected by the ejecta the destruction was either so slight as to be almost negligible, or so complete as practically to leave no one to tell the tale. Whole villages were absolutely and almost instantaneously wiped out of existence. The peculiar nature of the resulting conditions will be realized when I state that the ratio of the number injured to the number killed outright was approximately as 1 to 14.

In the reports of physicians, nurses, and others, the injured or wounded are constantly referred to as "seriously burned," but after careful investigation I am convinced that in a large number of cases they were not really burned. The final terrific explosion had been preceded during a considerable period by the almost continuous discharge of steam and mud from the crater, and at an interval of about 60 minutes by a very heavy explosion which had still further loaded the air above the crater with those heavy materials. Against this great mass of air thus burdened an enormous volume of matter

thrown heavenward by the final outburst impinged, and the inertia of the overlying mass was such as to spread the force of the final explosion downward and outward. A blast of air and gases of terrific violence radiated on all sides from the volcano, as is shown by the direction taken by trees and saplings which were broken short off and driven before it, and by the slant of the more flexible bamboos and giant tropical grasses which it bent but did not break. The bark on the volcano side of stumps of trees was in some cases obliterated and in others cut as fine as tow, but showed not the slightest sign of carbonization, and while the exposed portions of the bodies of the victims seemed to be horribly burned, the thinnest clothing, even when semitransparent, sufficed to protect the flesh underneath and was not itself burned. It, therefore, seems evident that these injuries were really produced by a violent current of air and gases charged with minute volcanic ejecta, the whole acting like a sand blast.

In some cases the positions of the bodies of the dead indicated that they had been quickly and painlessly suffocated by noxious gases; and in a few isolated cases all the occupants of a single room or of a single house were killed in such a manner as to suggest the theory of local explosions of gases from the volcano, ignited by the flames of lamps or fires.

On January 31, as soon as it became known that there were injured persons to care for, Medical Inspector Schapiro and Assistant Inspectors Tago and Marques were rushed to the scene of the disaster with a large supply of surgical dressings and supplies. Shortly afterwards Medical Inspector Snodgrass was sent to Indang, Cavite, with dressings and supplies. He brought back 18 patients to the Philippine General Hospital and then returned to the stricken district. Temporary hospitals were established in Taal, San Nicolas, Pansipit, and Bayuyungan, and patients were also cared for in the military hospital at Batangas and by the bishop of Lipa.

The force of the explosion was such as to cause a wave to radiate outward from the volcano on the waters of Bombon Lake which surrounds it, and this wave also created havoc and loss of life in the villages on low ground along the lake shore.

#### CHOLERA.

During the year there were a total of 6,649 known cases of cholera as against 9,957 for the year 1909-10, and 20,223 for the year 1908-9. No case was reported between March 9, 1911, and the end of the year.

#### ANTISMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination against smallpox has been actively pushed, the total recorded vaccinations during the year numbering 1,167,984. The civilized population is now well protected against smallpox and a beginning has been made in vaccinating the people of the wild hill tribes. As a result smallpox has ceased to be a very important factor in the Philippine death rate.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL BOARD AND THE HEALTH  
AUTHORITIES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF SANITARY CONDITIONS IN  
MANILA.

In some previous reports I have with regret deemed it necessary to criticise the attitude of the municipal board of the city of Manila, and more especially that of the city engineer, toward fundamentally necessary sanitary public improvements. It gives me special pleasure to state that the conditions complained of terminated with the appointment of Mr. C. W. Hubbell as city engineer. Mr. William H. Robinson, the present city engineer, has actively seconded all efforts tending to the betterment of sanitary conditions in Manila. This, together with the assistance given by the municipal board in the all-important matter of the establishment of thoroughly sanitary barrios or wards, to which the poor inhabitants of low-lying infected lands could be transferred, has combined to render possible comparatively rapid improvement in sanitary conditions.

UNSATISFACTORY SANITARY CONDITIONS AT THE CULION LEPER COLONY.

On inspecting Culion Leper Colony in July, 1911, I found to my very great surprise that sanitary conditions there were far from satisfactory. This state of things at the outset seemed to me unpardonable, but further investigation revealed the existence of an anomalous and perplexing situation. The work of cleaning this leper town would presumably involve serious danger to nonleprous persons who undertook it. At all events it would be impossible to find any considerable number of such persons who would be willing to undertake it. Many of the lepers themselves are in a physical condition which unfits them for work of any sort. It is an unfortunate fact that many of those who were hungry and half naked prior to their transfer to the colony, and the number of such persons is very large, have been somewhat spoiled by the comforts and ease of their life at Culion, and having made up their minds that the Government owes, and will give them a living, are indisposed to perform work of any sort, even if physically entirely fit to do so. I was met by urgent demands from lepers to be paid for this, that, or the other little service which they had rendered. I informed them that they would be adequately paid for all work performed by them for the colony except that necessary to keep it in a proper condition of cleanliness, and to maintain its streets and walks, but that those who were able-bodied would be required to attend to these matters free of charge. This involved only two days' work per month on the part of each able-bodied resident. The lepers cheerfully agreed to this arrangement at the time, but later when it came to doing the work, most of them were missing and the willing few attempted to perform duties which should have been distributed among many. These facts came out at a subsequent visit to the colony, when I found conditions greatly improved but still unsatisfactory, and was informed that of 40 to 60 people listed to work on a given day not more than 6 to 20 would report for duty. The idlers felt comparatively secure, as they were already in effect under confinement and well knew that we would not resort to any violent form of punishment in dealing with them. Under these circumstances, I called a



meeting of those concerned and informed them that in future the roll of those detailed for keeping the colony clean would be called at a fixed hour daily, and the leper police would look up absentees; that any absentee physically unfit to work would be excused, but that those perfectly able to work and not reporting for duty would be transferred to a suitable inclosure, where they would be furnished with an abundance of water, but would be left without other subsistence until such time as they were willing to perform the light duties required of them. They seemed to take good naturedly the fact that they had finally been outwitted, and it is not anticipated that there will be any further trouble on this score. It should be possible to make the Culion Leper Colony a beautiful place and it is hoped that the colonists will soon begin to take a personal interest in bringing about this result.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC TOWARD SANITARY WORK.

There has been noteworthy improvement during the year in the attitude of the Filipino public toward sanitary work, both in Manila and in the Provinces, and the vicious effort of a portion of the public press to misrepresent the purposes of the bureau of health and the methods employed by it in attaining them, and to alarm and prejudice the ignorant and the superstitious, which so long continued, has been conspicuously absent. The beneficent work of the Philippine General Hospital for the poor is beginning to exert a far reaching influence in convincing the common people that the hospital is a place in which to get well, rather than a place in which to die. The training for the Government service of a large number of Filipina and Filipino nurses, and the employment of the really well-trained young Filipino physicians and surgeons, who are now being educated in this country, are helping to convince the people that there does not exist among the officers who control the public health service the slightest prejudice against the Filipino as such, but that on the contrary, we are only too glad to secure the services of competent Filipino men and women.

The policy imposed on officers and employees of the bureau of health in dealing with the public is set forth in the following extract from its manual:

In dealing with the officials and with the people, regardless of their station in life, all employees of the bureau of health are enjoined by this office to exercise tact, perseverance, courtesy, and good nature, so as to command their friendship and respect. Energy and earnestness of purpose are powerful factors in the promotion of confidence, while idleness and indifference bring about distrust and opposition; hence, employees of the bureau of health are expected to be energetic and alert and to exercise initiative ability in planning their work. If this is done the cause of sanitation in the Philippine Islands will go forward to success, and discord and discontent will give way to confidence and cooperation.

#### HOSPITALS.

The Philippine General Hospital was formally opened on September 20, 1910, during the visit of the Secretary of War. The following day there were transferred to it the patients from the civil hospital, and this latter institution, which had performed a great work, although handicapped by utterly inadequate quarters, passed into history. The general hospital has an administration building,

a surgical pavilion, a kitchen building and five ward pavilions, all connected by broad corridors which, like the buildings themselves, are of reenforced concrete. The detached buildings are a nurses' home, a dispensary and outclinic building, and a garage for the electric ambulances. The detached buildings were not completed when the hospital was opened, and there was not available equipment sufficient to prepare all of the wards for occupancy at once. These are now fully equipped and full of patients. Indeed one ward intended to accommodate 60 patients has had as many as 80. It is, unfortunately, now necessary to utilize all of one ward and half of another in providing quarters for male nurses and other employees. This situation should be remedied as soon as possible, as the ward space is badly needed by the sick, for whom it was intended.

Further details as to health conditions, and as to the work of the bureau of health, will be found in the annual report of its acting director.

The completion of a service building, now nearly finished, will relieve it to a large degree.

#### QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The work of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in the Philippines has been performed with its usual efficiency throughout the year. Bubonic plague has been very prevalent in neighboring countries, and it has been necessary to impose a seven-day quarantine on passengers and crews of vessels from Amoy, Saigon, and Phnom Penh and on steerage passengers from Hong-kong. Shortly after quarantine was declared against Amoy a case of plague occurred on a vessel from that port. It was landed and cared for at Mariveles, and there was no extension of the disease.

Extreme precautions have been taken to prevent the introduction of plague by rats. Not only have vessels been required to lie clear of piers and to use rat funnels on all mooring ropes, but a vigorous campaign has been waged against shore rats living in the vicinity of all piers at which ocean-going vessels tie up. Situated, as we are, within three or four days' voyage of numerous ports which are more or less constantly plague infected, it is remarkable that we have been able to keep the disease out so long, but every reasonable precaution will be taken to keep up the very satisfactory record thus far made.

#### IMMIGRANTS.

The examination of prospective immigrants by officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at several ports prior to their departure for the Philippines and the care now taken by steamship companies to exclude persons likely to be ordered deported on account of their physical condition are continuing to produce marked improvement in the physical condition of arriving immigrants. Of the 3,001 examined during the year admission was denied to but 32 in all, of whom 22 were turned back at Manila and 11 at Iloilo, trachoma being the cause in every instance.

There have been no unusual events in connection with the quarantine work to call for special comment. Full details in regard to it will be found in the annual report of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.

**THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.****ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL FORESTS.**

Exceptional interest attaches to the administration of the Bataan and the northern Negros forests for the reason that some time since the working force of the bureau of forestry was somewhat increased in order to enable the director to carry out plans proposed by him for the betterment of conditions in these forests, including the more satisfactory control of lumbering operations and the checking of the widely spread practice of making unauthorized caingins, or forest clearings, with the resulting needless destruction of valuable timber.

**THE BATAAN FOREST.**

There are some 73,000 hectares of public-forest land in the Province of Bataan. A special service for this tract was organized late in the year 1909. Some time was necessarily consumed in effecting the needed organization and in opening trails, so as to make the work of employees effective. The director of forestry states that the proper dues are now collected on practically all timber cut in this forest, whereas formerly timber in considerable quantity escaped the payment of dues. The unlawful making of caingins has been almost entirely stopped, and authorized caingins have been largely restricted to land which had formerly been cleared, is now covered with second growth, and lies outside of the lines which have been established for the proposed permanent forest.

Many ignorant persons holding forest licenses have been materially assisted in the proper preparation of their invoices and other papers. It is probable that a considerable amount of firewood cut for sale in the Bataan forest still escapes the payment of Government charges. This is a matter of minor importance. The really important thing is that this great forest, situated directly across the bay from Manila, should be so administered as to render it permanently productive, instead of allowing the continuance of practices which would rapidly destroy it. It is believed that it is now being protected with a reasonable degree of effectiveness, although more men are needed than can at present be employed, and there is further need of repairs to the patrol trails in the eastern part of the Province and the construction of a new and similar western patrol trail, which should run, like the eastern one, on the approximate line between land which may profitably be cleared and used for agricultural purposes and land which should be permanently kept in forest.

As a result of the combined efforts of the governor of Bataan and employees of the bureau of forestry a considerable number of homestead applications have been filed within the past year. The importance of persuading people to settle down permanently, and properly to improve fixed tracts of lands, is, of course, self-evident, as is the desirability of persuading them to become the owners of their holdings.

**THE NORTHERN NEGROS FOREST.**

The northern Negros forest includes an immense body of very valuable timber lying in the northern half of the island of Negros. Within its limits there are two large tracts covered by the 20-year-exclusive licenses of the Insular Lumber Co. and the Negros-Philip-

pine Lumber Co., respectively. The comparatively rich and thickly settled coastal plain of Negros Occidental depends upon this forest for construction timber, and, to a large extent, for fuel. Prior to the organization of a reasonably adequate system of supervision indiscriminate cutting had caused great havoc in many parts of this forest, the damage done being so great as to necessitate close restriction of cutting in certain districts, and its entire prohibition in others, for a number of years.

As the result of the establishment of a special service for this forest the operations of the large licenses are now being closely supervised, and experience has shown that there was decided need of such supervision. Special attention has been given to the problem of securing adequate reproduction in areas already partially cleared. Land which is now being logged over will be kept in permanent forest until the great body of unimproved open land lying between the forest line and the coast is occupied and cultivated to a very much larger extent than at present.

The director of the bureau of forestry reports that the employees of the licensees operating in this forest are working in cooperation with forest officers to prevent useless waste of timber and the destruction of young growth, and that the improvement in the condition of the logged areas brought about during the past year is especially noticeable. Government charges have been collected on merchantable logs abandoned in the forest, which tends to discourage such wasteful neglect. Probably fraudulent claims of private ownership to extensive forest tracts have been, and are being, investigated, and the making of unauthorized *cañgins* has been largely checked. The opening up of additional patrol trails in the near future is highly desirable.

#### THE ARAYAT FOREST.

Mount Arayat is an isolated extinct volcanic peak rising from the great level plain which forms so large a part of the Provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac. A considerable part of this plain has long been under cultivation, and the ruthlessly destructive methods formerly followed have effectively wiped out most of the commercial forests with which its uncultivated portions were doubtlessly formerly covered. Mount Arayat is forested from base to summit, and while the timber growing on it is neither very dense nor very desirable as compared with that growing in the more valuable forests of the islands, its unique situation in the center of a rich agricultural, deforested plain renders its proper conservation and development extremely important.

The more accessible portions of this forest on the lower slopes of the mountain have already suffered severely from overcutting, and the issuance of cutting licenses for wood other than match wood has been suspended during the year. In the near future it is proposed to divide the entire area into "communal forests," one of which will be assigned to each of the neighboring towns. It is believed that the towns will then appreciate to a much greater extent than at present the importance of properly caring for their forest tracts, and that they will be on the alert to prevent depredations on them by people of other towns.

### THE MAQUILING FOREST.

This forest includes some 5,500 hectares of public forest lands on and in the immediate vicinity of Mount Maquiling, in the Provinces of La Laguna and Batangas. It is practically surrounded by valuable agricultural lands, a considerable part of which are under cultivation. Not only does it furnish lumber and fuel to the large population in its vicinity, but it provides a practice area for the students of the Government forest school located at its base. All the public forest lands of this forest have recently been declared a forest reserve by proclamation of the Governor General. The work of the bureau of forestry in this reserve has been largely confined to the prevention of illegal cutting and of unlawful caingins, and to the investigation of titles to parcels of land which are privately claimed. Owners of bona fide claims are being given all reasonable assistance in securing title, but a determined effort will be made to prevent the securing of private title to lands unlawfully claimed.

### SPECIAL COOPERATIVE WORK.

Two special pieces of cooperative work of benefit both to the Government and to private individuals have been carried out during the year, the persons benefited having undertaken to reimburse the bureau of forestry for all expenses incurred, including the salaries of forest officers detailed. The first project was a forest study of the Valle del Sabani Hacienda, in Nueva Ecija, including the making of a detailed estimate of the various kinds of commercial timber on the tract, recommendations for logging the area and for utilizing the timber, and a topographical map showing the land divided into commercial and noncommercial forests, cultivated areas, grass land, etc., together with full recommendations as to irrigation and transportation. This work, which resulted satisfactorily to all concerned, was performed by a Filipino forester educated in the United States.

The second cooperative project consisted in the making of a map and an estimate showing the location and amount of matchwood in five municipalities of La Laguna Province, with a view to the issuance of an exclusive license for the cutting of this matchwood and the making of adequate provisions for a new crop by planting, which is entirely feasible, as Philippine matchwoods are quick growing.

### THE FOREST SCHOOL.

The forest school began its second year on June 12, 1911. There have been created 35 scholarships, one for each Province organized under the provincial government act, and one for each of the special government Provinces of Palawan, Mindoro, and Batanes. Similar provisions should be made at once for Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province, and the undersigned will submit to the Commission in the near future the necessary act.

Each scholarship entitles the holder to reimbursement for his traveling expenses from his home to Los Baños, where the forest school is located, to free living quarters, free tuition, and to a monthly cash allowance of ₱25. Most of the required textbooks are also furnished free of charge. The total present enrollment of the school

is 46, there being 15 pensionados in the senior class, 29 in the junior class, and 2 private students.

The forest school is conducted as a part of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines. The full course covers a period of four years, the first two of which are occupied by work identical with that performed by students in agriculture. The teaching force in the technical courses in forestry is supplied by the detail of foresters from the bureau. Under the arrangement entered into the obligation to employ pensionados who graduate from this school rests upon the Government, and adequate provisions should be made for the employment of 15 of these young men who will graduate on March 15, 1912. The director of forestry recommends that they be appointed "probationary rangers," with a minimum salary of ₱60 per month. They will require some ₱40 per month for living and traveling expenses while in the field. After six months of probationary work, graduates who have not rendered satisfactory service should be dropped and those who have given satisfaction should be appointed rangers, with an initial salary of ₱70 per month. It is believed that this school will serve a very useful purpose in training up competent Filipino employees for the forestry service, a consummation greatly to be desired, both on account of the increased economy which should result, and because of the increased stability which the service will possess when its officers and employees can be selected to a much greater extent than at present from among the permanent residents of this country. I strongly recommend that adequate provision be made in the coming appropriation bill for the support of this school and for the employment by the Government of competent students and graduates from it.

#### FOREST MUSEUM AND FOREST EXHIBITS.

A good museum collection of logs and planks of Philippine timber has been installed in the museum building on Calle Anloague, and it is being added to as opportunity offers. Planks are finished in their natural colors without artificial fillers or stains, and each specimen bears a label giving practical information as to strength, durability, supply, and prices of the wood which it represents. This collection has already proven of great value in interesting visitors from other countries in Philippine hardwoods.

During the year the bureau has made forestry exhibits at the Philippine carnival, at the provincial exposition of western Negros, at the fair of the Moro Province, and at Singapore.

A so-called "traveling exhibit," comprising 6-foot planks of the principal commercial species, polished to show natural grain and color, specimens of the more important minor forest products, and collections of forest maps, and of figures and statistics, has been prepared with a view to its use at provincial fairs and expositions.

#### FOREST NURSERIES.

The bureau has maintained four nurseries during the year, as follows: One in the Bataan forest at Limay, one in the northern Negros forest at Fabrica, one on the grounds of the forest school at Los Baños, and one at Baguio. In the latter nursery are grown many

species of forest trees from other countries in order to ascertain whether the climate and soil of Baguio are suited to them. There are also grown ornamental plants in considerable number and variety for sale to the residents of Baguio who desire them for the beautification of their grounds.

#### PUBLIC LAND REPORTS.

One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine parcels of land were inspected during the year, of which 1,608 were found to be more suitable for agricultural than for forest purposes. There are still pending 1,551 applications for land which persons desire to homestead, lease, or purchase.

#### CAINGINS.

I have already referred to the success of the efforts to prevent the making of unauthorized caingins in the four special forests. The director of forestry further reports that in North and South Ilocos, the Cagayan Valley, Masbate, Ambos Camarines, and Cebu, regions which are relatively frequently visited by forest officers, there has been a marked decrease in the number of illegal caingins, but that in many other provinces extensive destruction of valuable timber has occurred.

It is unfortunately often true that the ignorant tao who actually makes and plants the clearing is not primarily responsible for the violation of law involved, having been egged on by some rich land owner who furnished him the seed for his crop. Under such an arrangement the poor tao runs all the risk, does all the work, and even then gives half of his crop to the cacique, while the latter annexes the caingin to the land which he claims to own.

#### THE FREE-USE PRIVILEGE.

The director of forestry continues to mourn over the extension to residents of the privilege of obtaining from the public forests without charge timber for their personal use. He states that nearly 1,000 gratuitous licenses for first-group woods were granted during the year, which he says means a loss in revenue of at least ₱25,000, and will, in the end, deprive certain regions of all their merchantable first-group timber. He further states that as much of the timber is desired for house posts a great number of undersized trees are cut, while persons who have large trees cut and sawn into boards could in nearly all cases afford to pay the low forest charges. He further states that rare and valuable first-group trees are used for purposes for which more abundant lower-group timbers would give just as satisfactory service, and that while the law permits the free use of first-group timber there is no inducement to economy and a great deal of unnecessary waste occurs. While I may be in error, I do not concur fully in the views of the director of forestry on this subject. It seems to me that it is quite as well that merchantable timber should be utilized by the person cutting it for the construction of a good durable house for his family as that it should be sold, with the not remote possibility that the profits of such sale will be frittered away, and I believe that the loss of ₱25,000 of revenue is a matter

of insignificant importance compared with the beneficial results coming from the construction of homes in which the owners can take justifiable pride. As to the tax-paying ability of persons who can afford to bring in large trees, it is the custom in such Provinces as Nueva Vizcaya for a poor family first to erect, some distance back of the highway, a small shack of light materials which will ultimately serve as a kitchen, but temporarily answers for a dwelling; then to construct in front of it, little by little, the hardwood frame for a good house, closing the house in at the outset with light materials, and gradually replacing these with hardwood boards, a single large log of hardwood being kept under the house so that its inhabitants may work away at sawing boards whenever opportunity offers. The tax-paying power of such people is usually small, and their industry, perseverance, and foresight are, in my opinion, worthy of encouragement.

#### COMMUNAL FORESTS.

Communal forests have now been established for 68 towns, and 40 others have applied for them. In my opinion, their request should be granted at the earliest practicable time, as the establishment of such forests tends to minimize the troubles arising from the free-use privilege of which the director of forestry complains. Obviously where the residents of a town can cut their free timber in one area only, they are likely to be more careful about cutting undersized timber and about utilizing what they do cut than if they have free access to every conveniently situated tract of Government forest.

#### SPECIAL WORK IN THE MORO PROVINCE.

Although funds for the carrying on of forestry work available during the fiscal year just closed were very inadequate, I informed the Commission at the time appropriations were made that I should reestablish in the Moro Province the forest service which was discontinued there at the time the appropriations and the personnel of the bureau of forestry were cut down in 1905, even if this course involved the abandonment of much-needed work elsewhere in the archipelago, as the very great importance of the forest wealth of Mindanao, Basilan, and Tawi-Tawi, and the extent of commercial operations already inaugurated there seemed to me to demand such a course. I carried out this plan, and am of the opinion that the wisdom of expending in the Moro Province the sum necessary to perform this work has been abundantly demonstrated by the increased revenue obtained, as well as by the enforcement of proper cutting regulations throughout areas where commercial operations are being conducted upon a considerable scale.

Fifty-seven ordinary timber licenses and 11 gratuitous licenses were issued in the Province during the year. Two hundred and twenty-two thousand kilos of almaciga (gum damar) and 70,000 kilos of gutta percha were exported. Forest charges on almaciga were reduced from ₱1.50 to ₱1 per 100 kilos, and those on lumbang nuts were abolished. The price of gutta percha has declined materially, and exports of it have correspondingly declined. These factors have all tended to reduce the total revenue. The director of



forestry is of the opinion that the establishment in the Moro Province of a special forest service, such as exists in the Bataan and northern Negros forests, would increase the total revenue obtained there at least 25 per cent.

#### FOREST MUSEUM AT ZAMBOANGA.

Through the public spirit of the local lumbermen, who donated to the bureau of forestry their exhibits at the Zamboanga fair, it has been possible to start a forest museum at Zamboanga which has been installed partly in the office of the forester in charge and partly in two adjoining rooms made available by the provincial authorities. This exhibit, which will be of especial interest and value to persons investigating the possibilities of the lumber business in Mindanao, already needs considerably more space than is available.

#### RUBBER PLANTING IN THE MORO PROVINCE.

Two companies have begun rubber planting on a considerable scale. The planting of Ceara rubber has been given up, for, although the trees grow very rapidly, their sweet roots are subject to attack by deer and wild hogs which eat them, and by white ants which bore into and destroy them. Only Para rubber is now being put out.

#### INTEREST OF THE MORO PROVINCE IN THE FOREST SERVICE.

The establishment of a more adequate forest service was earnestly requested by the authorities of the Moro Province. They have rendered the employees conducting it every possible assistance throughout the year.

#### NEED OF A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

I heartily concur in what the director of forestry has said in his annual report relative to the need of giving greater publicity in the United States to the opportunities offered by lumbering in the Philippine Islands, and wish to incorporate in my report his statements on this subject which follow:

The need for the continuation of an energetic propaganda in the United States to show the opportunities offered by lumbering in the Philippines has been shown repeatedly and strongly during the past year. The demand for Philippine lumber has always exceeded the amount manufactured, but at present the disproportion is probably greater than ever before. There is, of course, no question about the amount of standing timber available for exploitation, timber of such kinds and so situated that it can be logged with a substantial profit. Only a very small fraction of the commercial forests of the islands have been touched. The policy of the Government toward the lumbermen is an exceptionally liberal one. The forest charges are half, or less than half, those for similar classes of timber in neighboring tropical countries. An indication of the financial stability of most lumber companies in the islands is shown by their policy of using their earnings to extend their operations and increase their equipment and capacity. Yet the local demand alone is in excess of the amount of lumber manufactured, and timber users find it difficult to fill their needs even at the prevailing high prices. For a time it appeared that the Government would find it impossible to obtain locally the timber needed for the construction of the schoolhouses authorized by the last session of the Legislature, and serious consideration was given to importing Oregon pine and California redwood to supply local needs. Fortunately such an anomalous

situation was averted through the joint action of a committee appointed for the purpose by the Governor General and the newly formed Philippine Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The shipment of Philippine lumber to the United States, although small at present, could be made at once to assume large proportions if the capacity of the local mills were increased to provide a sufficient surplus over local demands. China presents an almost inexhaustible field for the cheaper grades of lumber not suitable for export to the United States or Europe.

Excellent situations are available for long-term exclusive licenses. The one thing needed is capital, and this can be induced to come in only by persistently spreading a knowledge of the local situation and opportunities among possible investors. The principal methods of the bureau in its propaganda work consist in the preparation and wide distribution of bulletins, circulars, and leaflets advertising the forest resources of the Philippines and the opportunities in exploiting them; articles in magazines of general circulation and lumber-trade journals; correspondence; and the distribution of wood samples.

During the past year there was issued as Bulletin No. 10 of this bureau a work entitled "The forests of the Philippines," which contains by far the most complete information yet collected on the subject. It is divided into two parts, published separately. Part I is given up to a discussion of forest types and products, containing a full discussion of the relation of the Government toward the licensees who exploit the public forests; and Part II contains a detailed description of the principal forest trees, with short references to a great number of species of secondary of slight present importance. Both parts are fully illustrated.

Much interest has been attracted to the forests of the islands by a leaflet issued by the bureau entitled, "Manila, the future distributing center for the Far East." It is attached to this report as an appendix.

The distribution of so-called hand specimens of Philippine woods has been greatly extended during the past year and the usefulness of each specimen has been decidedly increased by attaching a label giving in a concise form the most important information concerning the species, such as its structural qualities, durability, supply, customary sizes, principal uses, etc. Partly with the idea of preventing such samples being requested by those who have no real interest in Philippine woods, but who yield to the opportunity of getting something for nothing, and partly to help meet the expenses of preparation, and so permit the bureau to extend the work, a price of 20 centavos has been fixed for each specimen of most of the species; and in the case of a comparatively few species, which either are very rare or whose extreme hardness or toughness of grain makes their preparation a slow and expensive process, the price has been fixed at 40 centavos. A leaflet advertising the possibility of obtaining such specimens was prepared and given wide distribution, principally through newspapers and trade journals, and the demands for them continue to come in. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven such specimens were distributed during the year, and several large additional orders are now being filled.

If the necessary funds are available during the present fiscal year it is desired to install small forest exhibits in suitable locations in the principal lumber centers of the United States, more especially in Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, and San Francisco. Such an exhibit would consist of about thirty 6-foot polished planks of the principal commercial species of the islands, a collection of rattans, almaciga, gutta-percha, tan bark, and other minor forest products, together with forest maps, statistics, and literature. Arrangements have also been made with some of the principal lumber journals for a series of articles on Philippine trees and forests. The vacation trips of foresters of the bureau to the United States are used to provide an opportunity for the giving of lectures, and for consultation with possible investors.

#### 20-YEAR EXCLUSIVE LICENSES IN BENGUET.

Owing to the absence of white ants and other timber-destroying pests, pine lumber grown in Benguet, which would be of little or no value for construction purposes in the lowlands, is available for use in the regions where it is produced. The development of Baguio as the summer capital of the Philippines has been handicapped from the outset by the insufficiency of the lumber supply, which has not

increased as rapidly as has the demand. One 20-year exclusive license has been issued, and one is about to be issued. Each covers one of the few large forest tracts within reasonable distance of Baguio. In view of all these facts it was deemed necessary to exercise special care in preparing these license agreements, each of which calls for a minimum annual cut of 4,000 cubic meters, at least half of which shall be available for purchase by the residents of Baguio at a price which shall not exceed ₱70 per 1,000 feet, board measure, at the lumber yard, or ₱75 per 1,000 feet delivered at any point within 2½ kilometers of Government center.

This provision will materially reduce the cost price of lumber at Baguio and will, it is believed, adequately protect the public.

#### OTHER EXCLUSIVE-LICENSE AGREEMENTS.

A 20-year exclusive-license agreement has been entered into with the Rio Grande Rubber Estates (Ltd.). It concedes the privilege of collecting rubba, gutta-percha, and other gums and resins for a period of 20 years on the watershed of the Cabagan River in the Cotabato Valley. The company is required, among other things, to furnish a capital of ₱100,000 for the prosecution of the work; to plant 100 hectares in rubber and gutta-percha, with at least 400 rubber and gutta-percha trees to the hectare, during each of the 10 years following the first planting provided for in the agreement, at least 10 per cent of such trees to be gutta-percha; and to keep at least 400 living trees of rubber and gutta-percha on each hectare planted. The interests of native collectors of forest products are protected by a provision binding the licensees to pay them for all forest products gathered at the prices which may be current at the local markets or Moro exchanges in the valley.

A five-year exclusive license for the privilege of cutting firewood in the mangrove swamps on Fort Barrera Bay, Masbate, has been granted to the Colorado Mining Co.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTATION OF LUMBER FROM CERTAIN PROVINCES.

It has been found advisable in certain regions to refuse licenses for the cutting of timber intended to be exported from the Province or island where it is grown owing to the relationship between supply and demand in the regions in question.

#### NECESSITY FOR AN INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

I feel that I have been conservative, probably too conservative, in my requests for appropriations for the bureau of forestry since the amount authorized to be expended by this bureau was cut down in 1905. It has seemed to me wise to let the work justify itself. I think it has done so.

While it is idle to talk of the value of timber on forest lands which are at present entirely inaccessible as if it were an immediately available asset, and while it is equally idle to talk about the total value of the forest products of the Philippines as if it were a known sum and were not of necessity based on guesses as to the area of forest lands

and the value per acre of forest products, it is a hard fact that the forests of the Philippine Islands are of very great potential value and that this value will steadily increase as improved means of transportation render them more accessible and as the depletion of the forests of other countries causes prices to rise. Under proper supervision forest tracts can be cut over and their value in many instances actually increased by the removal of full-grown trees and of trees of more or less useless species, which give light and air to young trees of the more valuable kinds.

We should indeed be false to our trust to the Filipino people if we allowed the reckless cutting methods and *cañgin* making which have until recently prevailed to continue, while the operations of large corporations might, if uncontrolled, add seriously to the total damage.

There are some 16,000,000 hectares of public forests, and the stand of merchantable timber has been roughly estimated at 200,000,000,000 board feet. The value of forest products now utilized annually is approximately ₱5,000,000. The appropriation for the bureau of forestry during the year was ₱149,000. The force authorized and available for looking after the public forests consists of 10 American foresters, 2 wood experts, 1 forest nurseryman, 1 topographer, 4 Filipino assistant foresters, 11 Filipino head rangers, 13 Filipino rangers and assistant rangers, 1 Filipino draftsman, 4 American and 10 Filipino clerks, and 1 messenger. Not only is this force very inadequate to do the work which ought to be performed, but the appropriation is inadequate to keep even this force at work throughout the year.

I do not allow bureau chiefs to incur deficits in order to perform work needing to be done in spite of the fact that there is no appropriation to cover the cost, and when it became necessary practically to suspend field work three months before the close of the fiscal year in order to get through the year on the funds available, I ordered the work suspended. This involved the loss of that quarter of the year best suited for carrying on forest work in most portions of the islands and the discharge of temporary employees who had gained a considerable amount of experience, tended to disorganize the service by keeping a considerable number of high-salaried employees comparatively inactive on account of lack of funds to pay their traveling expenses, caused loss of revenue to the Government, and resulted in much preventable destruction of valuable timber by the making of *cañgins*, which would have been avoided had it been possible to keep the force of the bureau in the field.

It does not seem to me that there is anything in the present financial condition of this Government to justify such manifestly false economy, especially in view of the fact that the small increases in the force of the bureau of forestry authorized within the past few years have in each case been quite promptly followed by increases in forest revenues which have usually been a good deal more than sufficient to defray the increased cost of the bureau.

The lumber business of the Philippines is growing, and it is likely to grow more rapidly as time goes by. It is not good business policy to make no corresponding increase in the funds expended to develop this industry and in safeguarding the public forests. The revenue collected on forest products is the best index we have as to the

growth of the lumber industry, and I recommend that a reasonable fixed percentage of this revenue be set aside by law for the support of the bureau of forestry.

#### BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

##### BUILDINGS.

The new wing of the bureau of science building is approaching completion. It will provide adequate quarters for the division of mines, the section of fisheries, the entomological collections and laboratories, the ornithological collections and workrooms, and the library, thus affording proper space for collections and for work not before adequately provided for and making it possible to vacate a considerable number of rooms originally planned and furnished for the performance of laboratory work in chemistry, bacteriology, and pathology, but subsequently used for work of a very different character. The fisheries room will contain tables for eight workers and will be equipped with five experimental aquaria, and with hatching jars, museum cases, and net lockers. In connection with the great public aquarium soon to be opened, it will afford excellent facilities for the study of fishes and marine invertebrates, in which the waters of the Philippines abound to an extent hardly equaled in any other country.

The necessity for the construction of this wing was foreseen at the time the original building was erected and the plan then adopted contemplated it.

It is greatly to be regretted that the main laboratory building was not constructed out of reenforced concrete as is the new wing. Should it be possible in the not very distant future to construct the remaining wing originally planned for, and provide accommodations in it for the bureau of forestry and the bureau of health, we should then have the bureau of science, the bureau of forestry, and the bureau of health adequately housed on the same piece of ground with the Philippine General Hospital and the College of Medicine and Surgery. The quarters of the Philippine Weather Bureau are now on an adjacent lot, so that this arrangement would bring in close proximity to each other the offices of all the bureaus of the Government performing strictly scientific work, with the exception of the bureau of agriculture. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious.

##### ONE NEW BUILDING NEEDED AT ONCE.

There is immediate need of a building to accommodate the machinery for the testing of cement, concrete, road materials, rope, wire, steel, cloth, etc. This machinery is at present crowded into all sorts of out of the way places, some of it being even placed under the eaves of outhouses. It has been impracticable to transfer and get under cover the large testing machine at present located at Bilibid Prison, and the constant sending of employees across the city to use this machine is a nuisance.

##### THE NEW AQUARIUM.

By executive action of the Governor General ₱40,000 were made available for expenditure by the bureau of science to defray the cost

of constructing an aquarium on the bastion immediately in front of the Real gate in the city wall of old Manila. This aquarium will soon be completed. It is equipped with 26 tanks of ordinary size and with 1 large tank and 3 ponds, the latter to serve for very large fish and water-inhabiting animals. With the inexhaustible riches of the Philippine seas upon which to draw, this aquarium should be second to none in the beauty and variety of marine forms displayed.

Information as to the best means for, and methods of, taking, transferring, and feeding fish must be gained by experience to some considerable extent, although every effort has been made to learn as much as possible in advance from the experience of others. Unfortunately, the water of Manila Bay is not clean enough to be used directly. Clear sea water must therefore be brought from a distance and filtered and aerated as required. A pumping and filtering system adequate for this purpose has been installed.

#### ILOILO SUGAR LABORATORY.

At the close of the last previous fiscal year this laboratory had done practically no polarization work and its abolition was suggested. I declined to approve this recommendation, and gave instructions that the laboratory should be kept open and that the officer in charge, in the absence of opportunity to do polarization work, should go into the field and devote himself to chemical and other work more likely to be of practical value to the sugar planters of Panay and Negros. The wisdom of this decision was vindicated with unexpected promptness. More than 2,000 polarizations were performed between December 13 and July 31, and a large amount of other work of great practical value to sugar growers was done. Various commercial houses at Iloilo have expressed in writing their satisfaction with the work of this laboratory and their appreciation of the action of the Government in establishing and maintaining it. There seems to be no room for doubt that the work at Iloilo will rapidly increase. As soon as practicable the working force of the laboratory should be correspondingly increased and it should be provided with permanent quarters.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE BOTANICAL WORK.

Up to the present time the botanical work of the bureau has been largely confined to the collection, identification, and preservation of plant and tree specimens. It was obviously necessary at the outset to find out what plant life the islands contained. This work has now advanced so far that it is both possible and desirable to leave its prosecution in the hands of Mr. Elmer D. Merrill, who is to-day the greatest living authority on the systematic botany of the Philippines, and to replace two other systematic botanists with a plant pathologist and a plant physiologist, a broad foundation for practical work along these lines having now been laid.

#### AID FOR WORK ON TROPICAL SUNLIGHT RECEIVED FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

In view of the claims which have been made relative to the effect of tropical sunlight on the white races and especially on blondes, it

seems desirable, if possible, to replace more or less extravagant theories with scientifically determined facts. The subject of the effect of tropical sunlight on man, animals, and plants is at present attracting a good deal of attention, and is obviously of great importance to a country like the Philippines. Its proper investigation here made necessary the procuring of an expensive spectrograph which had not been contemplated when the appropriations for the bureau were made. Mr. Enrique Zobel, Mr. Antonio Roxas, Mr. Manuel Earnshaw, Dr. Ariston Bautista y Lim, the San Miguel Brewery, and the Germinal Tobacco Factory contributed the necessary funds. The thanks of this department for their public spirited action are due, and are extended, to them. Important and interesting results have already been obtained and others are to be anticipated.

#### REPUBLISHING OF BUREAU OF SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS.

There is a continued demand for some of the publications of the bureau of science which are now out of print, while the available copies of others are nearly exhausted and the call for them seems to increase as the supply diminishes. As these publications are sold at a price sufficient to cover their cost, it would seem that they should be reprinted, and I recommend the establishment of a small reimbursable fund, of say ₱5,000, for this purpose.

#### PARTICIPATION OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY IN THE INTERNATIONAL PLAGUE CONFERENCE.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, director of the biological laboratory, was upon my recommendation appointed American delegate to the International Plague Conference in China. He was compelled to leave for Manchuria on very short notice, but it proved practicable to equip him with a practically complete laboratory outfit for plague work and with a fairly good working library within two days. He took with him as assistant, Dr. Teague. They were the first men on the ground; were able to secure permission for the performing of autopsies, which in itself was an unprecedented thing, and began laboratory work at once. The pneumonic form of plague, with which they were dealing, may be air borne as the result of the ejection of minute globules of sputum by coughing patients, and is highly contagious. It is difficult to conceive of a less enviable task than the obtaining of material from living and dead victims of this disease, which is invariable fatal, and the performance of laboratory work on this material when obtained. Drs. Strong and Teague were able to contribute a large amount of first-hand information at the conference, and to add very materially to the sum total of human knowledge relative to pneumonic plague, as well as to demonstrate most conclusively the fact that it is possible to avoid contagion by the scrupulous carrying out of the necessary preventive measures, even if brought in very close contact with its victims.

The report of the work of this conference, which will naturally attract the attention of medical men the world over, is to be printed by the bureau of printing at Manila and edited by Dr. Strong.

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF SCIENCE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Within a comparatively short time there has been established the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for the prosecution of original scientific research. It was founded by His Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, who believed that professors and docents in the German universities were having their time so increasingly occupied with the details of instruction, as the result of a constant growth in the number of students, that research work, which has assisted so greatly in the development of the resources of the German Empire, was suffering and was in danger of suffering still more. It was the opinion of His Majesty that this condition could be remedied by the establishment of independent institutions for investigation which should be in close touch with universities and polytechnic schools, and should afford to the members of their faculties opportunity to perform original scientific work. It is interesting to note that one of the existing great institutions for scientific research referred to by persons whose duty it was to make known His Majesty's views on this subject was the Philippine bureau of science. The truth is, however, that we are here now called upon to face the danger of a process the reverse of that which is going on in the German Empire. We have entered actively upon the important work of establishing a university. In selecting members for the scientific faculty of this institution it is quite natural that those in authority should seek to obtain the services of men on the ground who have demonstrated their ability to perform valuable work, have become acclimated, and have gained a familiarity with conditions which greatly increases the value of their services and can be had only as the result of long experience.

The Philippine bureau of science was established and developed in the face of bitter opposition, and had to justify, and indeed sometimes to fight for, its existence. The salaries paid at the outset were in many instances pitifully small. It has been, on the whole, extraordinarily fortunate in the character of its employees, the result of whose scientific investigations are to-day known throughout the civilized world, but the obtaining of such employees at such salaries has involved an amount of personal attention on the part of the secretary of the interior, the director of the bureau of science, and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs which has not been necessary in connection with the working force of any other bureau of the insular Government. Success has been attained in many instances in spite of, rather than as the result of, the salaries paid. It has to a considerable extent been due to the splendid laboratory facilities and the good library facilities which the Government has been wise enough to provide, and to the almost unexampled opportunity for the investigation of tropical problems afforded by the existence of such facilities in a country like the Philippines. In other words, we have drawn our working force from among men willing and anxious to work for the work's sake. Now, however, we are confronted by a peculiar situation. It has always been comparatively easy and rightfully so, to secure from the legislative body of these islands money for educational purposes, and the salaries paid in the



Philippine university are in a number of instances much higher than those paid in the bureau of science to men of similar experience and attainments.

I do not suggest, nor do I believe, that the salaries paid in the university are excessive, and it is only fair to say that those first paid in the bureau of science have in a number of instances been materially increased; but original scientific investigation is by scientists universally regarded as of more importance than the teaching of beginning students in science, and is elsewhere remunerated accordingly. The Philippines can hardly afford to be an exception to the general rule. It would be unfortunate, to say the least, if any considerable number of the trained scientific investigators employed by the bureau of science were at this time to transfer to the university on account of the opportunity afforded for increased compensation. On the other hand, it can not but be humiliating to an investigator who was well trained when he came here 6, 8, or 10 years ago, and who after all these years has struggled up to a salary of ₱4,500, ₱5,000, or at the most ₱5,500, to see some young man fresh from the United States, with substantially the training which he himself had when he first came to the islands, and without his own individual experience, start in as associate professor in the university at a salary of ₱6,000. In my opinion, the rather limited number of cases of obvious injustice of this sort should be remedied by the equalization of salaries at the coming session of the Philippine Legislature. If this is not done the bureau will inevitably lose some of its most valuable employees, and others who remain with it will be made discontented.

#### THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The most noteworthy work done in the biological laboratory has been the discovery by its director that Ehrlich's dioxy-diamido-arsenobenzol, commonly known as "606," was an absolute specific for yaws, a disgusting, disfiguring disease which is quite prevalent in some parts of the Philippines. Three or four days after an injection of this drug the lesions begin to improve and in 10 to 20 days nearly or quite disappear, leaving the skin perfectly smooth. The absorption of tumor masses measuring several centimeters in diameter and as much as a centimeter in thickness in so short a time seems almost miraculous. The drug has been used with especially gratifying results among the people of the hill tribes, whose delight at the extraordinary cures which it produces has been boundless. There have been no relapses, and "606" seems to be as effective a specific for yaws as is quinine for malaria.

#### THE NECESSITY OF FUNDS FOR THE STUDY OF ANIMAL DISEASES.

I have heretofore called attention to what is, in my opinion, the great unwisdom of failing to provide funds for the study of animal diseases, especially rinderpest, which is causing such dreadful havoc in these islands. Funds were made available for the erection on the laboratory grounds of a stable for cattle to be used in such studies, but the studies have not been inaugurated on account of the lack of the necessary funds with which to prosecute them. They will neces-

sarily be somewhat expensive because cattle must be used for experimental purposes, and a considerable number of the animals experimented upon will die, but the extent to which such expense may reasonably be expected to be offset by actual saving can perhaps be best emphasized by one simple illustration. The insular government has been going to very great expense in establishing and maintaining quarantine over animals infected with rinderpest, and in providing for proper disposal of the remains of animals dying of it so as to prevent the spread of infection. It is now claimed by a very competent investigator that animals in which this disease has advanced sufficiently so that it can be recognized with certainty are absolutely incapable of communicating it, and that it can be communicated only during its very early developmental stages. Obviously, if this be true, money spent in quarantining animals in which the disease is well advanced and in destroying the remains of animals that have died of it is money thrown away; but obviously, also, the nature of this supposed discovery is so surprising, and the consequences of assuming these statements to be true would, if they were not true, be so serious that they should immediately be accurately and repeatedly verified so as to avoid all possibility of mistake. A comparatively small sum would, if properly expended, settle this question beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The mere fact that doubt exists as the period within which animals sick with rinderpest can communicate it shows the imperative necessity of careful study.

Rather startling claims have been made as to the uselessness of attempting to combat rinderpest in the field with the antirinderpest serum extracted by the bureau of science from the blood of animals immunized at the Alabang serum stable of the bureau of agriculture. Any unsatisfactory results in connection with a product which has been so successfully used, as was this serum when employed for simultaneous inoculations by the bureau of science, should be made the subject of careful scientific investigation to determine their cause.

The results already obtained in the matter of finding a remedy for surra are so encouraging as to render it highly desirable that investigation of this disease, so destructive to equine animals, should continue.

#### RABIES.

Forty-eight patients bitten by supposedly rabid dogs have been given the Pasteur treatment, and thus far all have remained well. Glycerinated cord was sent out for six patients, the treatment being given by local physicians. One of these, said to have received the complete treatment prior to January 26, 1911, is reported to have died on February 7 of rabies. By laboratory experiments it has been determined that glycerinated-fixed rabies virus remains virulent for 42 days in the climate of Manila.

#### A NEW PLANT DISEASE.

There has been an outbreak of a serious disease attacking Indian corn which appeared in the Subprovince of Bontoc. It proves to be caused by a fungus which has apparently been recently introduced. The disease first appeared in Mexican June corn which had been brought in by the bureau of agriculture.

**LEGISLATION NEEDED TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF PLANT DISEASE.**

The above fact leads me again to emphasize the necessity of legislation providing for the inspection, quarantining, and disinfection of imported plants, bulbs, cuttings, and possibly seeds. Practically every civilized country in the world now has such a law. Our staple crops, with the exception of coffee, are at present remarkably free from serious fungus diseases. The fate of the coffee industry in these islands following close upon the heels of the introduction here of the coffee blight, which originated in Ceylon and spread over the entire Eastern Hemisphere, should serve still further to emphasize the necessity of locking the stable door before the horse is stolen. The introduction of insect pests, such as the leaf hopper which attacks sugar cane, should also be carefully guarded against.

**MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION AT MANILA.**

By cooperation between the bureau of science and the director of health, an antimosquito brigade was organized with a view to an attack upon the brown mosquito and upon the day mosquito in Manila. This work was permanently organized in February, 1911, and has been aided by the municipal board. The brown mosquito, which was the most annoying of the local species, has been almost exterminated. The possibility that other mosquitoes may become a serious nuisance has been demonstrated by the breeding of millions of small-banded mosquitoes in artificial pits and pools created in connection with construction work on the Luneta fill. This mosquito, like its brown relative, has distinct and peculiar habits, and with proper cooperation between the several Government entities concerned can be successfully combated.

**INCREASE OF ROUTINE LABORATORY WORK.**

There has been a steady increase in the routine laboratory work performed for other bureaus of the Government and for the public. Chemical analyses, tests, and determinations have numbered 9,301, as compared with 5,168 in 1910. It is obvious that the steady growth of this work can not continue without a corresponding increase in the working force which performs it, and it will be necessary to ask the Legislature at its coming session to authorize such increase.

**EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING ROAD MATERIALS.**

During the year there has been received and installed equipment for testing road materials similar to that used by the Division of Roads in Washington. It is now possible to test the abrasion, cementing value, and resistance to fracture of road materials of all kinds. The importance of this work in connection with the good-roads campaign in the Philippines is obvious.

**CEMENT-TESTING LABORATORY.**

My previous recommendations relative to the combining of the cement-testing laboratories of the Government have been favorably

acted upon during the year. All of this work is now performed by the bureau of science with economy in cost and uniformity in results.

REMISSION OF EXPORT DUTIES ON MANGANESE AND IRON ORES RECOMMENDED.

The director of the bureau of science calls attention to the fact that manganese ore has been discovered in considerable quantities in Pangasinan and in Masbate. It at first seemed that this ore might profitably be shipped, but on further investigation it was discovered that all ores are subject to an export wharfage charge of ₱2 per ton. Estimating the value of the ore at approximately ₱13 per ton and the shipping cost to the west coast of the United States at ₱10 per ton, there would remain only ₱1 per ton for the work of mining and profits.

Iron ore occurs in considerable quantity on the small islands in Mambulao Bay. It might bring ₱4.50 in Japan. A royalty of ₱0.50 would have to be paid to the owners of the land, and deducting ₱2 for export duty there would remain only ₱2 per ton for the expense of mining and profits.

In view of the manifest importance to this country of building up the mining industry, I believe it advisable to secure legislation remitting the export duty on ores of comparatively low value.

ENGINEERING DIVISION.

Many changes have been necessary in the work of this division owing to the completion of the buildings of the Philippine General Hospital and the College of Medicine and Surgery, all of which are supplied with light, power, steam, hot water, etc., from the engine-room of the bureau of science. Connections with the general hospital buildings are maintained through a tunnel, which has proved very unsatisfactory, owing to the constant and rapid leakage of surface water into it. During the series of typhoons which occurred in July, 1911, the centrifugal pump ordinarily employed to keep this tunnel dry was supplemented by connecting up two other pumps in the engine-room, and even then it was necessary on several occasions to call on the fire department of Manila for an engine to aid in pumping out the water which was steadily gaining and threatened to flood the tunnel and put out the lights in the general hospital. The cost of keeping this leaky tunnel dry forms a considerable fixed charge, and it is obvious that during the coming dry season due regard for economy demands that the leakage should be stopped.

The power plant has been in operation continuously since September, 1910. The walls of the boiler furnaces are burning out, yet the boilers can not be allowed to cool. An order for an additional boiler was placed by the bureau of public works in July, 1911, and it is hoped that it will arrive and can be installed before a breakdown in the present plant occurs.

Arrangements have at last been completed for supplementing the power plant by a 67-horsepower Otto producer-gas plant, the engine to be direct coupled to an electric generator, which will alternate with the present generator. This unit should be installed in a few months,

and very important experiments for determining the utility of local coal in making producer gas will then be inaugurated.

Attention is invited to the fact that the power plant of the bureau of science is operated entirely by Filipinos. I venture to express the opinion that no such plant in Manila is maintained in a higher state of efficiency or operated more economically. Special attention is given to the economizing of fuel, and the cost of producing electrical current steadily decreases, as is shown by the following table for the period since the plant has been in continuous operation:

	Cost per kilowatt hour.
September.....	P0. 17670
October.....	. 15270
November.....	. 15138
December.....	. 14639
January to June, inclusive.....	. 18103

#### THE WEATHER BUREAU.

The work of the Philippine Weather Bureau has been maintained in its usual high state of efficiency throughout the year. It is largely routine work of the greatest importance to commerce, but little can be said concerning it this year which has not already been said in previous reports.

#### TYPHOONS.

I am glad to be able to state that the year ended June 30, 1911, was singularly free from destructive storms, the number of typhoon warnings sent out being but 94 for the entire year.

#### WORK FOR IRRIGATION DIVISION.

Since October, 1910, the rainfall observations of all stations have been furnished to the irrigation division of the bureau of public works within 30 days after the close of each month.

#### SEISMIC DISTURBANCES.

Earthquakes have been unusually frequent and more than ordinarily severe throughout the year, those which were strong enough to be felt numbering 188, an increase of 55.4 per cent over the usual annual average. Fortunately none of them were of sufficient violence to cause serious destruction. The above figures are exclusive of the extraordinary series of earthquakes having their center in Taal Volcano, which occurred between January 27 and February 25 during the destructive eruption, when no less than 1,005 distinct tremors were registered. Three or four of these were perceptible up to a distance of 300 kilometers from the epicenter, 62 up to 200 kilometers, 71 up to 100 kilometers, 151 up to 50 kilometers, and the remainder only in the immediate vicinity of the volcano, this being the first instance in which modern seismographs have chanced to be installed sufficiently near a volcano to record all the seismic disturbances during an eruption.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Valuable improvements costing P2,544.07 have been made at the Manila Observatory and paid for from private funds of that insti-

tution, the purchase and installation of a Wiechert seismograph being the most important item. The observatory was previously equipped with a Vicentini universal microseismograph and with an Omori horizontal pendulum seismograph; but as seven observatories in the Far East and Australia are, or are being, equipped with the Wiechert instrument, it was deemed desirable to install one in Manila. The observatory is now certainly well equipped for seismological investigations.

A strong material house has been constructed in connection with the Antipolo magnetic observatory at a cost of ₱6,250.

## BUREAU OF LANDS.

### FRIAR LANDS.

Of the 23 friar estates purchased by the Government 5 were offered for sale during the fiscal year 1908, 7 during the fiscal year 1909, 4 during the fiscal year 1910, and the remaining 7 during the fiscal year 1911. A full statement of work accomplished during the latter year will be found in the report of the director of lands. I shall here attempt only briefly to summarize it.

There has been a decrease of 25,683 hectares in the total land occupied, or 15.7 per cent of the total area. The remaining 5.76 per cent of plans and descriptions have been completed. The number of lots sold in excess of the previous year is 20,532. The number of lots sold to the end of the year is 35,522. The number of lots leased is less than during the previous year by 20,052. The total number of lots disposed of by lease or sale is 480 greater than during the previous year. The annual contracted rentals have decreased by ₱241,064.15. The annual contracted installments have increased by ₱359,673.98. The total contracted income has increased by ₱118,609.83. The annual contracted receipts from sales have increased by ₱244,474.60. Administration expenses have increased ₱2,357.34. There has been a total increase in current expenses of ₱23,916.68. On 16 estates the collections exceeded the current expenses. This held for only 12 estates during the previous fiscal year. The surplus for the year was ₱141,898.10, as against ₱61,235.30 for the previous year. The following table shows the progress of each estate to the end of the year, the current and noncurrent expenses, receipts and interest charges, and the surplus and deficit, together with a comparison of totals with those for the previous fiscal year:

Statement showing progress of friar lands estates during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

Estate.	Areas.	Estimated occupied.	Percentage of total area, number of lots and area disposed of, and method.			Total disposed of.		
			By sale.		By lease.	Number of lots.	Per cent of area.	Area.
			Number of lots.	Per cent of estate.				
	Hectares.	Per cent.						Hectares.
Banilad.....	1,872	80.0	757	27.4	351	43.9	1,108	71.3
Binebag.....	1,282	83.0	49	3.9	396	78.7	445	82.6
Bifan.....	3,556	94.0	2,915	94.0	11	.....	2,915	94.0
Calamba.....	13,015	80.0	1,846	45.7	9	.....	1,855	45.8
Dampol.....	926	100.0	347	78.0	.....	.....	347	78.0
Gulguinto.....	831	100.0	681	99.5	.....	.....	681	99.5
Inus.....	17,164	55.0	5,598	45.3	40	.....	5,638	46.1
Isabela.....	19,510	3	83	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
Lolombay.....	5,020	96.0	4,016	72.0	73	.....	4,089	73.4
Malinta.....	3,514	98.0	1,341	88.8	108	.....	1,449	97.6
Matamo.....	12	100.0	1	100.0	.....	.....	1	100.0
Muntinlupa.....	2,800	67.0	1,310	66.5	.....	.....	1,310	66.5
Nalc.....	7,271	65.0	1,926	50.6	10	.....	1,936	50.7
Orion.....	3,813	95.0	639	94.0	.....	.....	639	94.0
Piedad.....	11,128	50.0	2,837	55.1	26	15.4	2,837	70.5
San Francisco de Malabon.....	22,495	100.0	2	100.0	.....	.....	2	100.0
San Jose.....	87	100.0	1	100.0	.....	.....	1	100.0
San Marcos.....	9,549	40.0	1,733	30.8	.....	.....	1,733	30.8
Santa Cruz de Malabon.....	10,155	85.0	1,904	39.2	7	.....	1,911	39.4
Santa Maria de Pandi.....	5,251	92.0	2,041	86.8	10	.....	2,051	91.5
Santa Rosa.....	6,992	100.0	874	73.7	168	23.7	2,051	91.5
Tala.....	8,159	60.0	4,015	18.7	21	.....	4,036	19.2
Talisay-Ming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	154,445	83.0	35,523	52.4	1,219	2.6	38,741	55.0
Total previous year.....	156,506	76.2	14,980	32.0	21,271	38.7	38,261	70.7
								Hectares.
								1,335
								238
								3,342
								5,967
								7,732
								926
								7,916
								3
								3,653
								3,431
								12
								1,863
								3,683
								897
								2,688
								5,498
								22,495
								87
								2,940
								3,997
								4,804
								6,905
								1,598
								84,941
								110,625

<sup>1</sup> Changes in areas due to final survey, deducting areas occupied by roads, plazas, streams, etc., when actual area available is computed.

<sup>2</sup> The term "Estimated occupied" includes all land however occupied, either by persons, roads, streams, irrigation canals, buildings, etc.

Estate.	Annual contracted receipts, excluding interest on deferred payments.			Receipts for fiscal year.				
	From rents.	From sales.	Total.	Renta.	Miscellaneous: Grading, timber and stone part of mile sale of old timber.	Sales.	Interest on deferred payments.	Recovery of costs in court cases.
Banilad.....	P 1,641.00	P 12,350.00	P 13,997.00	P 1,227.08	P 42.00	P 20,632.00	P 6,740.88	P 2.00
Binsag.....	2,099.00	165.27	2,264.27	467.00		2,468.00	1.74	
Bittin.....		38,380.06	38,380.06	809.00		38,543.87	15,263.26	8.00
Calamba.....	128.00	52,014.00	52,139.00	7,586.59	849.73	59,494.00		
Dampol.....		7,247.73	7,247.73	892.00		7,892.33	6,090.15	
Guiguinto.....		9,197.51	9,197.51	4.00		9,033.85	6,277.67	
Imus.....	1,064.00	102,322.00	103,386.00	12,300.84	394.40	106,017.00		
Isabela.....		247.00	247.00					
Lolombay.....	890.00	60,704.00	61,594.00	2,448.41	138.50	57,751.00	910.00	182.00
Malinta.....	2,118.00	26,444.00	28,562.00	1,563.00		25,705.12	16,476.78	
Matambo.....		122.00	122.00			123.00	97.64	
Muntinlupa.....		9,098.32	9,098.32			6,998.81	3,263.49	
Nao.....	36.00	38,856.00	38,892.00	457.50	311.00	49,142.54	31,071.73	53.82
Orion.....		10,552.87	10,552.87	102.00		9,224.08	2,625.92	
Piedad.....	228.00	13,427.50	13,655.50	1,955.50		12,390.50		
San Francisco de Malabon.....		49,847.00	49,847.00	222.33	244.00	27,876.50	8,421.70	2.50
San Jose.....		29,846.00	29,846.00			29,846.00	22,682.96	
San Marcos.....		865.40	865.40			565.60	497.73	
Santa Cruz de Malabon.....		36,000.00	36,000.00	2,012.88	138.00	47,476.00		
Santa Maria de Pandal.....	79.00	33,026.00	33,105.00	18,596.50	6.00	34,774.00		21.00
Santa Rosa.....	2,263.00	53,146.00	55,399.00	4,974.00	465.87	29,652.77	18,441.37	
Tala.....	586.00	12,644.00	13,230.00	296.10		17,051.80	5,945.92	
Talasey-Ming.....	1,262.00	41,617.00	42,879.00	4,330.62	300.00	39,565.97		2.00
Total.....	12,348.00	637,685.96	650,044.46	60,191.35	2,877.50	632,775.24	142,738.96	646.12
Total previous year.....	253,412.75	276,021.88	531,434.63	296,427.26	3,021.92	388,300.64	46,871.84	2,031.00
								735,652.69



Statement showing progress of friar lands estates during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—Continued.

Estate.	Current expenses.				Deficit, fiscal year 1911, each estate.	Surplus, fiscal year 1911, each estate.	Extraordinary nonrecurrent expenses, surveys, preparation plans and descriptions.
	Annual interest on purchase price at 4 per cent.	Administration.	Irrigation, maintenance, and repairs.	Total.			
Banilad.....	P 8,749.98	P 1,918.31	.....	P 10,668.29	.....	P 17,826.67	P 76.96
Binaog.....	1,424.91	161.67	.....	1,586.58	.....	1,840.16	2.42
Bisan.....	24,063.83	5,014.03	P 646.67	29,724.53	.....	26,830.13	164.26
Calamba.....	55,417.73	12,457.01	1,137.40	69,012.14	.....	.....	2,596.90
Dampal.....	6,025.90	1,268.44	.....	7,294.34	.....	6,080.14	47.09
Galangino.....	8,222.72	1,367.94	.....	7,590.66	.....	7,724.86	80.18
Imus.....	9,820.97	20,232.77	2,567.23	105,680.97	.....	15,409.07	8,823.36
Isabela.....	12,788.64	2,004.56	.....	15,698.62	.....	.....	1,963.90
Lalombog.....	38,929.65	9,088.26	1,462.77	49,815.67	.....	.....	53.44
Malina.....	17,616.85	4,086.24	.....	21,697.19	.....	22,047.71	.....
Matano.....	8,677.29	18.44	.....	79.73	.....	11,614.24	.....
Muntinlupa.....	8,507.08	570.51	.....	4,377.59	.....	140.91	3.82
Nale.....	39,308.46	7,842.01	1,742.49	48,894.29	.....	5,735.70	12.60
Orion.....	8,922.01	7,842.01	.....	16,764.02	.....	32,142.30	1,261.51
Piedra.....	13,213.71	3,188.69	27.36	16,429.76	.....	7,169.43	43.58
San Francisco de Malabon.....	43,734.99	10,108.19	.....	56,204.79	.....	2,023.93	536.20
San Jose.....	23,992.57	5,068.50	3,216.61	28,699.07	.....	19,440.76	158.66
San Mateo.....	20,462.90	96.40	.....	28,692.48	.....	23,589.89	1.28
Santa Cruz de Malabon.....	41,486.50	9,680.04	1,042.05	53,118.59	.....	3,493.71	4,843.18
Santa Maria de Pardi.....	42,185.40	11,069.30	.....	54,102.66	.....	733.16	3,182.27
Santa Rosa.....	26,400.39	7,814.30	721.77	44,745.07	.....	8,678.94	3,148.57
Tala.....	8,694.36	2,771.50	.....	10,572.26	.....	12,294.57	338.15
Talayan-Ming.....	44,311.45	12,164.88	.....	56,476.06	.....	.....	7,368.86
Total.....	554,437.02	129,370.30	13,926.75	696,334.07	1,55,746.47	197,644.57	31,530.69
Total previous year.....	554,437.02	103,696.28	16,284.09	674,417.39	1,06,256.33	141,988.10	80,960.85
						269,391.62	
						61,265.30	

Net Surplus.

The reduction of 13.2 per cent in the total area occupied is due to the fact that the lessee of 19,448 hectares of the Isabela estate whose lease expired declined to purchase, and to the further fact that a number of other lessees of estates placed on sale have surrendered their leases without purchasing as yet. Most of them will doubtless purchase or take out new temporary leases in the end.

#### PROBABLE DECREASE IN COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

As the surveys, subdivision of parcels, and computations on all estates have now been completed, and as all estates are now on sale, there should be practically no surveying charges hereafter, and the administrative expenses should steadily and quite rapidly decrease. The acting director of lands is of the opinion that a third of 1 per cent of the value of the property should be sufficient to meet the cost of administration after a few years.

#### SALE OF ESTATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912.

Seven estates remained unsold at the close of the fiscal year 1910—Piedad, Calamba, Santa Cruz de Malabon, Lolomboy, Santa María de Pandi, Imus, and Talisay-Minglanilla, containing an aggregate area of 66,875 hectares. Of this area there have now been sold 27,898 hectares, and leased for periods of three years 851 hectares, leaving available for sale or lease 38,126 hectares, a considerable portion of which can neither be sold or leased except in tracts of considerable size.

The 23 friar estates purchased had an aggregate area of 154,448 hectares. There are now sold 80,867 hectares, and leased for periods of three years 4,073 hectares, the total value of the land sold and leased being ₱11,440,796.90. The contracted income from sales and leases aggregates ₱1,107,044.46, of which ₱650,044.46 is made up of installments of purchase price and of rentals, and ₱457,000 is interest on deferred payments for the first year. Interest on the land sold to date will be reduced approximately ₱26,000 annually during the balance of the 20-year period.

There remain unsold, unleased, and unoccupied 69,509 hectares with a value of ₱6,451,227.42. No income is derived from this land at present, nor will there be any until the land is sold or leased.

#### DELINQUENT PAYMENTS.

Collections of rentals due under leases, and of installments of purchase price due on sales, have been fairly good throughout the year, and it is believed that most of the balances due and unpaid are collectible.

The friar lands records of the bureau of lands were sent to Washington on November 7, 1910, and were not again received in Manila until June, 1911. As a result, the work of the bureau of lands, and especially that of the friar lands division, was of necessity very seriously hampered. For instance, suits for the recovery of delinquent installments on account of sales could not be instituted without certified true copies of contracts, which were, of course, not available during the period above mentioned. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted against lessees and their results:

Suits pending July 1, 1910.....	239
Filed during the fiscal year 1911.....	48
Compromised during the fiscal year 1911.....	65
Executions, fiscal year 1911.....	24
Pending June 30, 1911.....	248

In view of the very large number of occupants of friar lands, a total of 48 suits brought during the fiscal year is exceedingly small, and on the whole it can be said that purchasers and tenants have shown commendable willingness and gratifying ability to meet their obligations.

#### FRIAR LANDS LOANS.

At the close of the year there were outstanding 36 friar lands loans, aggregating ₱53,400. The outstanding loans were all made to persons wishing to cultivate sugar or to purchase and install sugar-milling machinery.

#### FRIAR LANDS IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The bureau of public works controls the expenditure of funds allotted for the construction of friar lands irrigation systems. It is understood to have expended approximately ₱50,000 during the year, but has made no report to the bureau of lands of the amount or nature of these expenditures. Such report has been requested, and as the bureau of lands is called upon to administer these irrigation systems, collect water rents, and to provide for the redemption of the bonds representing the value of the systems, it would seem that it should be promptly forthcoming. Indeed, I am strongly of the opinion that the expenditure of these funds should be subject to the direct control of the bureau.

#### WATER RENTS.

It has not been found practicable to begin the collection of water rents during the year. It is now hoped to begin such collections on January 1, 1912. The present irrigation force of the bureau must then be increased in order satisfactorily to perform the increased work.

#### PURCHASES OF FRIAR LANDS BY RAILROADS.

The only friar lands ever purchased by railroads have been for rights of way, station yards, and gravel pits. The following table shows the facts:

Estate.	Length of right of way.	Area purchased.	Purchase price.	Name of company.
	<i>Kms.</i>	<i>H. a. c.</i>		
Muntinlupa.....	6.4	20 12 10	₱1,944	Manila Ry. Co.
Bifan.....	4.1	13 27 35	3,271	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	5.3	17 31 43	4,421	Do.
Calamba.....	35.1	54 12 2	13,783	Do.
Nalc.....	4.0	15 94 16	4,891	Do.
San Francisco de Malabon.....	4.6	13 97 36	2,269	Do.
Santa Cruz de Malabon.....	10.0	32 80 2	8,957	Do.
Imus.....	.5	1 69 14	750	Do.
Banlad.....	2.3	10 63 31	8,709	Philippines Ry. Co.
Talisay—Minglanilla.....	9.3	27 45	24,214	Do.
Total.....	81.6	207 31 89	64,530	

## FRIAR LANDS INVESTIGATION.

On June 25, 1910, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress passed the following resolution:

Whereas it has been publicly charged that sales and leases of public lands have been made in the Philippines in violation of law: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House Committee on Insular Affairs be, and it is hereby, empowered and directed to make a complete and thorough investigation of the interior department of the Philippine Government touching the administration of Philippine lands and all matters of fact and law pertaining thereto, whether the same are to be had in the United States, the Philippine Islands, or elsewhere, and to report to the House during this Congress all the evidence taken and their findings and recommendations thereon; that in conducting said inquiry said committee shall have power to subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, to require the production of books, papers, and documents, whether of a public or private character, and to employ necessary assistance, legal or otherwise, and make necessary expenditures, the cost of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. The powers hereby conferred may be exercised while the House is in session or during the recess of Congress by the committee or any duly appointed subcommittee thereof.

On November 7, 1910, the executive secretary, the director of lands, the attorney general, Hon. Rafael del Pan, who served the insular Government as an attorney in connection with the friar lands purchase, and the secretary of the interior sailed for the United States to act as witnesses in this investigation, reporting in Washington on December 9. In the hope of anticipating the wishes of the Committee on Insular Affairs there were also taken the complete records of the friar lands division and all public land records which it was deemed likely that the committee might desire to see. The very few additional records subsequently requested, which through oversight or lack of foresight were not forwarded at the outset, were cabled for and promptly obtained. Every question asked Government witnesses or other witnesses during the investigation was answered, the attorneys of Messrs. Havermeyer, Welch, and Senff waiving all questions of privilege, with the consent of their clients granted in advance. Every document requested was produced. Representative John A. Martin, of Colorado, who made upon the floor of the House the original charges, became suddenly conservative when called before the committee and requested to state specifically charges which should form the basis for an investigation. He signally failed to repeat the most detailed and most serious of the charges which he originally preferred; a fact which I very greatly regretted. A comparative study of his original charges made on the floor of the House and of his charges made before the Committee on Insular Affairs is highly instructive and I commend it to all persons especially interested in this matter. The outcome of this investigation was most satisfactory to the Philippine officials concerned.

The minority report signed by five of the Democratic members, namely, Messrs. W. A. Jones, Robert N. Page, Finis J. Garrett, M. R. Denver, and Harvey Helm, contains an extraordinary misstatement, which was perhaps nevertheless justified by such evidence as was before the committee, relative to the cause and result of an action for libel brought by me against the editors and owners of a certain Manila newspaper. The statement in question reads as follows:

Among the lessees of public lands are E. L. Worcester, nephew of Secretary of the Interior Dean C. Worcester. For criticizing the granting of this lease

several of the editors and proprietors of a Filipino newspaper, one of whom is a member of the Philippine Assembly, have been sentenced to the penitentiary, and in a civil suit been adjudged to pay to Secretary Worcester heavy damages.

I assume that the gentlemen in question would have been the last to make it had the facts been fully brought out, or had the libelous article itself been placed in evidence.

Pending possible action by Congress imposing limitation as to the area of friar lands which may be sold to an individual, these lands are not being thus sold in tracts exceeding 16 hectares in extent, except pursuant to contracts entered into prior to the time when this subject was first agitated.

It is very important that Congress should declare its approval of the policy, relative to the sale of vacant friar lands, which had been pursued prior to that date, or should provide by legislative enactment for such change in that policy as it may deem to be in the public interest.

As previously stated, 69,509 hectares of unoccupied friar lands, valued at ₱6,451,227.42, remain unsold, unleased, and unoccupied. There are no would-be small tenants or purchasers to whom any considerable portion of this land can be leased or sold. As it would have been obviously unjust to add its cost and the interest on its purchase price to the cost of the lands which it was possible to sell, there is no way in which the bonds issued to obtain the funds with which it was purchased can be retired upon maturity except by direct appropriation from the Philippine treasury (which, in my opinion, and in the opinion of eminent Filipinos better able to judge than I myself, would be resented by the Filipino people) or by appropriation by Congress. As the majority report of the Committee on Insular Affairs very clearly sets forth, there exists no legal obstacle to the sale of these lands in large tracts. Such sale of most of the vacant lands would, it is believed, be feasible in the end and would nearly or quite reimburse the insular government for all expenses incurred, but pending further expression of the will of Congress in the premises no sales of tracts exceeding 16 hectares in extent are being made.

These unoccupied friar lands were necessarily acquired in connection with the purchase of the thickly settled lands which it was deemed desirable for the Government to buy in order that the latter might be sold to their occupants and that a serious agrarian question might thus be satisfactorily terminated. If they are to be "held in trust" for people who do not want them, is it not unjust to tax these people in order to pay for them? In other words, if Congress should legislate to the effect that the vacant friar lands might not be sold to individuals in tracts exceeding 16 hectares in extent, thus rendering their sale impossible, should not Congress at the same time appropriate funds to reimburse the Philippine treasury for the cost to it of the lands thus rendered unsalable?

#### HOMESTEADS.

I am very glad to report that there has been a marked increase during the year in the interest taken by Filipinos in securing homesteads. The number of applications received has been 2,789, and while it is ridiculously small, it is nevertheless the largest number received during any year since the public-land law became effective and is almost double that for the previous fiscal year. The extraor-

dinary apathy displayed by the Filipino people during the period when most heads of families might readily have secured title to 40 acres each under the free-patent chapter of the public-land act without any expense whatever was very keenly regretted by all who had the best interests of the islands at heart. The continued indifference of the people at large toward the opportunity to acquire sufficient land at a nominal price by homesteading it has been a further source of regret. It has been suggested that disinclination to live on the land is one of the reasons why more Filipinos do not file homestead applications. While there was formerly in many, if not most, Provinces reason for such disinclination in the lack of security for life and property which then prevailed, the condition of public order which has been brought about since the American occupation takes away this reason and we must look further for the true explanation.

It is a regrettable fact that many "caciques" have actively interested themselves in preventing would-be homesteaders from acquiring public lands, preferring to have such persons remain without lands of their own, so that they themselves could be more certain of retaining them as laborers at a low wage.

Protests against homestead applications are growing more frequent. An investigation of some 250 contests showed that in 90 per cent of the cases there was no foundation for them.

A number of requests for cancellation of homestead entries have been received which upon investigation were found to be frauds or forgeries, having been made without the knowledge of the true applicants.

Investigation of a majority of homestead entries, the applications for which were filed five or more years ago, shows that about 5 per cent of the applicants have not cultivated any part of the land applied for; that the average area cultivated is 4 hectares; and that at least 50 per cent of the applicants are not complying with the law relative to residence. The value of improvements varies from ₱1 to ₱50, the average cost of the houses erected being estimated at ₱30. A number of final proofs have been received in which the applicant states that he has built a house to the value of ₱1 (\$0.50), and has resided therein for a period of five years.

#### SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

There have been received 91 applications to purchase public lands, an increase of 23 over the previous fiscal year. The total area covered is 3,496 hectares. Thirty-three sales were made during the year. The total amount of cash paid in on account of these sales was ₱13,755.25, and, although this is nearly equal to the amount received from all previous sales since the public-land act went into effect, it is indeed ridiculously small for a country with at least 50,000,000 acres of agricultural public lands on its hands. Five sales were made to corporations and two to unincorporated companies. Competitive bids were received in only four cases, but one parcel of land was sold at the rate of ₱102.50 per hectare, a hitherto unprecedented price. When, as is almost invariably the case, there is no competitive bidding, public land is sold at the minimum lawful price of ₱10 per hectare. The following are the total sale transactions in public lands from July 26, 1904, when the public-land act took effect, to and including June 30, 1911:

There have been 423 applications covering 13,671 hectares. Of these 50, covering 1,791 hectares, have been rejected, canceled, or withdrawn. The number of sales actually accomplished has been 88, and the area covered by such sales is 8,124 hectares. And yet we hear talk of the "exploitation" of Philippine public lands.

**RECOMMENDATION THAT EXISTING PROVISIONS OF LAW, RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS, BE MADE MORE LIBERAL.**

I can only reaffirm the statements and recommendations as to the liberalization of existing provisions of law relative to the sale of agricultural and mineral public lands which I have monotonously reiterated annually since the public-land act took effect. The Philippines are an essentially agricultural country. They are almost unprecedentedly rich in unoccupied, uncultivated, well-watered agricultural public lands. Their people are expending annually millions of pesos for imported rice, when they ought to export it in large quantities. The islands are capable of producing a very considerable proportion of the tropical products imported into the United States. It can be confidently asserted that nowhere in the world are there to be found conditions of soil and climate better suited to the production of coconuts, rubber, gutta-percha, coffee, and cacao, while the islands have a monopoly on the production of abacá, or Manila hemp, but existing agricultural methods are primitive in the extreme. Important mineral deposits are known to exist. There is at present a lamentable lack of capital for the legitimate development of all these enormous natural resources, and there are a large number of unemployed laborers, willing and able to render efficient service if they can obtain a living wage. The daily wage was, prior to American occupation, pitifully small. While it has since materially increased, it is still small. If any proof is needed as to the benefits to wage earners resulting from the introduction of capital it is found in the fact that the daily wage in Mindoro has more than doubled since there began the conversion of the previously uncultivated lands of the San José friar estate into a modern sugar plantation.

The local agriculturist most readily learns the benefits arising from the use of modern machinery and the employment of modern agricultural methods by personal observation of results, and the establishment of a series of good-sized modern plantations in these islands would, in my opinion, be an unmixed blessing to the inhabitants. The existing limitation on the amount of public land which may be sold an individual to 40 acres is simply ridiculous, and, of course, absolutely prevents the acquisition by any individual of land enough to justify him in entering commercially upon such an enterprise as the cultivation of rice, which is the bread of the people, and which it is now necessary to import in large quantities. How long must we continue to send millions of pesos annually to foreign countries for the purchase of this article of fundamental necessity for the reason that the enormous tracts of fertile and unoccupied rice lands now lying idle in these islands can not be purchased by individuals in sufficient amount to justify the use of modern agricultural machinery, or, indeed, to justify entering at all into the rice-growing business?

What man in his senses would seriously contemplate raising rice commercially on a 40-acre tract?

There are in the Philippine Islands to-day, at a conservative estimate, 50,000,000 acres of unoccupied, unclaimed, cultivable public lands. The islands are easily capable of supporting a population of 100,000,000, and now have about 8,000,000 inhabitants. It is certain that their great natural resources should not be thrown open to reckless exploitation, but the facts set forth in this report relative to the total sales and leases of public lands show how absolutely without foundation are the charges that anything of this sort has occurred, or is likely to occur. Is it not just as plainly the duty of the United States to make possible the legitimate development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Philippines as it is to prevent the reckless or wasteful exploitation of these resources? It is my opinion that it is. I therefore reiterate the recommendations made in my last annual report relative to the amendment of existing laws concerning the sale of agricultural and mineral public lands.

#### LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

It has been the consistent policy of the department of the interior to lease public lands both to individuals and to corporations in the largest possible amounts up to the lawful maximum (1,024 hectares to a corporation or to an individual) for the maximum period (25 years with the privilege of renewal for a like period), and at the minimum legal rental (\$0.50 per hectare, or 10 cents gold per acre per year). The terms would certainly seem sufficiently advantageous, yet neither during the past year nor during any previous year has there been manifested a desire on the part of any considerable number of persons to take advantage of them. During the year just ended only 44 lease applications were received, or 30 less than during the previous year. These applications covered an area of but 12,400 hectares! Three individuals and one company each applied for the maximum lawful area. All other applications were for lesser tracts. The leases actually issued during the year were 4 in number and covered an area of 2,137 hectares.

During the period from July 26, 1904, to and including June 30, 1911, there have been 229 lease applications covering 61,903 hectares of public lands. Of these 79, covering 20,579 hectares, have been rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.

#### FREE PATENTS.

The investigations required under the provisions of section 34 of the public-land act have continued during the year. Inspectors have been instructed to give applicants the benefit of every possible doubt, yet fully 25 per cent of the applications thus far investigated have necessarily been rejected for the reason that the land applied for had in reality never been cultivated, or had been abandoned for so long a period of time that the law could not be stretched to cover it. A wide difference has been found as to conditions in different districts. In some the percentage of applicants not entitled to patents runs as high as 80, while in others practically all of the applicants come



within the provisions of section 32 of the public-land act. Two hundred and seventy-nine free patents have been issued during the year. The total number of free-patent applications made before the end of the period during which they could lawfully be filed has been increased by eight, this apparent anomaly being due to the fact that this number of duly drawn applications were found in the possession of a municipal secretary who had never forwarded them, although they had been seasonably filed with him. The total number of free-patent applications filed during the lawful period was 15,885, covering 52,050 hectares of land. Of these 2,477, covering 12,328 hectares of land, have necessarily been rejected or canceled.

**COMPULSORY REGISTRATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 61 OF THE PUBLIC-LAND ACT.**

Under the provisions of section 61 of the public-land act actions are brought by the director of lands, after executive approval, to settle boundaries which are vague and undetermined. Pursuant to this authority and to a friendly understanding first had with many of the persons concerned, action was begun by the director of lands in the court of land registration to determine titles to certain lands in the municipality of Asingan, Province of Pangasinan, the total area concerned being 604 hectares, within which there were claimed 906 lots with a total area of 509 hectares, the balance consisting of public land, roads, rivers, and small streams. The petition asked that, after a proper hearing, the court determine all property rights within the area described and order the issuance of title to all persons justly entitled to the same. A proper form was prepared in the office of the director of lands for the use of the several lot owners. An employee of the bureau was appointed notary public for the Province of Pangasinan in order that the necessary affidavits might be sworn to without expense to the claimants. Sixty lots per day were disposed of, the trial of the case lasting about three weeks. This action was really brought in order to assist the landholders to obtain title to their holdings at a minimum expense and to differentiate private lots from public lands in the area in question. At the outset there was a good deal of apathy on the part of landholders, but the people soon began to see the advantages of the opportunity offered them and to understand that it was not the purpose of the Government to deprive them of their holdings, but on the contrary that the Government was aiding them in obtaining titles thereto. The result was all that could have been desired, and numerous inquiries and requests that the same sort of work be undertaken in other districts have been received.

The beneficial results of this procedure are:

1. Greatly reduced cost of survey to property owners.
2. Great reduction in the court costs incident to obtaining title.
3. Sessions of court held in the municipality where lands are situated and consequent avoidance of heavy traveling expenses and cost of maintenance of witnesses in provincial capitals.
4. Greater assurance of accuracy in surveys.
5. The availability of lot plans for the assessment of land taxes.
6. The value of lot plans for irrigation projects whether private or public.

7. The value of the plans for use in the location of geographical features, such as boundaries of barrios, municipalities, and provinces.
8. The fixing of roads, streets, and rights of way.
9. The segregation of the public domain from private holdings.

#### LEASES OF FORESHORE AND LANDS UNDER WATER.

Only one application to lease foreshore or lands under water under Act No. 1654 has been received during the year. In connection with applications previously received, a survey was made at Mercedes, Ambos Camarines, and two leases were actually executed, one for 99 years covering slightly less than 39 hectares at an annual rental for the first 10 years of ₱300; the other for 40 years, covering an area of 773 square meters, at an annual rental of ₱30.

#### WORKING FORCE OF THE BUREAU.

There has been an increase of 9 in the total force employed by the bureau during the year. There were an average of 161 men engaged in office work and 101 men in field work, as against 168 and 84, respectively, for the previous fiscal year. The director of lands states that the ability shown by the Filipino junior surveyors trained in the bureau, who are at present working in the field, warrants the statement that a force of 100 such surveyors with 40 American chiefs of party could have done the field work of the bureau during the year at a greatly reduced cost. It is anticipated that 17 additional junior surveyors will be graduated during the year, making 50 available for field work.

The work of the bureau is still handicapped by the constant resignation of its more experienced surveyors, many of whom accept better positions with other bureaus of the Government. A surveyor with three or four years' experience is worth at least ₱3,600 per year, and I concur in the recommendation of the acting director of lands that there be provided an increased number of surveyors' positions at ₱3,600, ₱4,000, and ₱4,500. It will be necessary in the near future to increase the computing and drafting force of the bureau in order to take care of the large number of cadastral surveys soon to be received from field parties, and here again a scale of salaries should be provided which will allow the promotion and permanent retention of the more competent men.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

For convenience of reference, I will here summarize the recommendations made in this report, giving in each case the page or pages on which the recommendation occurs:

1. Page 62: That a specific amount be appropriated by the Philippine Legislature to defray the traveling expenses of impecunious persons brought from the Provinces to the Philippine General Hospital, in order that they may receive medical or surgical treatment.
2. Page 72: That legislation be enacted providing for scholarships at the forest school for one student from each of the following Provinces: Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province.

3. Page 73: That provision be made in the appropriation bill for the next fiscal year for the employment by the bureau of forestry of competent students in and graduates from the forest school.

4. Pages 78 to 80: That a reasonable fixed percentage of the revenues derived from forest products be set aside for the support of the bureau of forestry.

5. Page 80: That the sum of ₱40,000 be included in the next annual appropriation bill for the construction of a building for the bureau of science, to house the machinery for the testing of cement, concrete, road materials, rope, wire, steel, etc.

6. Page 81: That permanent quarters be provided for the Iloilo sugar laboratory.

7. Page 82: That there be established a reimbursable fund of ₱5,000 for the reissue of bureau of science publications which are sold at their approximate cost, which are or may be out of print, and for which there is a continuing demand.

8. Pages 84 to 85: That there be included in the next appropriation bill an allotment to the bureau of science of ₱21,500 for the study of dangerous communicable animal diseases. The purposes for which this sum is needed will be found set forth in full in the annual report of the director of the bureau of science.

9. Page 86: That legislation be enacted to prevent the introduction into the Philippines of dangerous communicable plant diseases.

10. Page 86: That provision be made at the next session of the Philippine Legislature for an increase in the working force of the division of chemistry of the bureau of science in order that it may be possible for that division to keep pace with the increasing routine work.

11. Page 87: That an effort be made to secure legislation doing away with export duties on manganese and iron ores, to the end that commercial development of Philippine deposits of these ores may be possible.

12. Page 94: That control of the expenditure of funds allotted for the construction and maintenance of friar lands irrigation works be vested in the director of lands, who now administers these irrigation systems and whose duty it will be to collect water rents and to provide for the redemption of the bonds representing the cost of the systems.

13. Pages 98 to 99: That existing legislation relative to the sale of public lands be made more liberal.

14. Page 101: That there be provided, in the bureau of lands, an increased number of surveyors' positions at salaries of ₱3,600, ₱4,000, and ₱4,500, respectively.

Respectfully submitted.

DEAN C. WORCESTER,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,  
*Manila, P. I.*

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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
AND POLICE.**

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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,  
*Manila, November 15, 1911.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the department of commerce and police for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, unless otherwise stated.

The secretary of commerce and police has under his executive control the bureaus of constabulary, public works, navigation, posts, coast and geodetic survey, and labor, the offices of the consulting architect and the supervising railway expert, and the general supervision of all corporations other than building and loan associations, banks, and trust companies.

## PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

### PERSONNEL.

Only one important change in the officers of the United States Army on detail with the constabulary was made during the fiscal year 1911. Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed as inspector for constabulary, after two years of efficient service in that capacity, was, on April 16, 1911, relieved by order of the Secretary of War, in order to accept an assignment in the United States. Capt. J. W. Craig, Twelfth United States Cavalry, was detailed in his place.

### STRENGTH.

The constabulary force has been steadily reduced during the past few years from a total of 7,500 officers and men to a total of 303 officers and 4,167 men on June 30, 1911.

This force is distributed throughout the islands in 119 stations, some of them remote, and is below the minimum which should be maintained. Petitions for additional constabulary from provincial and municipal officials during the year have been numerous, but in all cases have had to be refused because the men were not available.

A reasonable increase in the appropriation for the next fiscal year would enable the bureau to increase its forces to the extent that the most urgent of these calls might be met.

### QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The use of such a large proportion of the force for quarantine duty has withdrawn them from the ordinary work of maintaining law and order, and in some localities an increase in petty crime and

misdeemeanors is noticeable. During the year assistance has been rendered the bureau of health in quarantine work in 22 Provinces, and quarantine guards have been maintained to aid the bureau of agriculture in 26 Provinces.

#### MEDALS FOR VALOR.

Two officers and one noncommissioned officer were awarded medals for valor for conspicuous bravery in action against hostile Moros in February of this year.

#### JAIL AND ROAD REPORTS.

Efficient work has been done during the fiscal year in the making of reports on provincial and municipal jails and as to the condition of roads in the Provinces.

#### BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Each succeeding year, through the judicious expenditure of appropriations for the construction and maintenance of constabulary buildings, brings a steady improvement in the class of quarters furnished for officers and men. The strong and mixed material buildings which they occupy are kept in a good state of repair, and barracks and quarters of bamboo and other light materials which have had to suffice in some localities for a number of years are as rapidly as funds will permit being replaced with adequate structures of hard wood and concrete. Marked improvement in this line has been made in the Moro and Mountain Provinces during the past year. New buildings have been provided at Dansalan, in the district of Lanao, Moro Province, and at Bontoc, the capital of the Mountain Province.

In the latter place a brick kiln was established a few years ago, and the Igorots trained in this branch of masonry have furnished brick for the construction of some of these buildings.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Heretofore provision has been made in the annual appropriation bills for the constabulary for renting two large launches from the bureau of navigation. These have proven inadequate to supply the need for large vessels in the parts of the islands where water transportation is essential, first, because of the size of the vessels obtainable by the funds allowed it is dangerous to send them to the unprotected Pacific coasts during the typhoon season, and the sphere of usefulness of the constabulary is thus restricted; second, the average length of time each of these vessels is laid up for repairs during the year may be placed at 30 days; and as there are no other boats of the same class available for relief duty, this causes inconvenience for at least one-twelfth of the year.

Provision should be made in the next appropriation bill for the employment of one large launch continuously in that part of the islands protected from heavy seas and one coast-guard cutter which may safely under normal conditions be used on the east coasts.

As much of the success of the constabulary is dependent upon its mobility, the number of small motor boats for short quick sea trips has been increased to the extent possible with the funds available. There are now 10 of these boats in service.

The increase in mileage of good roads has also made it possible for officers to cover much territory in a short time on motor cycles, and there were at the end of the fiscal year 11 of these machines in use.

#### PENSION AND RETIREMENT.

The pension and retirement fund, made up at present from a small monthly contribution by each officer and enlisted man, without aid from the Government, on January 1, 1911, amounted to ₱171,930.21. The annual income thereof is about ₱27,198, and the amount of pensions so far paid is approximately ₱14,433. There are on the pension rolls of the constabulary 62 persons, 32 as the result of deaths or wounds received in action and 30 for disabilities from other causes and illness contracted in line of duty. With the existing source of income and the natural increase in the amount which will become payable, the constabulary in 1921 will be in a position to pay for the retirement of but two officers a year for but 5 years, after which the outlay will exceed the income.

#### SALARIES AND RANK.

I concur in the recommendation of the director, that no more third lieutenants be appointed; all new officers to be commissioned second lieutenants, serving the first two years at the pay now given third lieutenants, and receiving at the expiration of that time of service the regular pay of a second lieutenant. Such a step will make the service much more attractive to new officers, will provide for a promotion to those officers who apply themselves under local conditions for two years, and do away with the present somewhat unsatisfactory condition under which third lieutenants and second lieutenants receive the same rate of pay.

With the marked improvement in the efficiency of line officers in the constabulary during recent years, there has been no compensating increase in the standard of pay. It is recommended that the pay of captains be advanced from ₱3,400 to ₱3,600 per annum, that of first lieutenants from ₱2,800 to ₱3,000 per annum, and that the pay of second lieutenants be established at ₱2,400 during their first two years, and at the expiration of that time increased to ₱2,800, and that the grade of third lieutenant be abolished.

#### FIREARMS.

The number of firearms, licenses for the possession or carrying of which have been issued by the director of constabulary under Act No. 1780, decreased but 14 during the year. The number of arms out on June 30, 1910, was 6,869, and on June 30, 1911, 6,855. Comparatively few licenses were revoked during the year, and the number of unlicensed arms taken up in the various Provinces, with the exception of the Mountain Province, was not large. In that Province, however, about 300 firearms, mostly of an obsolete type, were taken



up, largely through the efforts of the lieutenant governor of the Subprovince of Kalinga, who impressed upon his people the advisability of surrendering them to the Government. Most of these arms were obtained in the Subprovince of Kalinga and the eastern part of Bontoc, and all were surrendered peaceably.

#### LEGISLATION.

The only legislation directly applying to the constabulary during the first session of the second Legislature was Act No. 2060, which provides that in computing compensation for length of service or retirement pay to commissioned officers of the corps who have risen from the ranks, they shall be credited with the time during which they served as enlisted men. This act benefits only such Filipino officers as have risen from the ranks. It was formerly the custom in computing their length of service for the 10 per cent fogey provided by law for each five years not to take into account service rendered as privates and noncommissioned officers. This was manifestly unjust to men who had worked hard to obtain commissions, and was remedied by the above statute.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

##### PERSONNEL.

Mr. Clarence W. Hubbell was acting director of public works from the beginning of the fiscal year until October 17, 1910, on which date Mr. Warwick Greene, the director, returned from a leave of absence in the United States and resumed his duties.

The engineer corps averaged 110 engineers of all classes, with an average length of service of 2 years and 15 days, and an average annual salary of a little less than ₱4,000.

On June 30, 1911, the total number of employees of the bureau was 1,489, an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. Of this number 563 were Americans and 925 Filipinos, an increase of 107 American and 211 Filipino employees.

##### GENERAL.

The large increase in the amount of work handled by the bureau, with the attendant increase in force, has made necessary the organization of a highly-perfected machine, each unit with its work specialized, and the whole working harmoniously with as much speed as is consistent with accuracy and economy. Great progress has been made during the year in developing the bureau into an effective unit for the prompt completion of public works.

Economy has been brought about to a greater degree, I believe, than heretofore, through insistently directing the attention of engineers to engineering cost investigations, and valuation of completed work. Such investigations have been regularly made for the greater part of the organization units, including administration, engineering, and superintendence, and supervision percentages.

The total expenditure supervised by the bureau was ₱9,822,648.56. This includes all general office and maintenance of equipment ex-

penses, the increase in investment of bureau funds, and special insular appropriation in equipment, supplies, and material, the expenses of provincial engineering offices, and the expenditure on the work itself, regardless of whether the funds were insular, provincial, or municipal. Of the total expenditure, ₱3,160,000, or 32 per cent, was paid directly to local labor or to local owners of carts and teams through the usual official means, on pay roll or by voucher, and through contractors.

The construction organization handled 1,871,137 cubic meters of earth, sand, gravel, and stone. It used in the work 59,389.2 lineal meters of piling, 1,555.42 thousand feet board measure of form lumber, 2,543.5 thousand feet board measure of all other timbers and lumber, 1,540,376 kilos of reinforcing steel, 446,188 kilos of structural steel, and 39,551 cubic meters of concrete, involving the consumption of 73,117 barrels of cement.

There has been an increase in the amount of construction and maintenance carried on in every class of work except the construction of bridges and culverts. The expenditure for this class of work decreased 40 per cent below that of the previous year, with a corresponding reduction of about 33½ per cent in the number of lineal meters constructed.

#### PROVINCIAL DIVISION.

Of the engineering corps of the bureau 53 per cent was allotted to the provincial division during the fiscal year. This division is responsible for all road, bridge, and culvert construction, and maintenance in the 31 Christian Provinces, and for all building and miscellaneous public works in the same territory not handled by special organization.

The former districts supervised by district engineers sometimes comprised as many as three Provinces. Each Province is now a separate district, with the exception of Samar, which has been combined with the Province of Leyte.

It is the uniform policy of the bureau to properly maintain existing roads and structures in good condition before undertaking any new projects, and the Provinces have recognized their liability for the maintenance of completed roads and structures by making it a first charge on their available funds.

There were constructed 357.39 kilometers of first-class road, an increase of 40 per cent over the amount completed during the previous year.

Of the active road projects, the most important are those designed to run north and south from Manila to the extreme ends of the island of Luzon.

But little difficulty has been experienced in recovering the necessary area for right of way, and all surveys of private property abutting upon public roads reserve a width of 15 meters for right-of-way purposes. The amount of first-class roads constructed having a durable and continuous surfacing increased to 1,587.6 kilometers, distributed by Provinces.

The caminero and gang system of maintenance has been continued on all completed roads. The cost of isolated caminero maintenance has been ascertained. All roads and road structures have been regu-

larly inspected by both the force stationed in the Provinces and the division engineer, and an independent check has been maintained on the condition of highways and structures by regular reports from division superintendents of schools and senior inspectors of constabulary.

The following data has been compiled: The cost of engineering and superintendence by Provinces; road structures built; road progress in northern, central, and southern Luzon, eastern and western Visayan Islands, and northern Mindanao; the results of operation of rock crushers, and road-roller statistics.

#### BUILDING WORK.

Insular building funds become available by special appropriation, by appropriation of the bureau concerned in the work, and by due authorization for expenditure of bureau of public works funds. They are expended under the supervision of the bureau of public works for the construction, alteration, and maintenance of insular buildings in the Christian Provinces and Baguio, except in the case of some barrio schools. The cost of maintenance of insular buildings is always a charge to the bureau concerned. Provincial building funds are obtained by appropriation of provincial boards, and in the Christian Provinces, in all cases where the estimated cost of work exceeds ₱500, are expended under the supervision of the bureau of public works. Municipal building funds, and the supervision of the work carried on therewith, are at the disposition of municipalities.

All classes of building work are carried on by four divisions in the bureau of public works.

(1) The consulting architect, whose entire working force is assigned to him by the director of public works, prepares all plans and estimates for building work, and in special instances supervises the construction of important buildings.

(2) The provincial division, through its district engineers, supervises provincial building construction, alteration, and repair.

(3) The division of building maintenance, alteration, and repair supervises, in Manila only, work of the character indicated by its title, and assumes the responsibility for necessary building custody at the same place. This division also does the cement testing for the bureau.

(4) The Baguio office, in conjunction with the city engineer, Baguio, supervises insular and municipal building work at that place.

Building statistics for the year have been compiled and placed on file.

#### IRRIGATION DIVISION.

This division has charge of hydrographic and general irrigation investigation, design and construction, and river control projects. The equivalent of 35 engineers handled this work during the year, an increase of about 20 per cent over the allotment of engineering force for the previous year. The amount and distribution of expenditures, and the balance on June 30, 1911, have been ascertained.

Extensive cadastral surveys by the surveyors of the bureau of lands, covering irrigable areas recommended for construction

projects, were financed by the bureau of public works under an arrangement whereby the bureau will be reimbursed for its outlay.

Forty-nine new projects were commenced. Progress was made in the standardization of irrigation design. The largest irrigation project ever attempted in the Philippine Islands is under construction at San Miguel, Tarlac. It is designed to irrigate 4,000 hectares of land, and is about 90 per cent completed. Unfortunately, since the end of the fiscal year it has been seriously injured by one of the worst storms ever known in the country.

In connection with irrigation systems ₱50,000 was expended on friar lands estates, a complete topographical survey was made on one of the Cavite estates, and a second is nearly completed.

At Batangas protecting works for 350 lineal meters of river bank were constructed, to shield the town from damage by the Calumpang River. This was the most important item of river control undertaken during the year, and cost ₱17,101.

A compilation has been made showing graphically the statistics in reference to the operation of rain gauges, river discharge determinations, the cost of irrigation surveys, and the number of hectares surveyed, irrigation progress in northern, central, and southern Luzon and the eastern and western Visayan Islands. No work has been undertaken in Mindanao.

#### ARTESIAN WELL DIVISION.

This division conducts well-driving operations for the purpose of securing potable water where the present supply is unsatisfactory, and superintends the construction of water systems where the water supply is available by other means. On June 30, 1911, the bureau owned 11 deep-well rigs and 43 jet rigs, an increase of 5 deep well and 20 jet rigs over the number at the beginning of the year. The drilling capacity increased 60 per cent, or from 7,400 meters during the fiscal year 1910 to 11,850 meters during the fiscal year 1911. Provinces owned and operated 12 jet rigs at the end of the year, an increase of 7 rigs, and 1,050 meters of wells, or 140 per cent in capacity. The total amount expended under bureau supervision on artesian well work has been charted.

Plates have been prepared which illustrate, by Provinces, all successful wells drilled to June 30, 1911, artesian wells bored by deep well rigs during the fiscal year, the cost of drilling with deep well rigs, wells drilled by jet rigs during the year, and the cost of drilling with jet rigs.

#### STATISTICAL DIVISION.

There has been an improvement in the reliability of engineers' preliminary estimates of cost upon which appropriations are based, brought about in part through the careful determination of typical unit costs on actual work. The work of the statistical division of any large organization is necessarily exacting, and under the unusual conditions which American engineers must contend with in the Philippine Islands, compiling reliable bases on which to work out costs in different sections of the archipelago has been found to be slow work.

In addition to the statistical work connected with engineering problems extensive investigations of the condition of machinery as to depreciation, interest on investment, and rental have been commenced. Pending the completion of such investigations an arbitrary percentage is written off for depreciation.

Building work has been reduced to its units and corresponding statistics obtained.

#### PHYSICAL VALUATION OF COMPLETED ENGINEERING WORK AND OF ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT.

The most severe criterion of the economy of an engineering organization and of the durability of its work is the valuation of construction at stated periods after completion. If this valuation is based upon the known cost to replace a unit such as a cubic meter of concrete, and upon the known number of units placed, and comparison is then made directly with the amount of funds expended to produce the completed work, the data becomes of semipermanent value. In the knowledge that such valuation follows the work, and that it is made by another engineer, the constructing engineer has an additional incentive to produce the best results with the smallest possible expenditure. Such a method of valuation has for the last three years been applied by division engineers to first-class road work and to steel and concrete bridge and culvert work. Some of the results of road and bridge valuation have been compiled and placed on file, as has also the status of machinery valuation.

#### DIVISION OF ENGINEERING DESIGN.

This division prepares designs for engineering structures other than those of irrigation, hydroelectric and mechanical construction, and building work. It provides the necessary specifications and inspects fabricated steel. The miscellaneous drafting, blue printing, and photographic work of the bureau are centered here. Designs prepared during the year total more than ₱2,500,000 in estimates, and the estimated cost of work for which specifications were drawn and advertisement made was ₱552,000. There were 134,000 kilograms of steel inspected. Over 50,000 square meters of blue-print paper were prepared, most of it for use outside of the Manila office.

#### ACCOUNTING DIVISION.

Of the funds required for operating the bureau of public works during the year a little more than one-fourth was secured directly from appropriations. The remainder were obtained from payments for services rendered. Of the total funds 8 per cent were expended for the maintenance of buildings, 25 per cent for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, and 67 per cent for administration not charged to projects, and hence not recoverable from appropriations for specific work.

The bureau is in better financial condition than ever before, due principally to quicker realization on bills receivable, and from greater economy of operation. The quick realization on bills receivable has been almost wholly brought about by a radical change in

the method of charging for the general expenses of supervision on projects. It had been the custom to pro rate the actual general expenses of the bureau to bills rendered after such actual expenses had been determined, and after all bills for a given period, the general expenses for which were known, were ready to be rendered. This was exceedingly cumbersome, and in some cases delayed the issuance of bills until months after the work had been performed, on account of poor connections by mail with outlying stations. This method of doing business was abolished and fixed surcharges were established for different classes of work. This not only enables the accounting division of the bureau to render its bills immediately upon the completion of a job, simply adding to the cost thereof the approved surcharge for the class of work performed, but it promotes harmony with the other departments and bureaus of the Government for whom the services are performed, and enables them to estimate with greater accuracy what work will cost them. The bureau balance shows a surplus for operations for the year of ₱134,327.87, and an increase in plant, purchased from bureau funds, of ₱263,200.73. In addition to this there was purchased from special appropriations additional equipment for artesian wells, road construction, and automobile service to the amount of ₱211,708.03, making the total increase in the value of plant and equipment controlled by the bureau of public works ₱474,908.76. As a result of these operations the bureau of public works found that it could safely decrease its percentage charged to the Provinces for the central administrative expense of the bureau from 7 to 6 per cent, provided the Provinces arranged for the direct payment of the men engaged on the projects. A still further reduction is possible provided there is no decrease in the amount of money available for public works.

#### RECORD DIVISION.

About 60,000 communications were handled in this division during the year, an increase of 11 per cent. There was also an increase in the amount of translating and duplicating work performed.

#### PROPERTY DIVISION.

Property records have been placed in a condition which permits of uniform accounting under the usual governmental safeguards. Measures are being taken which will make this division an effective unit for quickly supplying equipment and material needed for work from either the bureau of supply or the bureau of public works stock.

#### CITY OF BAGUIO AND THE BENGUET ROAD.

Despite the enlargement of one of the hotels in Baguio, extensive cottage and business building, a large increase in the number of tents, and an additional dormitory, the number of sojourners during the summer season of 1911 was much in excess of that which could be comfortably housed. The so-called mess, which last year was operated by the bureau, was this year leased to a private party, who bore all expenses, and paid a fair rent for the building and equipment. There was a large increase in the demand for transportation of materials

and supplies. The bureau of public works continued to assume the responsibility for transporting passengers from the lowlands at Camp One to the summer capital. The increased demand on the automobile passenger service was met by the addition of three 14-passenger, 50-horsepower cars, and by pressing miscellaneous equipment into service as trailers or otherwise. An addition to the freight equipment in order to handle this class of business was made of four 2-ton, 40-horsepower trucks. For the safety of passengers a block system was established over the Benguet Road, and vehicles were run on regular schedule with passing points at the gates. A new garage was built near the electric-light plant in Baguio.

The total expenditures for operating the automobile service, including cost of repairs, were ₱120,273.15, and the total receipts were ₱145,509.07, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of ₱25,235.92.

Until near the end of the year the Benguet Road was maintained in good condition at a total expense for old and new work of ₱165,128.45, or ₱5,000 a kilometer. During the latter part of July one of the worst typhoons ever experienced in the islands passed over the Mountain Province. The amount of rainfall was unprecedented. The damage to the lower part of the road was very great, but it has been found possible at a very reasonable expense to again open the road for automobile traffic. The new work is not of a permanent character, but will answer until such time as the railroad is completed into Baguio.

The principal buildings constructed include a dormitory, 23 large and 45 two-room cottages, a city hall, and a slaughterhouse. In addition to the buildings, the electric-light plant, extension of water supply, telephone system, and miscellaneous landscape work received attention. All city roads were maintained in good condition. Labor available in Baguio was largely that of prisoners from Bilibid Prison, at a cost of 52 centavos a day.

Some general statistics on labor and animals used for Government work have been compiled.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The bureau of navigation is divided into five divisions—the division of coast guard and transportation, the marine railway and repair shop, the office of the superintendent of interisland transportation, the division of port works and lighthouse construction, and the division of lighthouse maintenance.

#### PERSONNEL.

At the close of the fiscal year 1911 there were 2,068 officers, enlisted men, and employees in the bureau, a reduction of 551 under the total number employed last year. Of this number 150 were Americans, 1,793 Filipinos, 117 Chinese, and 8 of other nationalities.

#### DIVISION OF COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.

In addition to supervising all Government water transportation in the Philippine Islands, this division maintains a fleet of 44 vessels,

composed of a cable ship, 15 cutters, 6 seagoing launches, and a number of smaller launches, gasoline ketches, sailing sloops, and motor tenders. Of these 44 vessels 2 cutters were loaned to and operated during the year by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 2 cutters were chartered to and operated by the United States Army, and 1 ketch was out of commission. The cost of operating the remaining vessels of the fleet, including pay and subsistence of personnel, coal, supplies, repairs, pilotage, and incidentals and laundry, was ₱1,158,490.78. The receipts from operation of the fleet amounted to ₱453,067.84, which reduced the net charge against Government funds to ₱705,422.94. The total valuation of the fleet of 41 vessels at the end of the year (not including 2 launches sold and 1 dismantled) was ₱2,214,640.

These vessels are indispensable to the government of a community comprising hundreds of islands, in which all of the principal settlements are on the coasts.

The cable ship *Rizal* was added to the fleet shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year. In her capacity as a cable ship she has maintained the cables in a fair state of repair, and when not required for this service her large bunker capacity has been made use of in carrying coal for the Government. Her upper decks have been so fitted up that she is a comfortable vessel for the use of officials on trips of inspection. She has made two trips to Hongkong for light repairs and general overhauling, as the only dock in the Philippines large enough to accommodate her is the *Dewey* at Olongapo, and the requirements of the Navy have been such that we could not secure its use.

During the first year of operation on a commissioned and enlisted basis there were 80 trials by summary court, 52 of which resulted in the imposition of fines totaling ₱1,360.67, 3 reductions in grade, 2 imprisonments, 5 fines and reduction in grade, 6 fines and imprisonment, 1 dishonorable discharge, 2 imprisonments and dishonorable discharges, and 9 acquittals.

The crew of the cutter *Balabac* mutinied while in Iloilo Harbor in April, 1911, because their captain refused to issue polished rice, the use of which in public institutions was prohibited by Executive Order No. 37, series of 1910, to the crew's mess. Other measures failing to have the desired effect on them, the recalcitrant sailors were taken before the court of first instance and tried, with a result that 18 members of the crew were sentenced to imprisonment and subsequently dishonorably discharged.

With the above exceptions the discipline of the men has been good, and they are beginning to realize that laws and regulations governing them are just and reasonable and will be enforced. The fleet is being brought to a state of efficiency not possible of attainment before the passage of Act No. 1980.

#### MARINE RAILWAY AND REPAIR SHOP.

In this plant, which is maintained in connection with the division of coast guard and transportation, much new cost-saving machinery was installed during the year. It is now equipped to handle nearly all the work of construction and repair of Government vessels, as well as automobile, road roller, and other similar repair work. Dur-



ing the year the work executed in this division included the construction of steel towers for light stations, manufacture of lighthouse apparatus, casting of propellers, anchors for buoys, etc., construction of launches, motor boats, row and sail boats and ketches, fabrication of buoys, engine and dredge parts, etc. A new 100-ton marine railway, now in course of construction, will be completed in the near future, which will considerably reduce the present congestion on the marine railway used for small vessels.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a balance to the credit of the marine railway and repair shop of.....	₱101,803.18
Receipts from operations during the year amounted to.....	856,117.28
Making a total available for expenditure of.....	957,920.41
Of this total there was used in purchasing new equipment and making permanent improvements at the shops .....	₱111,550.26
In maintenance.....	53,654.12
And in operating the division.....	739,264.66
	904,469.04
Leaving an unexpended balance on June 30, 1911, of.....	53,451.37

#### INTERISLAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE.

The office of superintendent of interisland transportation was created by section 3 of Act No. 1310 to exercise direct supervision over steamers operating in the interisland trade under contracts provided for in that act. In addition to the duties imposed on him by Act No. 1310, the superintendent of interisland transportation superintends the operation of bureau of navigation vessels over secondary routes and looks after the earnings of the bureau fleet.

During the year 15 contract routes, on which vessels received subsidies of ₱225,180.06, were operated under this office, and at the end of the year there were 7 secondary routes in operation maintained by the bureau of navigation.

#### DIVISION OF PORT WORKS AND LIGHTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

An appropriation of ₱700,000 was included in Act No. 1988 for the prosecution of the port works' program during the fiscal year 1911. Of this amount ₱75,000 was set aside for expenditure by the bureau of public works in the control of nonnavigable streams and ₱60,000 was set aside for expenditure by the burnt-area committee of the city of Cebu, created by a resolution of the Philippine Commission dated March 21, 1906, the net amount available for port improvements being thereby reduced to ₱565,000.

The new wall construction on the south bank of the Pasig River at Manila was completed on June 15, 1911, at a total cost of ₱143,740.50. This makes available additional berthing space for steamers, and relieves to a small extent the congestion usually found on the north bank of the river. Small repairs to the old walls were also made at various points along the lower river.

Settlements in the bulkhead wall along the waterfront of the new port district and at the ends of the south and west breakwaters adjacent to the harbor entrance necessitated the placing of 5,564.34 metric tons of stone along the bulkhead wall, raising it from 1 to 1.5

meters from Pier 1 south a distance of 1,110 lineal meters; 1,445.61 tons of stone along the toe of the masonry superstructure of the west breakwater; and 289.7 tons on the slopes and 4,133.48 tons on the superstructure of the south breakwater. Progress is now being made in raising the masonry superstructure of the west breakwater to grade by means of concrete blocks molded in place.

Work on the retaining wall for the Cavite Boulevard was not pressed. But 152.4 lineal meters were added, making its total length at the close of the year 1,830 meters, the total cost of which has been ₱327,734.85.

The channel of the Pasig River below the Bridge of Spain was maintained during the year, and in the outer harbor a channel 1,025 meters in length, following the path of the larger vessels from the harbor entrance to Pier 5, where some shoaling had taken place, was dredged to 30 feet below mean low water.

An agreement was signed with the city of Manila whereby the maintenance and improvement of the many esteros in the city was taken over to the exclusive control of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the work accomplished on these waterways so far exceeded all previous records that the amount of material moved equaled 72 per cent of the total amount moved during all the previous years of American administration. The Binondo Canal has been dredged to a depth of 6 feet at low water through its entire length; 125 lineal meters of the Canal de la Reina have been dredged to the same depth, and at the close of the year work was progressing on the San Miguel Estero.

A self-propelling combination snag boat, hydraulic dredge, and pile driver is being built at the bureau shops under the supervision of the division of port works and the inspector of machinery and was about 90 per cent completed on June 30, 1911. This is designed to keep the Cagayan River, which drains the fertile tobacco lands in the Provinces of northern Luzon and which is constantly shoaling, open for navigation throughout the year. A project which it will undertake as soon as the funds can be provided is the protection of the banks of the river in its lower reaches to prevent a continuing erosion which is destroying much valuable land and in some cases threatening adjacent municipalities.

The dredging of the Iloilo River, commenced in 1909, was completed on December 7, 1910. The lower reach of the river was cleared to a depth of 24 feet below mean low water; a second section, from the Philippine Railway Co.'s terminus to the custom house, to 18 feet; and the upper reach to 15 feet. With the material removed 210,000 square meters of land was reclaimed and an additional 206,000 square meters filled to above high water. Another considerable portion of the material was sold at a low figure to the Province, the municipality, and private parties. Since the completion of this dredging large vessels, which were formerly compelled to lie out in the straits, necessitating lightering of cargo over a considerable distance, are able to enter the river and load and discharge at the wharf. This results in increased economy to shippers and buyers, one company reporting a saving of ₱1,600 on a single shipment of coal.

Developments during the prosecution of work on the river wall indicated that a saving could be made and as satisfactory results

attained by constructing along the river front a reinforced concrete wharf, supported on concrete pedestals, instead of the solid concrete wall built previously. The plans were accordingly changed. At the close of the year 138.1 lineal meters of wharf had been completed and an additional 127.1 meters partially built, at a cost of ₱501 per meter, as against ₱656 per meter for the heavy wall.

The street system on the reclaimed area at Cebu has been completed and block No. 1, on which a transit cargo shed will ultimately be constructed, was covered with a street surface.

In order to provide satisfactory wharf facilities for the shipment of sugar from a large section of the Province of Oriental Negros a contract was let in January, 1911, for the construction at Bais of a riprap causeway across the strait from that town to the islet of Dacao, a roadway along the north shore of Dacao Islet a distance of 2,500 meters, a causeway across the coral reef with a timber pier extending out to deep water, and a storage shed for the protection of sugar awaiting shipment. At the close of the year fair progress had been made on this contract, although during the sugar-grinding season the work was practically at a standstill on account of lack of laborers.

A reinforced concrete pier was completed at Paracale, in the Province of Ambos Camarines, in October, 1910, at a total cost of ₱30,319.04. This pier is 160 meters long and 3 meters wide, with the exception of the T head, which is 6.4 by 6.3 meters, built of reenforced concrete, with the exception of the wheel guards, which are of ipil, a durable native timber, the floor system being carried upon pillars resting upon and bonded to the coral reef in cavities blasted out for that purpose. Vessels of 12-foot draft can tie up at the end of this pier during low water.

There being but a small sum (₱40,000) available for lighthouse improvements during the year, only one new light station and one new minor light beacon were constructed.

The Luis Ledge Light Station, work on the construction of which was commenced in June, 1908, was completed on March 11, 1911. This building is of reenforced concrete throughout, including the roof, surmounted by a tubular galvanized iron and steel tower 8.2 meters high, resting on the four corners of the dwelling and supporting the light at an elevation of 16.5 meters above mean high water.

A standard 15.2-meter steel tower was completed at Calbayog, Samar, another was erected at Polo Point, and a third at Cagayan, Misamis.

Eight standard 7.5-meter reenforced-concrete beacons or towers for sixth-order port lights and lens lanterns, seven of which were to replace wooden structures, were built, a standard port-lightkeeper's dwelling was completed at Dagupan and four standard sixth-order occulting light stations of reenforced concrete were built.

Preliminary surveys and investigations were made on 15 projects in 8 provinces.

#### LIGHTHOUSE MAINTENANCE DIVISION.

On June 30, 1911, there were in operation in the Philippine Islands 142 lights, 56 beacons, and 112 buoys; 1 light having been established and 3 discontinued, 1 new buoy placed and 16 discontinued during

the year. For the maintenance of these aids to navigation there were in the service on the above date 177 keepers, 24 apprentices, and 80 boatmen, all Filipinos.

An efficient inspection service has been maintained by the use of two cutters designated "lighthouse tenders."

Many repairs to lighthouse apparatus have been made at the shops of the bureau in Manila, including clockworks, burners, lanterns, changing the chariot wheel rotating apparatus of one light to a mercury-float system, etc.

A successful trial has been made of an automatic acetylene-gas buoy, and it is proposed to replace some of our smaller lights with acetylene-gas beacons.

The requirement that an efficient and up-to-date system of safeguards to navigation must be maintained in the Philippines, where there are hundreds of small islands, has been so well met and the islands are so well charted by the coast and geodetic survey and lighted by the bureau of navigation that marine insurance companies have reduced their premiums on foreign vessels visiting us.

#### MEDICAL SERVICE.

On May 28, 1910, having been detailed by the War Department on request of the Government of the Philippine Islands, Capt. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, United States Army, was designated medical inspector in the bureau of navigation. In this capacity he has examined candidates for commissions or enlistment, established a small dispensary on Engineer Island for the treating of injuries and illnesses of men in the shops and offices and on vessels in the basin, made regular sanitary inspections of commercial contract steamers and the vessels of the bureau, vaccinated employees, etc.

The first few months having been occupied in the organization of this service, no accurate records of work accomplished are at hand. For the last nine months of the year a partial record follows:

	Number of days lost on account of illness.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Others.
Confined to hospital.....	224	1,279	131
Confined to quarters.....	16	57	.....

In the dispensary there were 1,433 minor operations and dressings and 481 vaccinations.

Twenty officers and 178 enlisted men have been examined physically prior to their entrance into the service. Twenty-five men were rejected for physical defects.

There was one case of cholera in a machinist in the shops. The man recovered. There were no cases of smallpox or varioloid.

A standard pattern ship's medicine chest has been adopted, and one has been issued to each of the cutters in the fleet.

**BUREAU OF POSTS.**

At the close of the year there were 572 post offices, 209 money-order offices, 414 postal savings bank offices, and 238 telegraph offices administered by the bureau of posts in the Philippine Islands.

**PERSONNEL.**

No important changes in the administrative personnel of the bureau of posts were made during the fiscal year. On June 30, 1911, the total number of officers and employees of the bureau was 2,185, of which number 74 Americans and 204 Filipinos were in the classified service, and 120 Americans and 1,787 Filipinos were unclassified. The following statement of the number of American and Filipino employees, exclusive of mail carriers and contractors, at the close of the last nine fiscal years, illustrates the steady increase in the relative number of Filipinos employed:

Years ending June 30—	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.
1903.....	234	138	372
1904.....	197	390	577
1905.....	156	456	612
1906.....	223	780	1,008
1907.....	210	881	1,091
1908.....	237	1,128	1,365
1909.....	201	1,166	1,367
1910.....	191	1,380	1,571
1911.....	194	1,704	1,898

**POSTAL DIVISION.**

At the beginning of the year there were 556 post offices; 21 new offices have been established and 5 discontinued.

Free delivery letter-carrier service has been established at 181 additional offices, making a total of 296 offices at which this service is now in operation.

In the city of Manila, 26 letter carriers delivered 1,774,153 pieces of mail, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year, and collected 1,579,611 pieces from street letter boxes, an increase of 9.8 per cent. Postal clerks on railway trains distributed 69,767 packages of letters, 4,354 sacks of papers, handled 54,181 registered packages, 6,156 inner registered sacks, and traveled 173,528.8 kilometers.

New postage stamps, stamped envelopes, books of stamps, postal cards, and special-delivery stamps to the value of ₱2,253,125 were received from the manufacturers.

The mail advertised at Manila during the year amounted to 30,260 pieces, of which 3,389 pieces were subsequently delivered.

At the beginning of the year 72 publications printed in the islands were listed as second-class matter, and 7 newsdealers held permits to mail publications at the second-class rate of postage. Twenty new publications were admitted and 22 publications discontinued, so that at the close of the year there were 70 second-class publications and 7 registered newsdealers. Second-class postage amounting to ₱11,749.70 was collected during the year, an increase of 21.5 per cent over the collections for the previous year.

## A summary of the registered mails handled follows:

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Pieces of mail registered at Philippine offices.....	434, 989	510, 085	<i>Per cent.</i> 17.2
Pieces received from United States.....	48, 283	57, 729	19.6
Pieces received from foreign countries.....	63, 068	64, 071	1.6
Pieces sent to United States.....	61, 223	66, 671	8.8
Pieces sent to foreign countries.....	47, 124	49, 080	4.1
Pieces sent from one Philippine office to another Philippine office.....	326, 642	394, 334	20.7
Pieces handled by the Manila post office.....	496, 316	577, 350	16.3

A material increase in the amount of mail matter handled between the United States and the Philippine Islands is shown in the following table:

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Mails arrived from United States.....	71	74	3
Pouches of letters received from United States.....	831	898	67
Pouches of registers received from United States.....	3, 671	4, 886	716
Sacks of papers and merchandise received from United States.....	18, 530	19, 999	1, 469
Philippine mails arrived in the United States.....	63	64	1
Pouches of letters sent to United States.....	831	1, 014	183
Pouches of registers sent to United States.....	1, 688	1, 787	99
Sacks of papers and merchandise sent to United States.....	2, 406	3, 016	610

During the year an agreement was entered into with the postal administration of the colony of Hongkong for the direct exchange of parcels-post packages.

There were 77,872 articles received in the dead-letter office at Manila and disposed of as follows:

Returned to the United States.....	13, 078
Returned to foreign countries.....	5, 574
Request matter returned to senders in the Philippines.....	4, 295
Opened and returned to senders.....	28, 129
Containing valuables, returned to senders.....	280
Destroyed.....	26, 004
Filed, containing valuables.....	512

## MONEY-ORDER DIVISION.

Following is a comparative statement of money-order business for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911:

	Fiscal year—	
	1910	1911
Orders issued.....	151, 357	191, 614
Amount of orders issued.....	P9, 781, 670. 48	P12, 265, 166. 15
Fees collected.....	P57, 837. 86	P70, 605. 42
Orders paid and repaid.....	93, 665	124, 045
Amount of orders paid.....	P6, 801, 058. 72	P9, 067, 113. 56
Average amount of each order issued.....	P64. 62	P64. 01
Average amount of each order paid.....	P72. 61	P73. 01
Deposits of money-order funds received, Manila, from provincial offices.....	P5, 913, 620. 70	P7, 496, 226. 44
Amount of Philippine orders paid in the United States.....	P3, 727, 026. 06	P3, 489, 917. 78
Amount of United States orders paid in the Philippine Islands.....	P367, 067. 08	P418, 135. 32

The increase in the number of orders issued is 40,257, or 26.5 per cent, and the increase in the value of money orders issued amounted to ₱2,483,495.67, or 25.3 per cent. The increase in the amount of the fees collected is ₱12,767.56, or 22 per cent. The increase in the number of orders paid is 30,380, or 32.4 per cent, and the increase in the value of money orders paid amounted to ₱2,256,054.84, or 33.1 per cent.

Money-order service was established at 91 additional post offices during the year, so that at the present time this service is in operation at every telegraph office of any importance.

There were 4,533 telegraphic transfers of money made by means of the money-order service, amounting to ₱1,307,166.89, for which ₱4,564.05 in money-order fees and ₱4,729.96 on telegrams was collected.

An agreement was made with the postal administration of the colony of Hongkong for a direct exchange of postal money orders, which does not, however, take effect until the beginning of the fiscal year 1912.

#### TELEGRAPH DIVISION.

There were sent during the year 506,302 telegrams, costing ₱368,018.70, as compared with 438,674 telegrams, costing ₱330,881.96, during the fiscal year 1910.

There were laid 200.1 kilometers of cable and 220.1 kilometers of cable recovered and abandoned; 413.4 kilometers of telegraph line were constructed, 322 kilometers reconstructed, and 72.4 kilometers discontinued and the serviceable material recovered. Twenty-seven new telegraph offices were opened and 1 military telegraph office transferred to the Government of the Philippine Islands, making a total of 230 telegraph offices doing business at the close of the year.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DIVISION.

The growth in the business of the postal savings bank since its creation has been steady and satisfactory. The gain in Filipino depositors with open accounts at the close of the fiscal year 1911 was more than 171 per cent over the prior year, and more than 80 per cent of all the open accounts on June 30, 1911, were held by Filipinos, as compared with 65 per cent on June 30, 1910. There was an increase of 97 per cent in the number of deposits made during the year and 26 per cent in the amount of the same. In number the withdrawals increased 36 per cent and in amount 20 per cent.

Following is a summary of the postal savings bank service for the fiscal years 1909, 1910, and 1911:

	Fiscal year.		
	1909	1910	1911
<b>Bank offices at close of year:</b>			
First class .....	20	25	26
Second class .....	99	232	270
Third class .....	132	36	118
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>New accounts opened during the year .....</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>19,285</b>
Accounts closed during the year .....	2,411	3,337	3,583
Accounts open at close of year .....	8,782	13,102	28,804
Increase over prior year .....	3,393	4,320	15,702
Average amount of each open account at close of year .....	P164.99	P128.17	P72.89
Deposits during the year .....	24,851	32,246	63,613
Average amount of deposits .....	P81.00	P69.40	P44.74
Total deposits made by depositors .....	P1,993,891.61	P2,237,966.99	P2,846,155.46
Withdrawals during year .....	11,604	16,062	22,004
Average amount of withdrawals .....	P137.54	P124.99	P110.25
Total amount of withdrawals .....	P1,596,002.95	P2,007,679.20	P2,425,927.32
Savings bank stamps sold .....	P9,796.25	P12,781.35	P31,963.65
Savings bank stamps redeemed .....	P9,607.10	P12,323.60	P27,596.00
Savings bank stamps outstanding .....	P1,533.65	P1,991.40	P6,359.05

The following tables show the classification of depositors:

#### SEX.

	Open accounts June 30, 1910.	New accounts opened during year.	Accounts closed during year.	Open accounts June 30, 1911.
Male .....	10,900	14,148	2,992	22,056
Female .....	2,146	5,124	581	6,689

#### NATIONALITY.

Americans .....	3,703	2,441	1,756	4,388
Filipinos .....	8,547	16,187	1,560	23,174
Europeans .....	477	367	165	679
Asiatics .....	319	277	92	504
Societies .....	56	13	10	59

Of the funds of the bank, P2,076,675.50 is invested and drawing interest at rates ranging from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent per annum. Of this total, P380,000 is loaned to banks at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, P1,288,875.50 is invested in 4 per cent bonds, and P407,800 is loaned on real estate mortgages in the cities of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, and Zamboanga at 8 and 10 per cent.

There was paid to depositors as interest on closed accounts P5,815.03, P27,993.51 in interest was added as deposits to accounts at the close of the year, and P73,048.53 was collected in interest on the invested funds of the bank.

#### BUREAU OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The general plan in relation to the division of the expenses of this bureau between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Philippine Islands is still in force.



## PERSONNEL.

Capt. E. F. Dickins, who had directed the work of the coast and geodetic survey in the Philippine Islands for about three years, was relieved in February, 1911, in order to return to the United States, and Capt. P. A. Welker assumed the direction of the bureau.

There were 47 employees working in the Manila office during the year, and the field forces, including assistants and aids, watch officers, engineers, mates, recorders, petty officers, seamen, firemen, tide observers, laundrymen, and messmen, totaled 257.

## COMPUTING DIVISION.

Original records of observations and computations were received and registered in this division, as follows:

Hydrographic .....	339
Tidal .....	178
Triangulation .....	98
Magnetic .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	1
Total .....	615

Attention has been centered on the completion of the Luzon adjustments, and the horizontal part of this work is substantially completed. All mountain peaks on Luzon and Mindoro, involving 258 points, have been adjusted and computed in position and elevations computed.

The preliminary work of adjusting the triangulation throughout the Visayas was commenced during the last month of the year.

A permanent metallic tide-gauge structure on Pier 5 at Manila was completed in July, 1910, and its operation has been in charge of this division.

In addition to the usual volume of requests for information, unusually heavy calls have been made by the United States Army in connection with extended surveys and reconnoissances.

## DRAFTING DIVISION.

Seven Filipino draftsmen worked steadily in making finished tracings for chart publications, of which 19 were completed and forwarded to Washington for publication and 16 were still in progress on June 30, 1911. The other draftsmen were kept on hydrographic plotting and reduction work, making tracings of topographic sheets and other miscellaneous work.

A list of geographic names of the Philippine Islands is being compiled as other work permits.

## NAUTICAL DIVISION.

This division has been engaged in the preparation of new editions of Sailing Directions for the Philippine Islands. Nine Notices to Mariners were prepared and published, and a large quantity of hydrographic information was received and filed.

The following publications were issued during the year:

<b>Charts issued:</b>	
To agents.....	1, 048
Military authorities.....	981
Naval authorities.....	828
Civil authorities.....	1, 111
Coast and geodetic survey vessels.....	197
Coast and geodetic survey suboffice.....	194
Miscellaneous parties.....	98
Sold for cash.....	2, 164
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6, 571</b>
<b>Pacific coast tide tables:</b>	
Sold for cash.....	60
Issued to agents and for official use.....	78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Sailing Directions, catalogues, and Notices to Mariners:</b>	
Sailing Directions.....	856
Catalogues.....	121
Notice to Mariners.....	8, 550
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9, 527</b>

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION.

Progress has been made on the compilation of a new, complete, and accurate general map of the Philippine Islands, which was commenced in August, 1908. The original plan was to finish the entire work on this map before making any publications, but at the beginning of the fiscal year 1911 it was decided to publish it in sections, each section to be printed as soon as completed. The compilation of a section including the islands of Panay, Guimaras, and adjacent smaller islands, has been completed and verified and the tracing is in progress, and the compilation of the section covering central Luzon has been completed with the exception of the mountainous regions of Zambales Province. The compilation of a map of the Mountain Province was started in October, 1910.

#### FIELD WORK.

On June 30, 1911, exclusive of Spanish and British surveys, 51.3 per cent of the entire general coast line of the Archipelago had been surveyed for charting, as compared with 46.6 per cent on June 30, 1910.

The number of miles of actual shore line surveyed, as distinguished from the number of miles of general coast line surveyed as previously reported during the last seven fiscal years are indicated in the following table:

	Miles.		Miles.
1905.....	494	1909.....	1, 017
1906.....	626	1910.....	1, 637
1907.....	1, 495	1911.....	1, 229
1908.....	1, 573		

The following table shows the total statistics of field work executed during the year:

<b>Triangulation:</b>		
Area covered.....	square miles..	19, 590
Signals and scaffolds erected.....		266
Stations occupied (horizontal angles).....		167
Geographical positions determined.....		448
Base lines measured.....		1
Azimuth stations occupied.....		1
<b>Topography:</b>		
Area covered.....	square miles..	2, 152
Detail coast line surveyed.....	miles..	1, 229
Rivers and creeks surveyed.....	do.....	281
Roads surveyed.....	do.....	171
Topographic sheets completed.....		45
<b>Hydrography:</b>		
Area sounded.....	square miles..	12, 275
Run while sounding.....	miles..	23, 432
Number of sounding made.....		305, 016
Tidal stations established.....		81
Hydrographic sheets finished.....		49
Number of days in the field.....		1, 377

#### COST.

At this early date the cost to the United States of conducting coast-survey work in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1911 can not be given, as the statements from the disbursing agent at the Washington office are not yet available. The total expense met by the Government of the Philippine Islands was ₱205,181.30.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR.

The scope of the work undertaken by the bureau of labor has been considerably increased during its second year of existence.

#### PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and employees on the rolls of the bureaus on June 30, 1911, was 22, an increase of 5 during the year. No change in the general organization of the work has been made.

#### FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The free employment agencies at Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo have rendered valuable assistance to employers and laborers.

*Manila agency.*—Laborers registered, 2,768; laborers placed, 1,090; percentage of laborers placed, 39.

Of the 1,090 laborers placed 473 were sent to points outside of Manila—the most of these to the Province of Tarlac to labor on an irrigation project and to Corregidor for work on the fortifications.

*Cebu agency.*—Laborers registered, 2,706; laborers placed, 1,937; percentage of laborers placed, 72.

Of the 1,937 laborers placed 1,241 were transferred to less populated islands—the greater proportion to Mindanao for work on hemp plantations and to Negros and Mindoro for work on sugar haciendas.

*Iloilo agency.*—At Iloilo but 159 laborers registered with the agency, 21 of whom were placed in that Province.

Prior to the establishment of the Iloilo agency representatives of the Manila office recruited 1,458 laborers in the Province of Antique and sent them to Negros and Mindoro.

In the Province of Iloilo 218 laborers were recruited and sent to Negros.

Some opposition to the movement of laborers from overpopulated Provinces to sparsely settled localities has been encountered, but generally speaking the agents of the bureau have not been hampered in their work.

#### LABOR ACCIDENTS.

An accurate record of labor accidents has been kept, tabulated to show the date of accident, name of victim, nationality, age, civil status, occupation, place of accident, including province, town, and employer, its result as to death or incapacitation, its nature, and the aid received by the victim.

It appears in this record that 168 labor accidents occurred during the year. Of this number 66 occurred in Manila. Two hundred and ten laborers were victims of the 168 accidents, of whom 59 died, 2 were permanently crippled, 144 were but temporarily incapacitated for work, and the fate of 5 who were injured in the Provinces has not yet been ascertained.

Of the 210 victims 74 belonged to Manila. Of the entire number 58 received gifts of money from their employers.

Outside of Manila the largest numbers of accidents and victims are credited to the Province of Bataan, where there were 13 accidents and 18 victims, 17 of the latter being in the employ of a Manila concern cutting timber in that Province. Of the 17 men 2 died.

Except in 6 cases, which were due to the negligence of employees, no responsibility for the accidents which occurred has been placed.

#### CLAIMS.

There were filed 49 claims, of which number 12 were without the province of the bureau and were referred to the proper authorities, 34 were for the payment of wages due, and 3 had to do with deductions from wages. Of the 37 claims handled by the bureau 17 were settled favorably to the claimants, 14 unfavorably, and 6 are still pending.

The intervention of the bureau in the settlement of accident cases and claims has generally been at the solicitation of the injured parties or their relatives and has always been of a conciliatory nature, no cases having been taken to court by its representatives.

#### STRIKES.

Five small strikes occurred during the year—three in Manila cigar factories and two, affecting a commercial firm and a restaurant, in the Provinces. Involved in these strikes were 222 laborers, of whom 162 were cigar makers, 50 day laborers, and 10 waiters.

Of the 5 strikes one lasted 6 days and 4 hours, one 2 days, one 7 days, one 12 hours, and one 4 hours, making a total of but 15 days and 20 hours during which there was a strike of any nature in the Philippine Islands.

**LABOR UNIONS.**

An attempt which was made to tabulate information concerning labor unions was a practical failure, as it was found that nearly all of the numerous unions which sprung into existence about two years ago had disorganized. There are really but two such organizations in the islands at this time, the merchant mariners and typographers being fairly well organized. Their activities are confined to supporting such claims of members as may be presented.

**SCALE OF WAGES.**

An attempt, the results of which are detailed in the annual report of the director of labor, was made to secure accurate data showing wages paid skilled and unskilled laborers prior to American occupation in 1898, in 1903 when the last census of the Philippine Islands was taken, and at the present time, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, if any, during the American administration of affairs to date. The information secured is not very complete, as in some cases reliable data could not be secured as to rates paid prior to 1898, and in others the class of labor under investigation is not mentioned in the census of 1903.

The information at hand, however, indicates that a statement to the effect that wages paid to-day for the following classes of labor average throughout the islands 100 per cent more than those paid prior to 1898 is justified: Masons, boatmen, copra workers, caulkers, overseers, carriers, carpenters, teamsters, slipper makers, cigar makers, drivers, cooks, seamstresses, salt makers, blacksmiths, farm hands, gatherers of firewood, master carpenters, seamen, nipa workers, day laborers, fishermen, tailors, hat makers, shoemakers.

During the same time there has been a considerable rise in the prices of the necessities of life, but so far as the increase affects Filipino laborers it is not at all proportionate to the increased wage paid. The Filipino laborer to-day is better treated by his employers, receives more pay, lives better, and is more contented than he ever was under Spanish rule. It is also true that after 13 years of contact with Americans he works better and is worthy of the increased pay.

**FILIPINO LABORERS FOR HAWAII.**

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association reports that during the fiscal year 1910, 2,097 Filipino laborers have been recruited and sent to work in the cane fields of Hawaii. The wage offered there is somewhat higher than that obtainable by the same class of labor in the Philippine Islands, being for common labor \$18 gold a month of 26 working days, and this, with the added attraction of a trip to and sojourn in a distant land, with passage both ways met by the company if the terms of the contract are lived up to, takes the men with their families away from their home land.

On the whole, the Filipinos who have gone to Hawaii appear to be contented with their lot. But few complaints have been received from them. In some cases it has been found that over-zealous agents of the company were recruiting boys under age, but I believe in all cases where this has been discovered the company has been compelled

to return the minors to the islands. In many cases young boys who have been recruited for service in this manner have not gone farther than Hongkong before their families complained and took steps to have them returned.

#### OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING RAILWAY EXPERT.

The total kilometerage of railway lines authorized by law, with the length constructed, to be constructed, and in operation on June 30, 1911, is shown below:

Road.	Authorized.	Constructed, in operation.	Constructed, not in operation.	To be constructed.
Manila R. R. Co.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,327.7	620.7	51.1	<sup>1</sup> 655.9
Manila Electric R. R. & Light Co.....	48.7	41.2	.....	7.5
Manila Suburban Rys. Co.....	19.9	9.9	.....	10.0
Tarlac Ry. Co.....	20.6	20.6	.....	.....
Dact Tramway Co.....	7.2	7.2	.....	.....
Philippine Ry. Co.....	368.6	211.9	.....	156.7
Insular Coal Co.....	12.0	12.0	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Approximate.

#### MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY.

*Construction.*—During the year 89.6 kilometers of track were laid by this company, the average required to complete guaranteed lines under legislative concessions by September 12, 1918, being 90 kilometers annually.

*Operation, northern lines.*—On the northern lines 441.3 kilometers of main track were in operation on June 30, 1911. The results of operation for the calendar years 1909 and 1910 follow:

	1909	1910	Increase.
Average operated kilometerage for which operating results are shown.....	342.7	409.1	66.4
Revenue from transportation.....	P2,035,025.75	P2,452,730.21	P417,704.46
Revenue from operation other than transportation.....	12,597.95	14,857.09	2,259.14
Operating expenses.....	900,779.79	1,072,974.47	172,194.68
Taxes.....	10,238.09	20,213.28	9,975.19
Operating income.....	1,136,606.82	1,401,597.85	264,992.03

Miscellaneous income, including income from separately operated properties, interest on securities, loans and accounts, etc., of which no report is obtainable for 1909, increased the operating income for the year 1910 to a gross total of P1,699,110.05.

The year 1910 was unusually free from severe storms, and but few interruptions to traffic were caused by washouts.

*Operation, southern lines.*—The average kilometerage operated during the year 1910 on the southern lines was 111.8, and the results of operation for the calendar year follow. No report is available for the previous year:

Revenue from transportation.....	P201,523.39
Revenue from operation other than transportation.....	348.34
Revenue from outside operations.....	658.54
Operating expenses.....	134,459.02
Taxes.....	1,574.74
Operating income.....	66,494.51

## PHILIPPINE RAILWAY CO.

## CONSTRUCTION.

*Island of Cebu.*—At the end of the fiscal year there were a few items of construction work unfinished, the majority of which were, under a ruling of the Governor General, required to be finished by August 1, 1911, two items running to October 1, 1911. No construction work has been done on the proposed line from Carcar across the island to Barili and Dumanjug.

*Island of Panay.*—During the year the construction forces have been engaged in completing the grade, ballasting, bridges, etc., and at the end of the year 11.4 kilometers of final ballasting remained to be done, together with the wharves at Iloilo, several water stations, and a number of miscellaneous items.

## OPERATION.

*Island of Cebu.*—The results of operation for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911 over the 95.6 kilometers of line on Cebu follow:

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Revenue from transportation.....	₱236,435.84	₱272,168.11	₱35,732.27
Revenue from operation other than transportation.....	1,320.56	13,606.93	12,286.37
Interest on bank balances.....		2,072.45	2,072.45
Operating expenses.....	197,415.26	198,150.65	735.39
Taxes.....		2,593.95	2,593.95
Net operating income.....	40,341.14	87,102.89	46,761.75

*Island of Panay.*—The line on this island from Iloilo to Capiz has been in construction operation since September 1, 1910, the average kilometerage under operation during the year being 110.2. In the following table the average operated kilometerage for the fiscal year 1910 is 74.55, and for the fiscal year 1911, 110.2.

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Total revenue.....	₱146,188.60	₱273,533.82	₱127,345.22
Operating expenses.....	111,180.43	171,420.35	60,239.92
Operating income.....	35,008.17	102,113.47	67,105.30

## MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD &amp; LIGHT CO.

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Kilometerage of lines in operation.....	63.2	64.7	1.5
Operating revenue.....	₱1,124,612.31	₱1,244,048.35	₱119,436.04
Operating expenses.....	606,211.34	641,839.86	35,628.52
Operating income.....	518,400.97	602,208.49	83,807.52

## MANILA SUBURBAN RAILWAYS CO.

	Fiscal year—		Increase.
	1910	1911	
Kilometerage of lines in operation.....	11.6	11.6	.....
Operating revenue.....	₱215,670.40	₱251,563.03	₱35,892.63
Operating expenses.....	123,441.22	116,348.18	ⁱ 7,093.94
Operating income.....	92,229.18	135,214.85	42,985.67

ⁱ Decrease.

## DAET TRAMWAY CO.

The Daet Tramway Co., operating over 7.24 kilometers between Daet and Mercedes, in the Province of Ambos Camarines, reports a total revenue from passengers, freight, and mails of ₱17,369.19, with operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes, of ₱12,528.75, leaving an operating income for the year of ₱4,840.44. The equipment of this short line consisted of 4 passenger cars and 20 freight cars, operated by 22 bulls.

## TARLAC RAILWAY CO.

The Tarlac Railway Co., operated entirely by the use of Manila Railroad Co. equipment, under contract with that company, between the towns of Paniqui and Camiling, a distance of 20.58 kilometers, in the Province of Tarlac, reports as follows on the results of operation during the fiscal year 1911:

Total revenue.....	₱33,384.30
Operating expenses.....	15,886.12
Taxes .....	1,612.16
Operating income .....	15,886.12

## OFFICE OF THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

The architectural designing of 103 projects, representing an approximate construction cost of ₱12,551,615, was handled during the year. This is far in excess of the work of any previous year.

Of the 103 projects handled, the plans for 62 have been completed and 41 are in course of preparation, the preliminary plans having been prepared and submitted for approval. Work performed for the city of Manila, in the location and treatment of streets and parks, is not included in the above.

Of the 62 plans completed, 40 provide for reinforced concrete construction, costing ₱2,492,312; 19 for native hardwood construction, costing ₱345,458; 2 for brick buildings, costing ₱40,000; and 1 for a granite structure, costing ₱15,500.

Among the important structures completed during the year were the new customhouse at Cebu; a nurses' home, dispensary, and garage at the general hospital, Manila; a laundry at San Lazaro Hospital; cattle sheds in Pandacan district, Manila; a dormitory school at Vigan, Ilocos Sur; a provincial building at Bontoc, Mountain Province; a municipal market at Tayabas; and a city hall, mess hall, dor-



mitory, hall for the Veteran Army of the Philippines, officers' quarters, fireproof record vault, and 69 cottages at Baguio, Mountain Province.

#### THE CAPITOL GROUP.

Plans have been for some time in course of preparation for a new group of buildings to be erected in Government Center, as plotted on the Burnham plan of Manila, to house the executive offices of the Government, both branches of the Legislature, the supreme court, and most of the bureaus.

Preliminary sketches of the entire group, following the general scheme of the Burnham plan, were submitted to and approved by the committee created in Act No. 1841, in March, 1911. It is proposed to submit a complete set of final plans to the Legislature during its coming fall and winter session.

#### EDUCATIONAL GROUP.

The normal school, the first of the group of buildings to be erected in educational center, following the Burnham plan, is in course of construction at the corner of Taft Avenue and Ayala Street. It is designed in the shape of a V, will be three stories high, have a large auditorium at the apex of the V, and contain 26 classrooms, a library, and three laboratories. It is being constructed of steel and concrete, and will cost approximately ₱398,000.

#### CITY OF MANILA.

The development of the street system of the city of Manila has been continued by the opening up of outlying districts for occupation as circumstances required.

Preliminary work and filling have been commenced on Malate Park, in the southern part of the city, which when completed will take the place of the present botanical gardens on Bagumbayan Drive, the latter property being required for building sites in connection with the development of Government Center.

Work on the moat surrounding the old walls has been slowly progressing, and the completed section, between Palacio Street and the Malecon Drive, aside from presenting a pleasing picture, provides a splendid playground of level turf. The revised plans for the section between Palacio and Victoria Streets provide for four baseball diamonds and ten tennis courts. These, with a football and cricket field in the west section and a large additional space for general recreation between the Bridge of Spain and Victoria Street, will provide ample playgrounds for a large section of the city.

The parking on the Luneta extension is nearly completed, and that part near the new Manila Hotel will be graded by the time that building is completed.

Several new buildings have been commenced in the port district, and one block thereon, opposite the Manila Hotel, has been set aside for a sales-agency building, in which will be exhibited and sold products and manufactures of the schools of the islands and articles produced or manufactured in the Provinces inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes.

Preliminary plans for a bridge across the Pasig River near its mouth, to cost about ₱1,000,000, have been approved, and the final plans are in course of preparation. This bridge is necessary to give access to the new port district for all classes of rail and wheel traffic for the present business section of the city.

Plans have also been drawn for transit storage warehouses to be erected along the south side of the Pasig River to accommodate shippers dealing with vessels which dock there.

#### GENERAL.

The cost of operating this office during the year, including the salary of the consulting architect, all employees and inspectors assigned from the bureau of public works, and necessary incidental expenses, was ₱98,398.27.

#### CORPORATIONS.

The total number of corporations doing business in the Philippine Islands on June 30, 1911, was, foreign, 221, and, domestic, 377, of which 79 were nonstock and 24 religious corporations. During the fiscal year 1911, 216 documents, consisting of articles and amended articles of incorporation, certificates of increase of capital stock, by-laws and amended by-laws, were registered and filed in the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade marks of the executive bureau. There was collected as fees for the filing of the same the sum of ₱3,462.

One hundred and nine new corporations were authorized and licensed to do business, of which number 13 were foreign and 96 domestic, 24 of the latter being nonstock corporations.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT,  
*Secretary of Commerce and Police.*

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,  
*Manila, P. I.*



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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE  
AND JUSTICE.**

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,  
*Manila, October 19, 1911.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of finance and justice, which, unless otherwise stated, will cover only the year ended June 30, 1911.

### JUDICIARY.

#### SUPREME COURT.

There were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 734 cases, of which 368 were civil and 366 criminal. During the year there were filed 418 civil and 420 criminal cases, a total of 838, as against 338 civil and 449 criminal cases filed during the previous year, showing an increase of 51 cases. More cases were disposed of by the court than during the previous year. There were decided 244 civil and 343 criminal cases, a total of 587, as against 224 civil and 317 criminal cases, a total of 541, for the fiscal year 1910. One hundred and seventeen cases were otherwise disposed of, of which 50 were civil and 67 were criminal cases, as compared with 109 cases, 51 civil and 58 criminal, for the previous fiscal year.

There were pending at the close of the year 868 cases, 492 civil and 376 criminal. Notwithstanding the large number of cases disposed of by the supreme court during the year, there were at the close thereof 134 more cases pending than at the beginning of the year, due to the increase in the number of cases filed, and more especially to the fact that fewer cases were disposed of than were filed during the year. Of the cases pending at the end of the year, 107 were submitted, but no decision rendered; 600 were not ready for hearing on account of briefs not being filed; and 161 ready for argument were placed on the calendar for July, 1911, an increase of 3 as compared with the number at the beginning of the year.

One hundred and fifty-eight candidates for admission to the bar were examined during the year, as against 128 for the preceding year. Sixty-one candidates passed the examination, while 72 were successful the previous year.

Volumes XV and XVI, Philippine Reports, were published in English and Spanish, and a digest is being prepared to include 20 volumes of these reports.

The total collections by the supreme court amounted to ₱10,859.96, as compared with ₱10,157.40 during the fiscal year 1910.

## COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA.

During the year 814 civil cases were filed, 688 cases were disposed of, and 1,118 were pending at the close of the year, as compared with 702 filed, 699 disposed of, and 922 pending at the close of the preceding year. There were filed 1,125 criminal cases, as against 1,322 in the fiscal year 1910, and 1,137 criminal cases were disposed of, as against 1,311 during the previous year, leaving pending at the end of the year 59 cases, as compared with 71 pending at the close of the previous year. There were 31 customs appeal cases pending at the beginning of the year; 22 were filed and 27 disposed of during the year, leaving 26 at the end of the year.

From the above statement it appears that there was a noticeable increase in the number of civil cases filed, while the criminal cases filed shows a falling off to the extent of nearly 200 cases. The larger number of civil cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning thereof is chargeable not only to the increase in the number of cases filed, but to a great extent to the illness and death of Judge Estanislao Yusay, who was assigned to the civil branch of the court. He was continuously ill from about the first of the calendar year 1911 until his death, which occurred on June 2.

The collections made by the court of first instance of Manila during the year amounted to ₱54,009.18, as against ₱43,185.11 for the previous year.

## COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE IN THE PROVINCES.

Including probate cases, there were filed during the year 3,486 civil cases, as compared with 2,965 during the preceding year, showing an increase of 521, and 3,643 civil cases were disposed of, as compared with 2,702 during the preceding year, an increase of 941 in the number of cases disposed of. At the end of the year there were pending 2,368 ordinary civil cases and 1,839 probate cases, a total of 4,207, as against 2,530 ordinary civil and 1,834 probate cases, a total of 4,364, pending at the close of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 157 cases.

There were 7,081 criminal cases filed, as compared with 6,092 filed during the preceding year, an increase of 989; 7,135 criminal cases were disposed of, as against 6,018 during the preceding year, an increase of 1,117. The number pending at the end of the year was 1,740 cases, as compared with 1,794 at the end of the fiscal year 1910, or a net decrease in the number of criminal cases pending of 54.

From these statistics it appears that notwithstanding the remarkable increase in the number of cases filed during the year, the number of cases pending at the end of the year was less than the number pending at the close of the preceding year, due to the greater amount of work accomplished. The increase in the number of cases filed was about 16½ per cent more than for the preceding year, while the increase in the number of cases disposed of amounted to nearly 23½ per cent.

During the year orders were issued for holding special terms at other than the regular places for holding court, as follows:

Date of order.	Where held.	Judge.
<b>1910.</b>		
July 2.....	Antimonan, Tayabas.....	Judge of the district.
July 12.....	Oroquieta, Misamis.....	Do.
Do.....	Mambajao, Misamis.....	Do.
Aug. 9.....	Malabang, Moro.....	Do.
Sept. 1.....	Daet, Ambos Camarines.....	Do.
Sept. 5.....	Butuan, Agusan.....	Do.
Do.....	Oroquieta, Misamis.....	Do.
Sept. 17.....	Aparri, Cagayan.....	Chas. A. Low, Judge at large.
Dec. 8.....	Maasin, Leyte.....	Judge of the district.
Dec. 28.....	do.....	Vicente Santamaria, Judge at large.
Do.....	Aparri, Cagayan.....	Judge of the district.
<b>1911.</b>		
Jan. 3.....	Misamis, Misamis.....	Do.
Do.....	Dansalan, Moro.....	Do.
Do.....	Oroquieta, Misamis.....	Do.
Do.....	Tauf, Mountain.....	Carter D. Johnston, judge, first district.
Jan. 21.....	Tagudin, Mountain.....	Judge of the district.
Do.....	Cervantes, Mountain.....	Do.
Do.....	Banaue, Mountain.....	Do.
Jan. 27.....	Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija.....	George N. Hurd, Judge at large.
Mar. 2.....	Virac, Albay.....	Judge of the district.
Mar. 4.....	Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija.....	Do.
Apr. 17.....	Malabang, Moro.....	Do.
May 13.....	Daet, Ambos Camarines.....	Do.
June 14.....	Bogo, Cebu.....	Do.
June 21.....	Aparri, Cagayan.....	Do.

In addition to the above, orders were issued directing judges at large to act in various districts, as follows:

Date of order.	District.	Judge.	Date of order.	District.	Judge.
<b>1910.</b>			<b>1911.</b>		
July 7.....	Fifth.....	Francisco Santamaria.	Jan. 28.....	Eleventh.....	George N. Hurd.
July 26.....	First.....	Charles A. Low.	Mar. 2.....	Manila.....	Herbert D. Gale.
Sept. 22.....	Eleventh.....	Francisco Santamaria.	Apr. 3.....	Sixth.....	Francisco Santamaria.
Sept. 24.....	Sixth.....	Isidro Paredes.	Apr. 8.....	Third.....	George N. Hurd.
Oct. 8.....	Fourth.....	George N. Hurd.	Apr. 12.....	Eighth.....	Herbert D. Gale.
Nov. 28.....	Fifth.....	Francisco Santamaria.	May 3.....	Eleventh.....	Do.
Dec. 7.....	Twelfth.....	Do.	May 18.....	Fourth.....	Do.
Dec. 28.....	Third.....	Isidro Paredes.	June 5.....	Manila.....	Do.
			June 30.....	Fifth.....	Do.
			Do.....	Tenth.....	George N. Hurd.
<b>1911.</b>					
Jan. 3.....	Eighth....	Herbert D. Gale.			

Orders were also issued directing regular judges to act in other districts, as follows: On July 11, 1910, to Judge del Rosario, of the fifth district, to act in Manila; on February 3, 1911, to Judge Jenkins, of the third district, to act in the Mountain District; and on April 22, 1911, to Judge Campbell, of the Mountain District, to act in Manila.

The collections made by the courts of first instance in the Provinces during the year amounted to ₱158,627.94, as against ₱132,448.15 during the fiscal year 1910.

#### COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

There were filed during the year 983 applications, a greater number than during any previous year since the court was organized, except the years 1907 and 1909, in which there were filed, respectively,



1,059 and 1,393 applications. The value of the property represented by the applications filed during the year amounted to ₱7,850,548.96, as compared with ₱8,039,399.30, the value of the property represented by 671 applications filed during the previous year. The increase in applications is owing to the number filed as a result of reservation proceedings and to a desire on the part of municipalities to obtain the benefits of the Gabaldon act. The business transacted by the court during the year is shown by the following table:

Fiscal year 1911.	Con- firmed.	Denied.	Dis- missed.	Totals.
Final disposition made.....	1,188	38	207	1,433
Decided, but subject to appeal.....	132	3	18	153
Appealed to supreme court.....	54	8	1	63
Total year's business.....	1,374	49	226	1,649
Previous appeals still pending.....	26	2	5	33
Prior final disposition made.....	4,580	194	329	5,103
Total business transacted.....	5,980	245	560	6,785
Pending on the dockets.....				689
Total cases, June 30, 1911.....				7,474

Of the 7,474 applications filed, 2,002 were in the city of Manila and 5,472 in the Provinces. The total value of the property involved in these applications was ₱85,825,640.55, ₱40,640,509.35 being in the city of Manila and ₱45,185,131.20 in the Provinces. The general average value of the property involved in these applications is: In the city of Manila, ₱20,299.95; in the Provinces, ₱8,257.52.

The registration of the friar lands estates and other large haciendas, has contributed to increase the general average in the Provinces, and when the holders of small tracts of land avail themselves of the provisions of the land registration act this general average will fall to a much lower figure.

The number of final decrees issued by the court of land registration during the past fiscal year was greatly in excess of the number issued during any previous year. There were issued 1,888 decrees in 1,203 cases, involving 3,080 parcels of land, comprising a total area of 821,933,207 square meters. From the organization of the court to the close of the last fiscal year there were 5,105 cases, involving 8,380 parcels of land, comprising an area of 2,921,232,705 square meters.

The total number of cases in which decrees were issued does not agree with the figures given in the preceding table of business transacted by the court, due to the fact that corrections in plans and surveys are frequently made in the final decision, and for this reason final decrees were not issued in many cases included in the above table in the item showing final disposition.

It should be borne in mind that the figures above given do not necessarily represent the total area brought under the operation of the land registration act, but only private holdings, title to which has been confirmed by the court. Titles to land under the provisions of the public-land act and titles to mineral claims are reported by the register of deeds without the intervention of the court.

The great amount of work accomplished by the court during the year is due to the fact that two more associate judges were appointed, and more especially to the fact that there was tried case No. 6692,

entitled "The Director of Lands *v.* Numeriano Abalos et al.," involving an area of approximately 604 hectares in the town of Asingan, Pangasinan Province, divided into 913 separate holdings, including town lots and agricultural lands. The number of parcels of land titles to which were adjudicated in this one case forms practically one-third of the total number decreed during the past fiscal year. The case mentioned was an action brought under the provisions of section 61 of the public-land act, and was to all intents and purposes a cadastral project. The average expense to the owners of the properties involved in this case was ₱7.28, including their proportionate part of the expense of the survey and court costs. The results obtained in this case, compared with the results in ordinary cases brought under Act No. 496, demonstrate fully the advantage of the cadastral system and the necessity of a law providing for such a system. It would very considerably shorten the time within which all properties in the islands could be registered and would reduce the expense of registration both to the Government and to land owners. The cost of the registration of small holdings under Act No. 496 is at the present time practically prohibitive.

#### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

A summary of the reports submitted by the judges of the courts of first instance in their respective districts, covering the period from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910, is as follows:

##### Criminal cases:

Pending Nov. 30, 1909.....	4, 061	
Cases filed .....	82, 923	
		86, 984
Dismissed.....	10, 282	
Cases decided .....	70, 176	
Pending Nov. 30, 1910 .....	6, 526	
		86, 984

##### Civil cases:

Pending Nov. 30, 1909.....	830	
Cases filed .....	13, 730	
		14, 560
Dismissed.....	3, 527	
Cases decided .....	10, 140	
Pending Nov. 30, 1910 .....	893	
		14, 560

Costs, fees, and fines collected, ₱259,672.49

The above does not include the following municipalities: Baggao, Calayan, Santo Niño, Solana, Tuao (Cagayan), Palanan (Isabela), Famy (La Laguna), Lubang (Mindoro, Balasan, Tigbauan (Iloilo), Hinunangan, Liloan (Leyte), Ganfara, Santa Rita, and Santa Niño (Samar), reports from the justices of the peace of these municipalities not having been received by the respective judges.

Comparing these statistics with those of the previous year, it appears that there was a great increase both in the number of cases filed and in the cases disposed of by the justices of the peace during the year. There were 82,923 criminal cases filed, 10,282 dismissed, and 70,176 decided during the year, as compared with 56,582, 6,549, and 50,061, respectively, during the preceding year. There were 13,730 civil cases filed, 3,527 dismissed, and 10,140 decided during the year, as compared with 11,550, 3,257, and 8,655, respectively, during

the preceding year. Notwithstanding the great amount of work accomplished by the justice of the peace courts during the year, due to an increase in the number of cases filed, there was a larger number of cases pending at the close of the year than at the beginning thereof. An increase is also shown in the costs, fines, and fees collected of ₱70,032.37.

During the fiscal year 171 justices of the peace and 193 auxiliary justices of the peace were appointed; 10 and 19, respectively, refused appointment, 79 and 112 resigned, 22 and 10 were removed, and 3 and 6 died. Charges were brought against 29 justices of the peace for delinquencies in the exercise of their office, of which 17 were suspended pending final decision. Of these 29 accused justices of the peace, 13 were removed and disqualified, 9 were removed, 3 were required to resign or resignation accepted, 3 were reprimanded, disciplined, or suspended, and 1 was found not guilty. Charges were brought against 13 auxiliary justices of the peace, 8 of which were suspended pending final decision. Of these 13 auxiliary justices, 3 were removed and disqualified, 7 were removed, 1 was required to resign or resignation accepted, 1 was warned or suspended, and 1 was found not guilty.

The organization of the justice of the peace courts in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Legislature has undergone an important reform by virtue of Act No. 2041, passed February 3, 1911. Justices of the peace at provincial capitals are required to be lawyers and have greater jurisdiction than the justices in other municipalities. To hold the office the requirement has been established of an examination to test the fitness of those persons who are not lawyers or qualified to hold the office of clerk of the court of first instance, and instead of being paid by fees, justices of the peace have been put on a salary.

This reform was with much insistence recommended by the undersigned in previous annual reports. It has raised the office in the eyes of the public, has attracted to it a better personnel, and has awakened a greater interest amongst the people of the towns in the appointment of justices of the peace. Taking this into consideration, it is not too much to expect that this amendment of the law will improve the service of the justice of the peace courts.

#### BUREAU OF JUSTICE.

The office of the attorney general furnished 212 written opinions to the Governor General, heads of departments, and other officials. It presented briefs and arguments in the supreme court in 252 cases and appeared by motion, etc., in 29 cases. In the court of land registration it appeared and entered opposition in 554 cases and examined without opposing registration 410 cases. It conducted 266 cases in the courts of first instance in Manila and in the provinces, examined title papers in 79 applications for loans submitted by the Agricultural Bank, and examined titles in 61 mortgages involving loans to the amount of ₱230,450.

Comparing these statistics with those of the previous fiscal year, there is shown a slight falling off in the number of cases handled and the number of opinions rendered, but an increase in the amount of other legal work receiving the attention of the office.

The attorney general took charge of the estates of 30 deceased American employees, the total amount of money collected on account of such estates being ₱26,852.38 and the disbursements ₱22,363.48, leaving a balance on hand on June 30, 1911, to the credit of unliquidated estates of ₱7,582.10.

## BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement showing the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1910, the receipts, withdrawals, and currency exchanges during the fiscal year 1911, and the balance on hand at the close of business on June 30, 1911:

## General funds:

Balance on hand at close of business June 30, 1910----- ₱34,508,049.15

Receipts for fiscal year, account of—

Customs -----	₱14,201,945.09
Internal revenue-----	11,613,069.57
Miscellaneous -----	1,212,174.64
City of Manila-----	3,140,600.70
Repayments -----	6,100,144.27
Gold-standard fund-----	1,951,325.24
Trust funds-----	8,671,949.15
Currency exchanges-----	64,238,828.90

111,130,037.56

Total----- 145,638,086.71

Withdrawals for fiscal year, account of—

Check vouchers paid -----	49,463,672.13
Currency exchanges-----	64,238,828.90

113,702,501.03

Balance on hand June 30, 1911----- 31,935,585.68

## Depository accounts:

Balance on hand at close of business

June 30, 1910----- 9,689,084.46

Deposits during fiscal year----- 119,357,297.88

Total----- 129,046,382.34

Withdrawals during fiscal year----- 118,638,705.39

Balance on hand June 30, 1911----- 10,357,676.95

## Certificate redemption fund:

Balance on hand at close of business June

30, 1910----- 26,502,590.50

Certificates issued during  
fiscal year ----- ₱11,562,000.00

Certificates retired dur-  
ing fiscal year----- 10,724,681.00

Net amount issued during fiscal year----- 837,319.00

Balance in fund at close of business June 30, 1911----- 27,339,909.50

Total of funds for which insular treasurer was ac-  
countable at close of business on June 30, 1911----- 69,633,172.13

This balance was distributed as follows:

	United States currency.	Philippine currency.
In treasury vaults.....	\$2,527,886.35	₱34,291,752.38
In treasury vaults, certified checks on local banks.....		407,642.16
On deposit with local banks on open account.....		2,776,342.54
Time deposits with local banks.....		1,981,961.05
On deposit with authorized depositories in the United States.....	12,559,850.65	
	15,087,737.00	39,457,698.13
		30,175,474.00
Total.....		69,633,172.13

The "general funds" balance of ₱31,933,585.68 in the foregoing statement includes the case balances of various trust funds and is made up as follows:

Gold standard.....	₱20,153,967.28
Friar lands bonds, sinking fund.....	815,213.84
City of Manila sewer and waterworks construction bonds fund.....	417,154.98
City of Manila sewer and waterworks construction bonds sinking fund.....	25,411.95
Money-order funds.....	738,637.29
Constabulary pension and retirement fund.....	34,769.62
Assurance fund, Act No. 496.....	16,789.82
Insurance fund, Act No. 1728.....	151,749.71
Fidelity bond premium fund.....	107,079.69
Public works and permanent improvements bonds, sinking fund.....	8,772.95
Postal savings bank funds.....	332,604.92
Insurance fund, city of Manila.....	2,542.14
General fund.....	<sup>1</sup> 9,130,891.49
	31,935,585.68

The "depository balance" in the same statement is made up of the case balances of the following accounts:

Agricultural Bank.....	₱242,365.81
American Bank in liquidation.....	5,136.21
Cavite electric-light franchise, section 2, Act No. 667.....	1,000.00
Fourth of July fund.....	1,856.45
Insular disbursing officers.....	2,551,762.90
Memorial monument fund, Act No. 1840.....	255.52
Treasurer of the United States.....	2,203,135.92
Trust funds, section 11, Act No. 1510.....	89,970.00
United States disbursing officers.....	5,159,937.04
Marinos mercantes in liquidation.....	257.10
Bond purchase account Banco Español-Filipino.....	102,000.00
Total.....	10,357,676.95

#### INTEREST COLLECTED.

The total amount of interest received during the year on Government funds deposited with authorized depositories in the United States and in the Philippine Islands was ₱938,274.71, being a decrease over that received during the previous year of ₱55,809.35. This was owing to the lower rate of interest received, due partly to the fact that a higher grade of securities was required to guarantee the deposits, and partly to the fact that all funds in the United States were on open account instead of on fixed deposit as formerly.

<sup>1</sup> Includes Rizal monument fund, outstanding liabilities, and such other trust funds as are not accounted for separately on the books of this bureau.

## FIDELITY BOND PREMIUM FUND.

Shortages paid from this fund during the year amounted to ₱15,149.31, as compared with ₱10,145.72 paid during the preceding year. The fund started with a capital of ₱122,553.14, and at the end of the fiscal year under consideration it amounted to ₱406,705.86, a net increase of ₱284,152.72, after deducting all payments on account of shortages.

The rate of premium charged is 1 per cent, and the total amount of bonds in effect on June 30, 1911, was ₱8,416,000. It is believed that in the near future the annual earnings from the investments of the fund will be more than sufficient to offset any defalcation likely to occur, even in unfortunate years.

The cost of the operation of the bonding division has thus far been paid from the appropriation for the bureau of the treasury and amounts to about ₱5,500 per annum. In view of the healthy condition of the fund, I recommend that legislation be enacted providing that the cost of operating the bonding division be borne by the fund itself.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

*Agricultural Bank.*—The transactions of the Agricultural Bank show but little if any improvement over last year. The number of applications for loans was 123; number of loans made 61, as compared with 148 and 89, respectively, for the previous year. However, the total amount of loans, ₱230,450, was slightly in excess of the amount loaned last year, ₱224,400. Seven loans amounting to ₱32,081 were repaid. Interest on seven loans, amounting to ₱1,602.45 became delinquent. Foreclosure proceedings were instituted during the year on two mortgages, the amount realized in each case being ample to protect the bank from loss. At the end of the year there remained outstanding loans amounting to ₱470,519. The profits of the bank since its organization amount to ₱62,952.36.

Until the 1st of October, 1911, loans were made with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. By resolution of the board of directors the interest was reduced to 8 per cent per annum after that date on loans guaranteed by property registered under the land registration act. This will have a stimulating effect both on the registration of titles and on applications for loans, thus removing the chief obstacle in the way of increased business for the bank, namely, the lack of sufficient titles by intending borrowers.

*Private banks.*—All the commercial banks of the islands as well as the Monte de Piedad and savings bank of Manila were examined and reported on during the year by deputies of the insular treasurer.

A comparative consolidated statement of the resources of the four commercial banks and their various branches in operation in these islands shows the following:

	1910	1911	Increase.	Decrease.
Total resources.....	₱45,712,910.45	₱49,115,393.72	₱3,402,483.27	
Current accounts.....	18,191,006.18	14,434,010.49		₱3,756,997.69
Fixed deposits.....	6,311,463.31	10,349,317.98	4,037,854.67	
Loans and discounts.....	7,779,633.63	7,415,454.04		364,179.59
Overdrafts.....	14,019,037.37	18,189,289.22	4,170,251.85	

*Banks in liquidation.*—The American Bank is still in the hands of the receiver due to the fact efforts to dispose of a small parcel of hemp land belonging to the bank have thus far been unavailing, but negotiations are at present pending which may result in its sale and in the final liquidation of the affairs of the bank.

The receivership of the S. Misaka Bank was terminated during the year, and the distribution of the assets approved by the court. Owing to the nature of the assets of this bank, consisting chiefly of unsecured and practically worthless paper, the creditors only received 8 per cent of their claims.

#### MUTUAL BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

During the year reports were received from the following institutions and societies: Manila Building & Loan Association, El Hogar Filipino (Filipino Building & Loan Society), Firemens' Relief Association, Civil Employees of the Custom House, Filipino Seamen's Union, Mutual Benefit Society Filipino, police of Manila, Laan sa Kabuhayan (Employees of the Manila Times), Balintawak Labor Union, Navotas Labor Union, Mutual Relief Society of Bankusay, Filipino Printers' Union, Timbulan Labor Union.

The affairs of the Gremio de Marineros Mercantes are still in the hands of the insular treasurer as receiver. Suit has been instituted in the courts with a view to realizing on certain of the assets of this society, and pending the termination of this suit nothing further can be done.

#### BOND ISSUES.

No new bond issues have been made during the year by either the insular Government or the city of Manila. During the year authority was given to the Philippine Railway Co. to issue bonds amounting to \$1,668,000 and to the Manila Railroad Co. for the issuance of \$2,996,000 against completed portions of their roads. The total issue of the Philippine Railway Co. to date amounts to \$8,107,000 and of the Manila Railroad Co. \$2,996,000, and the annual liability of the Government on account of its guaranty amounts to ₱888,240 Philippine currency.

#### GOLD STANDARD FUND.

The operations of this fund were somewhat greater than for the previous fiscal year, the amount of exchange sold on New York being ₱27,725,387.60, as compared with ₱20,943,416.56, an increase of about ₱6,800,000.

Telegraphic transfers and demand drafts sold during the year by the insular treasurer on provincial treasurers, and vice versa, shows a slight increase over the preceding year, the total of such sales amounting to ₱2,573,192.56.

An increase of ₱74,171.07 is shown in the amount of premium received from the sale of exchange during the year, as well as an increase of ₱120,411.80 in the amount of interest received from depositories. The total net income of the fund from these two sources amounted to ₱916,771.99, as compared with ₱722,289.62 for the previous year, an increase of ₱194,482.37.

On June 30, 1910, the gold standard fund amounted to ₱19,-379,179.30. On June 30, 1911, it amounted to ₱20,617,755.56, an increase of ₱1,238,576.26 for the year.

#### CIRCULATION.

The exports of Spanish, Filipino, and Mexican coin from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1911, amounted to ₱33,580,520.60. It is estimated that some ₱400,000 still remains in the islands, chiefly in the Sulu district of the Moro Province, and the necessary steps have been taken by the Government to eliminate this from circulation.

The recoinage of silver currency of the first issue is being gradually accomplished. During the year ₱647,000 was withdrawn from circulation and forwarded to the San Francisco mint and recoinced. About 90 per cent of this first issue has been withdrawn to date, and taking into consideration the amount exported at the time the value of this coinage exceeded its face value until its exportation was prohibited by law, it may be approximately calculated that ₱2,500,000 are still in circulation in the islands.

The total silver coinage of the present weight and fineness already received from the United States mint amounts to ₱48,526,368.87.

On June 30, 1911, there were silver certificates in circulation to the amount of ₱27,339,909.50, and in the treasury vaults to the amount of ₱21,647,000, a total of ₱48,986,909.50. During the year mutilated silver certificates to the amount of ₱4,147,681 were destroyed and new certificates to the value of ₱200,000 were received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, making the total net amount of silver certificates in circulation and in the treasury vaults, ₱45,039,-228.50 on June 30, 1911.

Bank notes of the Banco Español-Filipino received by the insular treasurer and issued to the bank for circulation amounted to ₱3,390,000.

The total amount of money in circulation in the islands on June 30, 1911, was ₱48,155,587.15, being ₱599,110.21 less than it was on the same date in 1910.

#### EXPENSES OF CONDUCTING THE BUREAU.

The total expenditures for the bureau during the year amounted to ₱123,104.30, compared with ₱113,511.31 for the previous year. The apparent increase in the cost of conducting the bureau is due to the fact that during the year accrued leave amounting to ₱16,539.62 was commuted, as compared with ₱4,849.67 for the year 1910.

#### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

##### IMPORTS.

The total imports during the year amounted to \$49,833,722, as compared with \$37,067,630 for the previous year. In considering, however, the increase shown in importations it should be borne in mind that the value of articles imported free of duty by the Army, Navy, and the Government of the Philippine Islands, and for the Government-aided railways, amounting to \$4,865,933, is for good



administrative reasons included in the fiscal year 1911, but was not included in the figures for the previous fiscal year.

The United States, which in 1910 for the first time headed the list of countries sending merchandise to these islands, has maintained its position during the year with importations of \$19,818,841, being 39.9 per cent of the total imports, as against \$10,798,238, or 29.1 per cent of the total importations during the year 1910. The French East Indies, with importations of \$7,415,881, as compared with \$5,454,674 for the previous year, has supplanted England, forcing her from second to third place. Australasia, Japan, Germany, and China follow in order, the latter country having dropped from fourth to seventh place. The other countries occupy the same relative position as in the previous year, save that Hongkong and Switzerland have changed places, Switzerland having dropped behind. With the exception of China, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Dutch East Indies, all countries show an increase in the value of importations; but, due to the United States' increased percentage of the total importations, the percentage of the other countries has decreased, with the exception of the French East Indies, whose percentage is 14.9, as compared with 14.8 the preceding year, and of Hongkong, which maintains the same percentage.

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the considerable increase in importations from the United States the importations from all other countries during the fiscal year 1911 exceeded in value by more than \$3,500,000 such importations for 1910, and were greater than for any year prior to the establishment of free trade.

There is also an increase in the value of importations of all principal classes of commodities, except flour and illuminating oil, the value of which has decreased. As to all other commodities, although there has been an increase in the value of the importations, the percentage of such importations to the total importations has diminished, with the exception of manufactured iron and steel, coal, and live cattle, in which there has been both an increase in value and in percentage.

As in previous years, cotton goods occupy first place among imported articles. The value of the imports of the commodity during the fiscal year 1911 amounted to \$10,305,017, compared with \$8,444,453 the preceding year. Of the total importations, \$4,110,837 came from the United States, as compared with \$508,229 and \$2,043,000, respectively, for the fiscal years 1909 and 1910. England, which for a long time occupied first position among the countries sending cotton goods to the Philippine Islands, has been supplanted by the United States and forced into second place, notwithstanding the fact that the importations from the former country increased 2 per cent over the previous year. China and the British East Indies suffered a reduction of over 50 per cent, Japan and Switzerland show a slight decrease, while Spain and Germany made small gains.

Rice continues to be second in rank of imported products. During the year importations of this commodity amounted to \$6,560,630, as compared with \$5,321,962 during the fiscal year 1910.

#### EXPORTS.

The total value of exports during the fiscal year 1911 was \$39,778,629, as compared with \$39,717,960 the previous fiscal

year, showing a slight increase. Exports to the United States decreased from \$18,793,678 during the fiscal year 1910 to \$16,813,864. That country, however, still occupies first place, taking from the islands over 40 per cent of the total exports. The United Kingdom, which in 1910 was forced by France from second to third place, has displaced France and again occupies second position, notwithstanding the fact that exports to France have increased from \$6,483,630 during 1910 to \$6,685,823 during 1911, an increase of 3 per cent, the increase in exports to the United Kingdom having been much greater, increasing from \$5,844,432 to \$7,547,706, an increase of 29 per cent. Spain continues to occupy fourth place, exports to that country having increased 10 per cent. British East Indies has advanced from seventh to the fifth place with an increase of exports to that country as compared with the previous year of 21 per cent. The sixth place is held by Belgium with the greatest proportionate increase of 143 per cent. Hongkong has dropped to the seventh place, exports to that country having fallen off 40 per cent. Germany, which last year had the greatest proportionate increase, has during 1911 suffered a decrease of 27 per cent, now occupying ninth place, following China which holds eighth position.

Hemp continues to be the principal export product. The exportation of this commodity during the fiscal year 1911 was 165,649,626 kilos, as compared with 170,788,629 kilos during the previous year. The exports, however, were greater than those of any other year with the exception of 1910. The exportation of this product to the United States has suffered a very considerable decrease, having fallen off to two-thirds of the quantity sent the previous year, 99,305,102 kilos being shipped in 1910, while in 1911 the amount was only 66,545,219 kilos. The average price of this product during the year 1911 has been slightly less than during the preceding year, while the prices for the higher grades have increased.

On the other hand, the amount of copra exported during the year, 115,602,012 kilos, valued at \$9,899,457, as compared with 115,284,851 kilos, valued at \$9,153,951, exported during 1910, shows a slight increase in quantity and better prices for this commodity. The quantity exported as well as the percentage of total exports was greater than that of any preceding year. Exports of this commodity to the United States have increased to a very considerable extent. In 1910 they amounted to 5,538,354 kilos, while during 1911 they increased to 12,240,551 kilos.

The exportation of raw sugar during the past year amounted to 149,376 tons, valued at \$8,014,360, compared with 127,717 tons, valued at \$7,040,690, during 1910, exceeding in quantity that of any other year except 1908, and exceeding in value that of any year since American occupation. Of the total quantity exported 198,926 tons, valued at \$7,144,755, went to the United States, as compared with 94,155 tons, valued at \$5,495,797, for the preceding year.

The exportation of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes will be covered in that part of this report referring to the bureau of internal revenue.

It will be noted that a difference exists between the 1910 import and export totals as published in the report for last year and as given in the present one. This is accounted for by the addition to the import total heretofore published of \$6,694, representing the value of nondutiable importations by the Philippine Government from coun-

tries other than the United States, and by the deduction of \$989, representing the value of imports of gold and silver bullion. The original export total for 1910 has been changed by adding thereto \$168,892, the value of exportations of foreign merchandise and of gold and silver ore and bullion. These changes were made in order to have the import and export totals in the report of the insular collector of customs agree with those published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

#### BALANCE OF TRADE.

For the first time since 1904 the balance of trade is against the islands. The total value of imports during the fiscal year 1911 was \$49,833,722, while the total exports amounted to \$39,778,629, showing a foreign trade valued at \$89,612,351, the balance against the islands being \$10,055,093. This difference, however, is really not so great as it at first appears if we take into consideration the amount of \$4,865,933, the value of articles imported free of duty by the Army, Navy, and the Government of the Philippine Islands, and for Government-aided railways, such importations, as above stated, being for the first time included in the figures for the fiscal year 1911. If we exclude the above amount from the total value of importations for the fiscal year 1911, the balance of trade against the islands will be \$5,189,160. This sum is, however, great enough to wipe out the balance in favor of the islands during the period of American occupation and leave a balance against them in the amount of \$1,289,707. The increase in importations is owing to the fact that large stocks of goods were imported during the fiscal year 1911 and are now on hand awaiting purchasers, which will tend undoubtedly to reduce importations during the coming fiscal year. However, the fact that the value of exportations during the fiscal year 1911 was slightly in excess of that of 1910, notwithstanding the remarkable increase for that year, the exportations being the greatest of any year since American occupation, leads us to believe that the balance of trade will not continue against the islands.

#### CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The second year of free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands has served to show that there need be no fear that the customs revenues will be decreased by such free trade.

The gross receipts of the bureau of customs amounted to \$8,678,-810.34, an increase of \$392,736.78 over 1910. Import duties amounted to \$6,877,284.01, an increase of \$122,755.75; export duties, \$1,069,-690.04, an increase of \$144,672.24. The increase from this source is, however, \$119,384.99 greater than shown by these figures, for the reason that of the collections on account of export duties during the fiscal year 1910 that amount was subject to refund, while none of that collected in 1911 is so liable. There is also an increase of collections from all other sources.

The above figures represent all the receipts of the bureau, including the amount accruing to the Government of the Moro Province, the amount accruing to the credit of the appropriation of the bureau, salaries of bonded warehouse keepers, collections on account of extra services of employees, and collections subject to refund.

Of the above amount, \$216,820.22 was collected at the ports of entry of the Moro Province and \$8,461,990.12 at the other ports of the Philippine Islands. The net amount accruing to the Government of the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1911 on account of customs revenues available for appropriation is \$8,272,397.78, an increase of \$417,509.95 over the previous fiscal year. The amount credited to the appropriation of the bureau is \$114,947.18, as against \$59,178.50 credited the previous fiscal year.

The expenditures of the bureau of customs during the year in all ports aggregated \$451,669.63, which is \$12,889.02 less than the expenditures for the previous year. The expenditures chargeable to the Government of the Philippine Islands amounted to \$435,947.25, showing a decrease of \$9,744.93. The expenditures in the Moro Province were reduced from \$18,392.90 in 1910 to \$15,722.38 during the fiscal year 1911.

#### FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE.

An increase is noted in the foreign carrying trade. There were 948 entrances and 884 departures of vessels from all ports, representing an aggregate movement of 3,673,504 registered tons, as compared with 861 entrances and 870 departures, representing an aggregate of 3,375,726 registered tons for the previous year, showing a gain of 297,778 registered tons. The value of the inward cargoes amounted to \$49,833,722, and of the outward cargoes, \$39,778,629, a total of \$89,612,351, and a gain of \$12,826,761 over 1910. British vessels carried 65 per cent of this trade, Spanish vessels 8 per cent, and German 8 per cent. American vessels come next with 7 per cent, showing a slight increase over last year—an increase accounted for by the enforcement of the rule that to be entitled to free entry American goods must come directly to the Philippine Islands without transshipment en route. Forty-one per cent of this foreign trade was with the United States, yet only 7 per cent was carried in American bottoms. On the other hand, while but 15 per cent of this trade was with the United Kingdom, 65 per cent of it was carried in British vessels.

#### COASTWISE TRADE.

A very considerable increase is also shown in the coastwise trade. The total entrances were 10,751 and the total clearances 10,799, being an increase of 1,488 entrances and 1,493 clearances. There were in commission at the close of the year 168 steamers and 409 sailing vessels engaged in coastwise trade, as compared with 162 steamers and 440 sailing vessels at the close of the previous fiscal year, and 558 small vessels engaged in lighterage and harbor business, as against 596 at the close of the preceding year.

#### OFFICIAL SHIPPING AGENT.

The office of shipping agent, established on August 1, 1910, has had the effect of creating a better feeling between shipowners, officers, and mariners. Shipment of seamen on interisland vessels is made under the supervision of this official and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the bureau of customs. During the year

1,714 persons registered themselves with the shipping agent as mariners desiring employment, and the records of the office show that during the year 1,379 seamen were shipped on and 1,372 discharged from interisland vessels.

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Fifteen thousand nine hundred and one persons came to the Philippine Islands during the past year, of which number 2,946 were immigrants; and 16,894 departed from the islands, of which 896 were emigrants—a net gain to the islands of 2,050 new settlers. Three thousand two hundred and forty-two Filipinos went to the Hawaiian Islands during the year, a greater number by 338 than during the preceding year. The number of Chinese immigrants during the year was 1,172 and of emigrants departed 276, a gain of 896. The number of Japanese immigrants was 795 and of Japanese emigrants departed 160, a gain of 635.

I concur in the recommendation of the collector of customs for the immediate erection of additional buildings at the port of Manila for the use of the immigration service. The present buildings are frequently crowded and do not afford sufficient accommodations for the care of female aliens. The constantly increasing receipts from immigration sources amply justify this additional expenditure.

#### REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The recommendation previously made that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated for the purchase of two revenue cutters suitable for patrol service throughout the entire archipelago is renewed. The only revenue cutters now in the service are the two small vessels known as the *Skua* and the *Sora*, and they are small, old, and practically worn out, and therefore unfit for the service.

#### PORT OF MANILA.

The business of the port of Manila is constantly increasing. Beginning with January, 1912, the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. proposes to send one vessel a month to the port of Manila, and it is extremely probable that other European lines will follow. This constant increase in business calls for further improvement of the harbor. The collector of customs made recommendations for such improvements in his last year's report, which are renewed in his report for this year. To these recommendations the attention of the Commission is respectfully invited. The collector of customs further recommends in his report for this year that the two present Government piers be connected by a bulkhead or breakwater, which should be located in at least 18 feet of water, that any new piers which may be built in the future be similarly connected, and that there should be constructed on the land adjacent to this bulkhead sheds for handling and storing cargo, which recommendations are concurred in.

The two Philippine Government piers continue in successful operation. They only accommodate vessels carrying cargo from the

United States and the regular Hongkong-Manila steamers. The necessity for two additional piers is evident, and their construction, which is urged by the collector of customs, is recommended.

The collector of customs renews his recommendation made last year with respect to the Pasig River wall. I beg to concur in this recommendation, to which the attention of the Commission is respectfully called.

#### PORT OF ILOILO.

A suitable customhouse and necessary warehouses should be built at this port to handle the greatly increased business. The present custom house is inadequate and is fast being destroyed by ants. The erection of a new adequate and suitable customhouse at Iloilo at as early a date as possible is recommended by the collector of customs, and the undersigned concurs in his recommendation.

#### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

##### COLLECTIONS.

The following is a résumé of the collections made by the bureau of internal revenue during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911:

Items.	1910	1911
Internal-revenue taxes.....	₱13,793,419.46	₱15,655,791.18
United States internal-revenue taxes.....	528,301.15	189,783.91
Opium taxes and fines.....	120,396.52	119,268.11
Weights and measures taxes.....	59,274.08	75,157.27
San Lazaro estate rentals.....	48,271.25	51,468.82
San Lazaro estate, miscellaneous.....	405.00	65.00
Sales of public mineral lands.....	2,763.40	4,115.34
Franchise taxes.....		19,684.29
Total.....	14,552,720.86	16,115,348.92
City of Manila taxes and other revenues.....	2,975,103.68	3,095,783.70
Grand total.....	17,527,824.54	19,211,127.62

Collections under the first eight heads are for and on behalf of the insular government, and those made under the last head are made by the collector of internal revenue as ex officio assessor and collector for the city of Manila.

The above table shows an increase in the collections of the fiscal year 1911 of ₱1,683,303.08, equal to 9.6 per cent, of which the sum of ₱1,056,154.60 is due to certain increases in tax rates and receipts from new sources, and the sum of ₱627,148.48 is due to improved business conditions in the Islands.

The following table shows the collections of internal revenue taxes made during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911 and the increase or decrease for the different items during the last fiscal year:

Items.	1910	1911	Increase.		
			Due to increased business.	Due to increased tax rates.	Total.
Distilled spirits:					
Domestic.....	₱2,269,160.79	₱2,551,501.04		₱283,340.34	₱283,340.34
Imported.....	267,725.10	285,126.19		17,401.09	17,401.09
Wines:					
Domestic.....	35,144.18	47,873.21	₱8,751.00	3,978.03	12,729.03
Imported.....	123,187.62	127,011.15		4,823.53	4,823.53
Fermented liquors:					
Domestic.....	153,490.00	155,500.00	2,020.00		2,020.00
Imported.....	29,821.72	29,358.46	144.80	5,291.94	5,436.74
Manufactured tobacco, smoking and chewing:					
Domestic.....	147,770.33	166,128.51	20,368.18		20,368.18
Imported.....	63,677.98	64,747.27		1,069.29	1,069.29
Cigars, domestic.....	213,546.69	226,630.44	13,083.75		13,083.75
Cigarettes:					
Domestic.....	3,308,804.07	4,067,920.46		759,116.39	759,116.39
Imported.....	578.01	1,657.54	798.54	282.99	1,081.53
Matches, imported.....	77,286.95	87,262.87	9,975.92		9,975.92
Dealers in alcohol and tobacco products.....	513,964.36	516,918.70	2,934.44		2,934.44
Merchants, manufacturers, and common carriers.....	1,537,226.36	1,793,288.14	256,061.78		256,061.78
Occupations, trades, and professions.....	496,977.91	563,102.94	66,125.03		66,125.03
Documentary stamp taxes.....	220,056.35	242,410.62	22,354.27		22,354.27
Banks and bankers.....	183,175.06	223,588.13	35,413.07		35,413.07
Insurance companies.....	20,065.00	31,521.91	11,456.91		11,456.91
Forest products.....	271,581.74	334,763.27	63,181.53		63,181.53
Cedulas personales.....	3,593,196.00	3,883,415.00			290,219.00
Total.....	13,524,544.23	15,401,735.85	1,074,303.40	512,669.22	1,877,191.62
Cigars, imported.....	44.62	21.20			123.42
Matches, domestic.....	268,760.00	254,000.00			14,760.00
Miscellaneous.....	70.61	34.13			126.48
Total.....	13,793,419.46	15,655,791.18	1,074,303.40	512,669.22	1,877,191.62

Total decreases, ₱14,819.90; net increase, ₱1,862,371.72.

The internal-revenue tax on imported and domestic wines and on imported distilled spirits, fermented liquors, chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, became effective August 7, 1909. The increase in taxes collected on these articles, with the exception of domestic wines, is almost entirely due to the tax being in force during the whole of 1911, while it was in force for less than 11 months during 1910.

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

According to this table there has been an increase in the collections during the fiscal year of ₱1,862,371.72, or 13.5 per cent, and exclusive of cedula taxes the increase is 15.4 per cent. The increase in collections is largely due to improved business conditions.

Of the total amount of internal-revenue collections during the year there accrued to the insular government ₱8,162,847.76, to provincial treasuries ₱4,452,256.80, to municipal treasuries ₱3,040,686.62, as compared with ₱6,646,004.45, ₱4,232,067.30, and ₱2,915,347.71, respectively for the fiscal year 1910.

The Philippine Commission, under authority of the act of Congress of August 5, 1909, provided in Act No. 1964 that no Province or municipality should receive as its share of internal-revenue collections a greater amount than that received during the year ended June 30, 1909.

The following table shows the collections of the city of Manila taxes and other revenue during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911:

Item.	1910	1911
Real estate tax.....	P1,291,129.62	P1,286,062.07
Matadero receipts.....	190,257.42	199,738.38
Market receipts.....	278,736.85	295,351.25
Municipal licenses.....	243,656.33	220,100.40
Rentals of city property.....	21,333.22	26,325.72
Municipal court receipts.....	93,614.95	107,134.32
Pail system.....	99,244.31	69,384.85
Odorless excavator service.....	21,833.00	25,487.00
Building permits.....	17,524.01	22,006.57
Water rents.....	274,976.35	295,561.38
Board of health fees.....	4,409.20	4,348.70
Justice of peace and sheriff's fees.....	15,057.98	16,556.53
Cementerio del Norte.....	20,729.00	24,772.44
Franchise taxes of Manila Electric Ry. & Light Co.....	53,738.42	60,453.32
Other minor receipts, miscellaneous, and internal-revenue dividend.....	378,863.02	442,500.77
Total.....	2,975,103.68	3,095,783.70

#### COST OF COLLECTIONS.

The cost to the Government of making these collections and enforcing, besides, certain laws, ordinances, and regulations which are not revenue measures was P639,474.31; equal to 3.35 centavos for each peso collected, as compared with a cost of 3.75 centavos for each peso collected during the fiscal year 1910, 4.48 centavos during the fiscal year 1909, 4.9 centavos during the fiscal year 1908, and 5 centavos during the fiscal year 1907. This sum includes P539,474.31 received by appropriation and P100,000 received from the city of Manila for the assessment and collection of city taxes and charges. The above sum, however, does not include the expense of collection incurred by provincial governments.

In addition to the amounts shown above the sum of P23,554.55 was expended from the special opium fund in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation, sale, or use of opium except for medicinal purposes, as compared with P33,180 expended for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1910.

#### DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, AND LIQUORS.

*Distilled spirits.*—The foregoing table of internal-revenue tax collections shows an increase during the fiscal year 1911 in the collection of taxes both on domestic and imported distilled spirits. This increase is due, however, entirely to the fact that the tax of 25 centavos, instead of 20 centavos, on each liter of domestic proof spirits was in force during the whole of the fiscal year 1911, while it was in force only during the last half of the fiscal year 1910; and the tax on imported distilled spirits was in force during all of 1911, while it was in force only after August 7, 1909, during the fiscal year 1910.

The total output from registered distilleries during the year was 10,471,299 proof liters, about 1 per cent less than during the fiscal year 1910 and about 9 per cent more than during the fiscal year 1909. The decrease as compared with the 1910 output is due to the



abnormal removal from the distilleries in anticipation of the increase in the tax rates which became effective during the last half of the year 1910. When it is considered that the distillery owners anticipated a decrease in their output on account of the increased taxes, it is very gratifying to note that the production during the fiscal year 1911 was 9 per cent more than during the fiscal year 1909, when the lower tax rate was in force.

*Wines.*—The following comparative statement shows the quantity of domestic and imported wines and imitation wines on which taxes were collected during that portion of the fiscal year 1910 beginning August 7, 1909, and ending June 30, 1910, and the fiscal year 1911:

	Containing not more than 14 per cent alcohol.		Containing more than 14 per cent alcohol.		Sparkling wines.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Domestic.....	306, 149	456, 303	55, 082	78, 480	.....	.....
Imported.....	602, 898	1, 139, 180	334, 858	95, 744	18, 818	22, 419

*Fermented liquors.*—Taxes were collected during the year on 4,621,460 gauge liters of beer, of which 3,887,500 liters were of domestic manufacture and 733,960 liters were imported, as compared with 4,435,043 gauge liters tax paid during the fiscal year 1910, of which 3,837,000 liters were of domestic manufacture and 598,043 liters were imported.

Three thousand nine hundred liters of domestic beer were exported during the year, as compared with 1,650 liters exported during the fiscal year 1910. The total output of domestic beer during the fiscal year exceeded that during the preceding year by 52,750 liters.

#### TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND MATCHES.

*Leaf tobacco.*—The leaf-tobacco regulations, one of the special objects of which is the improvement of the quality of leaf tobacco, have given the desired results, as in general the quality of the tobacco has been materially improved, chiefly in Cagayan and Isabela Provinces.

The following comparative statement shows the quantity of leaf tobacco produced, the quantity used in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, and the quantity exported during the calendar years 1909 and 1910:

[All figures given are for unstemmed leaf.] \*

	Calendar year.	
	1909	1910
Leaf tobacco on hand by dealers and manufacturers at beginning of calendar year.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 9, 416, 627	<i>Kilos.</i> 8, 853, 878
Production.....	24, 009, 227	25, 017, 129
Total.....	33, 425, 854	33, 871, 007

[All figures given are for unstemmed leaf.]

	Calendar year.	
	1909.	1910.
Quantity used in the manufacture of:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Cigars.....	2,677,428	2,945,960
Cigarettes <sup>1</sup> .....	8,286,386	6,244,637
Smoking tobacco.....	132,640	162,665
Chewing tobacco.....	168,947	196,579
Total.....	11,265,401	9,547,781
Exported in the leaf: <sup>2</sup>		
To the United States.....	6,028	5,477
To other countries.....	9,472,579	11,816,876
Total.....	9,478,607	11,822,353
Used for industrial purposes, disposed of through retailers to consumers (no tax is imposed on cigars and cigarettes made by hand by the actual consumers thereof), and shrinkage.....	3,827,968	2,898,745
Total.....	24,871,976	24,268,828
Balance on hand by dealers and manufacturers at the end of the calendar year..	8,863,878	9,602,179

<sup>1</sup> Decrease in cigarettes is accounted for by abnormal increase in production during 1909 in anticipation of increase in tax rate which took effect Jan. 1, 1910.

<sup>2</sup> There were also exported 189,231 kilos of cuttings, clippings, and waste during 1910.

*Smoking and chewing tobacco.*—The following comparative statement shows the quantities of domestic and imported smoking and chewing tobacco on which taxes were collected during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911:

[Expressed in kilograms.]

	Smoking.		Chewing.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
Domestic.....	119,583	152,816	187,060	191,141
Imported.....	94,138	82,201	36,670	52,328

In addition to the domestic smoking and chewing tobacco consumed in these islands on which the tax was paid, during the year there was exported 39,734 kilograms, as against 21,940 for the fiscal year 1910.

*Cigars.*—The production of cigars during the fiscal year under consideration was 228,251,291, as against 285,561,328 for the previous fiscal year. The domestic consumption during the year amounted to 96,115,525, as against 89,272,890 during the year 1910. The cigars exported to foreign countries amounted to 104,604,170, and to the United States 27,531,596, as against 109,006,765 and 87,281,673, respectively, for the fiscal year 1910.

It is to be noticed that the falling off in the production of cigars is entirely chargeable to the diminished demand for such product in the United States. The opposition on the part of American manufacturers and the great numbers of low-grade cigars sent to the United States immediately after the establishment of free trade are some of the principal causes of the reduced exportation of this product to the United States. During the last few months of the

fiscal year, however, conditions have improved somewhat and larger shipments were made, over 4,000,000 having been shipped to the United States in June, 1911.

*Cigarettes.*—A small decrease is noticed in the production of cigarettes. During the year 4,094,028,988 cigarettes were produced, as compared with 4,173,507,249 produced during the previous fiscal year. Of this number, 4,058,063,123 were consumed in the islands, as compared with 4,138,647,668 consumed during the preceding year. The exportation amounted to 35,425,865, as against 34,859,581 for 1910.

*Matches.*—The decrease in the collection of taxes on matches noticed in the foregoing table is due largely to the fact that during the year military post exchanges and other similar organizations have been supplied by the Commissary Department of the United States Army with matches on which no tax was paid, while formerly they purchased directly from manufacturers and importers matches on which tax was paid.

The output during the fiscal year of the one match factory in the islands decreased about 5½ per cent as compared with the output during the previous year, and imported matches, including those brought in from the United States, show an increase of about 13 per cent over the fiscal year 1910.

#### LICENSE TAXES.

*Dealers in alcohol and tobacco products.*—The increase in the amount collected during the fiscal year 1910 from these dealers has continued during this year, ₱516,918.70 having been collected, as against ₱513,984.26 for the fiscal year 1910.

*Merchants, manufacturers, and common carriers.*—One of the most evident indications that the improvement in business conditions which began in the last half of the fiscal year 1909 has progressively continued during the succeeding years is the considerable increase in tax collections from this source during the years 1910 and 1911. The sum of ₱1,793,288.14 was collected during the year 1911, as against ₱1,537,226.36 for the fiscal year 1910, and ₱1,276,577.46 for the fiscal year 1909. Of the amount collected during 1911, 93 per cent was paid by merchants, 5.8 per cent by manufacturers, and 1.2 per cent by common carriers.

An increase in the percentage of taxes collected from merchants and manufacturers of ₱252,171.80, or 17 per cent, is shown as compared with the collections during the fiscal year 1910, and corresponds to an increase of over ₱75,600,000 in the gross value of goods, wares, etc. (exclusive of liquors and tobacco products and all other exports), sold by merchants and manufacturers throughout the islands.

*Occupations, trades, and professions.*—Of the total amount collected under this head 75.8 per cent was paid by the proprietors of cockpits, 9.6 per cent by lawyers, doctors, civil engineers, and surveyors, and 14.6 per cent by all other occupation-license taxpayers. Collections from owners of cockpits accrued entirely to the respective municipalities in which such taxes were collected. In 527 municipalities the imposition of additional taxes on cockpits was authorized by municipal ordinances. In 107 municipalities no cockpit licenses were issued during the year.

## BANKS AND BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The average monthly deposits with banks, as shown by the amount of taxes assessed thereon, has increased from ₱13,250,000 in the calendar year 1905 to ₱24,500,000 in 1910, not including deposits with the postal savings bank.

According to the taxes assessed and collected, the average capital of the banks increased from ₱8,348,381 for the calendar year 1909 to ₱11,918,765 for 1910. The average deposits increased from ₱21,701,772 to ₱24,661,585, and the average circulation from ₱1,828,224 to ₱2,245,972.

In the above table of internal-revenue taxes collected an increase has been noted also in the business of the insurance companies. Based on taxes paid, the total amount of insurance during the calendar year 1910 is as follows:

	1910	1909
Life.....	₱13,565,211.45	₱14,906,807.65
Fire.....	122,287,638.51	94,279,663.36
Marine.....	104,533,359.79	86,615,650.26
Accident.....	596,000.00	445,500.00

## CEDULAS PERSONALES.

The double cedula tax was in force in 33 provinces, the same in which it was in force during the previous fiscal year. Over 88.7 per cent of the cedulas sold during the year were without delinquency charges added.

## SAN LAZARO ESTATE RENTALS.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished during the year in connection with the San Lazaro estate:

Sites rented July 1, 1910.....	2,201
Sites rented June 30, 1911.....	2,256
Tenants July 1, 1910.....	1,421
Tenants June 30, 1911.....	1,508
Amount collected, including a miscellaneous collection of ₱65.....	₱51,533.82
Amount delinquent June 30, 1911.....	₱13,438.17

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Weights and measures in the metric system were tested and sealed during the year as follows:

	1911	1910
Steelyards.....	13,220	3,614
Platform scales.....	3,105	1,301
Balance scales.....	4,178	1,167
Linear measures.....	19,690	8,709
Dry and liquid measures.....	178,001	87,463
Total.....	218,194	102,254

## OPIUM.

During the year 1,248 persons were apprehended for violation of the opium law, as against 1,740 apprehended during the fiscal year 1910. Seven hundred and ninety-seven were convicted, as against 1,142 convicted the previous year. Thirty-nine were deported, 187 cases were compromised, and 169 cases were pending at the close of the year, as against 38 deported, 220 cases compromised, and 205 cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORIO ARANETA,

*Secretary of Finance and Justice.*

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,

*Manila, P. I.*

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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION.**

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
*Manila, November 6, 1911.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the tenth annual report of the department of public instruction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

On February 4, 1911, the secretary of public instruction left for a vacation in the United States, from which date the department of public instruction was administered by the undersigned.

### BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

#### LEGISLATION.

The following legislation pertaining to the work of public schools was enacted during the past year:

Act No. 2002, by the Commission, making available ₱1,000 from Act No. 1992 for the purchase of additional land for the Baguio Industrial School.

Act No. 2018, by the Legislature, authorizing municipal councils to appropriate funds for payment of travel expenses of municipal teachers attending vacation institutes.

Act No. 2029, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱1,000,000 in continuance of the so-called Gabaldon law (Act No. 1801) for construction of barrio school buildings; one-quarter of the total to be made available annually, beginning January 1, 1912.

Act No. 2048, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱50,000 for teacher scholarships in insular schools.

Act No. 2049, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱30,000 for student scholarships in the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Act No. 2059, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱500,000 for the construction of insular school buildings in the city of Manila.

Act No. 2061, by the Commission, appropriating ₱60,000 for the establishment of a sales agency. This institution will handle the industrial product of the public schools.

The Legislature having failed to pass a general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1912, the Governor General, by executive action, has made available for the current expenditures of the bureau during that year the sum of ₱3,610,000, the amount which was appropriated for the support of schools by Act No. 1989.



## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The annual enrollment for the school year 1910-11 reached 610,493,<sup>1</sup> as against 587,317 for the preceding year; the highest enrollment in any one month was 484,689, as against 451,938 for 1909-10; the highest average daily attendance for one month was 395,537, an increase of 31,489 over that for the same month of the preceding year. The total number of schools in operation was 4,404, and the total number of teachers on duty at the close of the school year was 9,086, of whom 8,403, or over 92 per cent, were Filipinos. In this large corps, all grades of efficiency are represented, but there has been a general improvement during the past year both in scholastic attainments and in ability to teach. A year ago 25 per cent of the Filipino employees had completed the intermediate grades on instruction. In most school divisions, many young men and women who have completed work of advanced grades, are seeking employment, thereby creating competition, which makes it necessary for the older teachers to continually improve their attainments. It is the policy of the bureau of education to give Filipino teachers of superior attainments opportunity to render service up to the full measure of their ability. Primary instruction, except in a few special schools, is now handled by Filipino teachers. The greater part of the intermediate instruction has, in recent months, been turned over to them, and it will not be long before the bureau will depend upon them solely for all except secondary work. There have been 148 Filipinos employed as supervisors and assistant supervisors during the past year. A few are qualified for secondary work and are so employed.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Perhaps the keynote of the present administration of the public schools is the stress laid on industrial instruction. The chief problem of the year in this connection has been to standardize the various lines of industrial work throughout the archipelago, to give the schools all over the islands the advantage of the marked success in special lines of work attained in certain Provinces. That the system of industrial training in the schools is bringing results may be seen from the following examples:

School boys in 100 towns of the Philippines are wearing hats made by themselves. The hat exports from the Philippine Islands increased from 621,475 in the fiscal year 1910 to 1,025,596 in the fiscal year 1911. What proportion of this increase is due to school influence can not be definitely stated, but the schools have had much to do with it, and the result is going to be far greater in the future.

Igorot girls weave the cloth and make the clothing which they wear in school.

Probably more than half of the desks and tables in the primary schools of the Philippines have been made by the pupils.

The primary schools of Albay are able to deliver 1,000 salable baskets on a month's notice.

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<sup>1</sup> This figure does not include 5,302 pupils enrolled in the schools of the Moro Province whose administration is independent of the bureau of education.

The industrial school at Capiz has introduced and developed the slipper-making industry in that community, and slippers to the estimated value of ₱4,000 were sold during the year.

Through school influence 1,072 gardens were established during the past year at the homes of people in Union Province. In November, 1910, an inspection of Albay Province developed the fact that many vegetables and fruits, capable of easy production in that district, were very scarce or entirely unknown. Small tomatoes and eggplants were sold at prohibitive prices. Fruits also seemed to be unknown, other than the banana. Of a class of 63 pupils only 3 had eaten papaya, and 2 had eaten radishes; but lettuce, ochra, and many other common vegetables and fruits were unknown. After the date of that inspection 470 school and home gardens were developed in that Province, with pronounced effect upon the food supply of the people.

In the non-Christian Province of Bukidnon every school has 4 hectares of land inclosed and under cultivation. Its school farms are models of cleanliness and order, producing an abundance of rice, camotes, and other substantial foods, with which the people were meagerly supplied before these schools were established.

The school farm at Batac, Ilocos Norte, sent to Manila and had on exhibition throughout the week of the 1911 carnival a crop of vegetables superior in size and quality to anything appearing in the Manila markets.

Upon the initiative of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and through the agency of provincial trade schools, a type of furniture is being generally introduced equal in finish to anything manufactured by the commercial concerns of this city.

The provincial school of Pampanga exhibited at the last carnival more than 600 samples of jellies, jams, and preserves made from Philippine fruits, as illustrative of practical school work in developing a new industry and new articles of diet for the Filipino home.

The output of embroidery from primary and intermediate schools in these islands is large and of high quality. As the art is further developed, substantial returns will be realized.

These cases will serve to illustrate the sort of thing that is being accomplished in the industrial classes of the public schools.

#### TEXTBOOKS.

Nearly all of the texts now used in the primary and intermediate grades have been prepared especially for this field by men and women who have had personal experience in Philippine schools. During the year two new books have been introduced—one a so-called "Primer of Industry," a much-needed aid to teachers of the youngest pupils just entering school, the other entitled "Industrial Studies and Exercises," a combined language book and industrial manual for advanced primary grades. Supplementary to the adopted texts, the bureau has found it necessary to issue bulletins from time to time which serve as manuals in special subjects covered inadequately or not at all by the prescribed texts.

#### INSULAR SCHOOLS.

The Philippine Normal School has continued its development during the past school year along the lines upon which it was reorgan-

ized in 1909. It has come into close touch with provincial conditions, and it has adopted effective means for the preparation of young men and women for teaching under the conditions which prevail throughout the islands. The industrial classes of the normal school are of great assistance to the administration of the bureau in solving the problem of standardization of industrial instruction. The new concrete building, costing with its equipment and improvement of grounds approximately ₱449,000, is now in process of construction on Taft Avenue, and will presumably be ready for occupancy at the opening of school in June, 1912.

The normal school dormitory has accommodated 200 girls, coming, as in former years, from nearly every Province in the archipelago. A new building for the dormitory is projected, this also to be of reinforced concrete construction, and on Taft Avenue.

It is encouraging to note that, whereas the number of graduates prepared to take up teaching was in former years very small, the class of 1911 numbered 55. The class of 1912 will be still larger.

The sum of ₱500,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the construction of insular school buildings in the city of Manila. The Governor General allotted ₱275,000 of this sum to the new dormitory. The remaining ₱225,000 is inadequate for the construction of the necessary new plant for the Philippine School of Arts and Trades. A petition will therefore be prepared for presentation to the next Legislature asking for further appropriation in the sum of ₱175,000 to complete the required amount.

Acts Nos. 2048 and 2049 make provision for the appointment of 230 pensionados, who are assigned to the two insular schools named above and to the college of agriculture at Los Baños. Most of these young men and women remain in school on pension one year only, though in special cases they are permitted to continue for two or even three years in order to complete a course. This pensionado system is a most valuable agency to the end of bringing the Filipino teaching force up to the desired standard of academic and industrial attainments. The pensionados return to their home Provinces after a period of study in Manila prepared to give instruction to their pupils and to their fellow teachers in special industrial lines such as gardening, lace making, embroidery, and weaving, and in this way they assist in passing on to remote districts approved educational ideas and methods.

The Philippine School of Commerce is growing. This institution, in spite of efficient management, has never been able to graduate a class or even bring one up to the fourth year of its course, because the pupils are in such demand for office work in the Government bureaus and in business houses that to remain in school until their courses are completed seems to them too great a financial sacrifice.

The school for deaf and blind has done excellent work with 31 pupils gathered from Manila and from several provincial districts.

#### NONCHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Act of the Philippine Commission No. 1992 appropriated ₱215,000 for the support of schools in the non-Christian Provinces for 1911. Act No. 1994, by the same body, provided ₱30,000 for construction of school buildings in those areas. Educational interests in the non-Christian Provinces, viz, Mountain, Nueva Vizcaya, and Agusan,

have been advanced during the past year. The Baguio Boys' School, the Bua Girls' School, and the Cabayan Girls' School are doing excellent work. These institutions are now taken as types which may be duplicated at other centers. Emphasis is to be placed in future upon the development of strong central schools rather than the increase in the number of schools in outlying districts.

#### FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Act No. 854 of the Philippine Commission, passed August 26, 1903, embodied legislation providing for the appointment of so-called pensionados for study in the United States. This act was later amended by Acts Nos. 1133 and 1774. Under the provisions of this legislation, appointments have been made by the Governor General, as follows, by calendar years:

1903.....	102	1908.....	8
1904.....	43	1909.....	2
1905.....	39	1910.....	2
1906.....	7	1911.....	1
1907.....	5		

These figures indicate that a total of 209 pensionados have been appointed to this date. The number actually in residence in the United States at the end of each fiscal year was:

1904.....	100	1908.....	77
1905.....	141	1909.....	47
1906.....	175	1910.....	25
1907.....	183	1911.....	16

The expenditures for the support and travel expense of these students, including cost of supervision, have been as follows, by fiscal years:

June 30—		June 30—	
1904.....	\$96,000.00	1908.....	\$204,747.08
1905.....	\$122,000.00	1909.....	94,536.66
1906.....	\$153,000.00	1910.....	72,333.54
1907.....	184,583.52	1911.....	33,700.00

Considering all conditions it is believed that the results of the pensionado movement, even in the early years, were more satisfactory than could have been expected. Later appointees have been chosen with greater care than the earlier ones, and were better prepared for advanced study when appointed.

The requirement for appointment during the past two or three years has been completion of the high school course. If the pensionado system is to be continued it is believed that even a higher requirement should be prescribed. For the present, completion of two years beyond the high school course would probably be sufficient. Under such an arrangement the pensionados when appointed would in every case have a good educational basis upon which to build, would be well trained in habits of study, and would be prepared for specialized training in American colleges.

#### ATHLETICS.

The past year has witnessed a comprehensive movement for placing athletics upon a uniform basis in all sections by means of

<sup>1</sup>Approximate.

the Manila Interscholastic Athletic Association and interprovincial associations for conducting meets at various places in the islands, and by circulars of rules, instructions, etc. The growth of baseball in the islands may be judged from a recent contest, in which 1,201 games were played by 482 competing teams. During the past year the Province of Occidental Negros had 110 organized school baseball teams; approximately 1,200 boys played the game regularly on these teams, and as many more in that Province were engaged in the sport in a less systematic way. This is typical of a condition which exists in several other Provinces. Basket ball for girls, which has been introduced in spite of some opposition from the more conservative element of the population, has met with great success and will be a very important step in improving the physical condition of the Filipino people.

#### TEACHERS' VACATION ASSEMBLIES.

The fourth session of the annual vacation assembly for teachers was held at Baguio from April 17 to May 21, 1911. The camp and mess hall were open for the accommodation of teachers from April 10 to June 5. During the session 229 superintendents, teachers, and employees connected with the bureau enjoyed the benefits of the camp, while 54 others, including families of employees and a few outsiders, were in attendance. Included in the total were 17 Filipino teachers. Every school division, including the city of Manila, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and the Philippine Normal School, was represented at the assembly. Instruction was offered in Spanish and minor industries, and courses of university extension lectures were given by Dr. Francis W. Shepardson and Dr. John Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago. The subjects of the lectures by Dr. Shepardson were of a historical and political nature, while those of Dr. Goode were on industrial, commercial, and geographical problems. These lectures were so highly appreciated by, and were of such undoubted benefit to, the teaching force that lectures by prominent educators from the United States should become a permanent feature of the teachers' assembly.

#### SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

In previous years funds for the construction of intermediate, secondary, and industrial schools have been provided by Acts Nos. 1275, 1580, and 1688. These funds are now all allotted and the construction work made possible under these acts is nearly completed.

It was found that funds provided in the acts above mentioned were inadequate for the construction of necessary buildings for central schools, particularly the primary schools, in the larger towns and provincial capitals. To meet the needs in these places \$100,000 was appropriated by Act No. 1954 and an equal sum for the same purpose by Act No. 1988. With these funds several large buildings have been authorized for construction. It is proposed to allot the balance for the erection of substantial, commodious central schools in provincial capitals which are able to meet the requirements. Act

No. 2029 provides an additional ₱1,000,000 under conditions almost identical with those of Act No. 1801.

While the bureau of education has been able to do far more in construction work during the past year than heretofore, there have been very serious and costly delays, due largely to the fact that it has been found impossible to secure an adequate supply of lumber.

In the annual report of the director of education will be found a detailed statement of the work of that bureau for the past year.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The work of standardizing the private schools of the islands, which was begun a year and a half ago, has advanced rapidly during the past year. The old Spanish bachelor of arts course, which was in effect in practically all the private schools and colleges throughout the islands up to March, 1910, varied greatly in length, but the degree of bachelor of arts was generally given in about eight years. Now nearly all of the colleges are complying with the Government standard. The course of instruction has been raised from 8 to 13 years and includes all the subjects required in the Government schools. This standard, which is two years below the course required for the bachelor of arts' degree in the United States, is about equal to the German Gymnasium or the French Lycée, and seems to be the best fitted to the needs of the islands.

English is the official language in all the primary grades of the colleges approved by the Government. Seventeen of the approved colleges are giving all of the intermediate work in English; nine are giving all the primary, intermediate, and secondary work in English; and two are giving all courses, including the college course, in English. In addition to this, many colleges not yet approved by the Government are doing all of their work in English.

Throughout the islands there are a large number of institutions calling themselves schools or colleges which do not conform to the Government course of instruction and whose teaching is practically worthless. Institutions of this kind which can not be controlled under the present law are a menace to the educational progress of the islands and deceive well-intentioned people whose children, after a few years' study, graduate with a degree of bachelor of arts, only to find that the degree is valueless and the education received practically so.

In most of the private institutions for boys very little, if any, industrial work is done, although a high grade of industrial instruction is given at one private school. In the schools for girls a great deal of sewing and embroidery is taught and three or four of these schools give regular courses in domestic science. The Belgian sisters have organized industrial schools in Tagudin, Bontoc, and Manila, where a very successful plan has been adopted to accomplish their object of teaching useful work to young girls, such as sewing, embroidery, and lace making. The materials necessary for this work are furnished by the schools, the pupils being paid cash for every salable article which they make. The largest school of this kind is at Tagudin, where some 800 girls are at work making Brussels lace, etc. During the past year these girls made and sold a large amount of laces, embroidery work, and clothing for children, and the sisters

in charge of these schools have made contracts to deliver large quantities of these articles to commercial houses in the United States and Europe.

In conclusion, it may be said that the progress made by the private colleges has been more rapid than was expected when the work was begun some 18 months ago. It was believed then that in five years the end desired could be reached; it now appears that if the present progress continues the goal will be reached before this time expires. The great majority of the colleges are doing everything within their power to accomplish the desired results; the few isolated exceptions are hardly worthy of mention. When one stops to consider the fact that 49 colleges are now using the Government standard of instruction and are teaching all the primary, and in many cases all of the intermediate, grades in English with English textbooks, one can not help seeing a bright future ahead for the private school system of these islands.

The report of Mr. P. S. O'Reilly, who is in charge of the work among the private institutions, contains a detailed discussion of the results attained during the year.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

On September 13, 1911, Dr. G. E. Nesom, who had been director of agriculture for nearly six years, resigned his position in order to engage in the sugar business in the Philippine Islands, and Mr. Frederic W. Taylor has been appointed director of the bureau.

#### RINDERPEST.

During the past year the chief efforts of the bureau have been given to the rinderpest campaign, about 50 per cent of the entire funds of the bureau devoted to this purpose and the veterinary corps largely increased. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1911 there were on duty 41 veterinarians, 6 American live-stock inspectors, and 56 Filipino live-stock inspectors. On June 30, 1911, there were 47 veterinarians, 1 veterinary pathologist, 1 veterinary entomologist, 56 American live-stock inspectors, and approximately 300 Filipino live-stock inspectors.

The following quotation gives an idea of the rinderpest situation in the fiscal year 1910:

Fifteen Provinces and 204 municipalities were at one time or another during the year reported as having been freed from rinderpest. In many instances, however, the freedom lasted only a few days, the disease again making its appearance, and upon its extermination the Province or municipality being again reported clean.

After some years of scattered work of this sort, it became evident that no great advance was being made and that some change in method was necessary. In July, 1910, Dr. A. R. Ward, of the University of California, was appointed chief veterinarian and undertook the organization of a systematic campaign against the rinderpest. After exhaustive investigation the conclusion was reached that under the conditions existing in the Philippines, the use of antirinderpest serum was impracticable, and it was discontinued. Following the discontinuance of the use of serum, the effort to con-

trol rinderpest was centered upon the object of keeping animals separated from one another and upon detecting the diseased animals, so that they might be placed under restraint in corrals. It also became evident that with the forces available it was impossible to combat the rinderpest in all parts of the islands at the same time. It was, therefore, decided to concentrate the total available force of the bureau of agriculture in the Province of Pangasinan, and to call on the constabulary and scouts for any aid which they could give in maintaining the necessary quarantine. Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine Division of the United States Army, appreciating its importance, made possible the work which has so far been done by assigning 1,200 scouts, 41 cavalymen, and 5 veterinarians for duty with the bureau of agriculture. Owing to the enthusiasm and fine discipline of this force, the bureau of agriculture has been able to maintain an effective quarantine over a large part of the Province of Pangasinan, and has gradually succeeded in wiping out rinderpest from the entire eastern portion of the Province and as far west as Lingayan. A similar campaign was inaugurated in the island of Siquijor, which also has resulted successfully. The difficulty, however, remains that in this country, which is entirely unfenced, if the strict quarantine, which can only be maintained by a military force, is withdrawn, a single infected animal may enter clean territory and reinfest the entire district, leaving the whole work to be done again. Another great difficulty encountered in the effort to suppress rinderpest is the fact that, in spite of its destructive history of hundreds of years, the cause of the malady, the methods by which it is carried, the period at which it is most infective, and the duration of the period of infectivity are still questions to be definitely determined. In order to get some light on these problems the serum laboratory at Alabang was converted into a research laboratory, and the results obtained, which so far have been largely at variance with the principles formerly followed in the Philippine Islands, have been very successfully applied to the work in the field. It was shown from experiments conducted at Alabang that the sick animals cease to be dangerous to others shortly after the diagnostic symptoms are fully developed, and that the most infective period of the disease is in its early stages when the symptoms can not be recognized. As it was impossible, under the conditions prevailing in this country, to determine what animals had been in contact with the diseased animal, in order to slaughter them as well as the sick animal, the system of slaughtering, which has been successful in other countries, was, after a short trial, abandoned as impracticable.

Rinderpest has shown a tendency to spread extensively during the year, especially from central Luzon south toward Manila, in the islands of Leyte, Cebu, and Siquijor, and in the Provinces of Oriental Negros, Surigao, Cagayan, and Isabela. The total number of municipalities infected at the close of the year was 81, as compared to 25 reported at the close of the previous year; but owing to the more effective methods employed for detecting and reporting disease at the end than at the beginning of the fiscal year, it is impossible to judge anything from these figures. However, with the knowledge which has been gained from the experimental work and with the system and effective fighting force which are being daily improved,



as a result of experience, it is hoped little by little to eradicate this worst of cattle diseases from the Philippine Islands.

#### CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year contagious pleuro-pneumonia was discovered in cattle imported from northern Australia, but, fortunately, these animals were imported for meat purposes and no evidence has been found to indicate that the disease has been permanently introduced into the Philippines. A general order was immediately issued to prevent further importations, but this has since been modified to allow the importation of Australian cattle to an isolated spot on Sisiman Bay, where they are slaughtered and the meat brought in boats to the city of Manila, and also to permit the importation of dairy and breeding stock under very strict conditions, which are enforced with the assistance of the officials of the Department of Trade and Customs of the Australian Government.

Surra has been found in nearly all of the Provinces of the islands at some time during the past year, but as cattle and carabao show a great resistance to this disease, its disastrous results being largely confined to horses, the losses have not been as great as they would be otherwise. It has been impossible to make any great efforts to fight the surra, as the entire veterinary force of the bureau of agriculture has been occupied in the rinderpest campaign.

The foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in a number of places, but in a very light form, which has caused only slight loss. A few cases of glanders, anthrax, rabies, and hemorrhagic septicemia have been discovered, but by far the larger part of the deaths—9,575 cattle and 1,298 horses—may safely be attributed to rinderpest in the case of cattle and surra in the case of horses.

#### LOCUSTS.

The damage done by locusts during the year has been comparatively small and the measures taken for the extermination of this pest are beginning to show results. During the year locusts have been reported from something over 100 municipalities and barrios. The original law has been amended so that it is much more effective, and this, with the circulars sent out from time to time from the executive bureau, have brought home to the local planters the fact that the locust pest may be greatly mitigated by proper methods and cooperation in the work.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The work of the division of animal husbandry includes the supervision of bureau stock farms, public breeding work in the Provinces, the purchase and sale of live stock, and animal-feeding tests and breeding experiments. There have been maintained during the year three stock farms, one at Alabang, in Rizal Province; one at Trinidad, in the Subprovince of Benguet; and one at La Carlota, in Occidental Negros. The production of good breeding animals for the use of the general public is the chief object in maintaining and operating these stock farms. The native horses, although inferior in size, are

superior in quality of limb, constitution, endurance, and adaptability to local conditions, and the effort of the breeding work has been, therefore, primarily to increase the size, and secondarily to improve the defects in the formation of the native ponies. The ideal method of doing this is by careful selection, breeding, and feeding of the individuals of the native breed without the introduction of outside blood, but as this will require considerable time and the demand for immediate improvement is so great it has been considered advisable to introduce some Arabian blood, which is the best animal for the purpose, owing to its size and to the fact that the native ponies carry a strain of this blood.

Work along similar lines is being done to improve the breed of cattle, milk goats, swine, etc.

To assist in the investigation of the possibility of producing locally a sufficient supply of satisfactory forage for native and imported live stock, Prof. C. V. Piper, agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, came to Manila in February, 1911, remaining for nearly five months. During this time he visited many of the Provinces, tested forage plants at the stations of the bureau, introduced a number of new forage plants, and outlined the work to be carried on during the coming year.

On September 1, 1910, the Secretary of War appointed a board of officers of the Government of the Philippine Islands and United States Army to investigate and report upon the present cost of forage for the use of the Army in the Philippine Islands, and to investigate the advisability of using, in whole or in part, native beef for the supply of the United States Army in the islands. The first meeting of the board was held on September 5, 1910, and its investigations, which continued to the end of the fiscal year, provided much valuable data.

Investigations have also been made in regard to the production of rice and various fruits suitable to the climate, such as papaya, aguacate, vegetables, fibers, rubber, kapok, coffee, and other products which might be advantageously grown in the islands.

The Philippine Agricultural Review has been published during the year, with a view to covering more thoroughly than in the past the subject of the Philippine agriculture, and it has been composed almost entirely of original material prepared to a great extent by employees of the bureau of agriculture. The demand for this publication has now become so great that it is only a question of time when some charge will have to be made for its distribution.

A full description of the work of the bureau of agriculture during the year will be found in the report of the director of the bureau.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLY.

On March 15, Maj. E. G. Shields, the purchasing agent, returned from leave of absence and resumed direction of the bureau of supply, relieving Mr. William T. Nolting, special agent of the Governor General, who had been acting purchasing agent during Maj. Shields's absence.

On June 30, 1911, there was in stock merchandise to the value of ₱1,427,933.45, as compared with ₱1,546,721.20 on June 30, 1910, a decrease of ₱118,787.75.

The total purchases during the fiscal year 1911 amounted to ₱6,139,707.41, an increase of 15.36 per cent, as compared with the total of purchases during the fiscal year 1910 of ₱5,322,143.94. Supplies to the value of ₱3,812,545.44, 62.10 per cent of the total, were purchased in the local market; purchases in the United States amounted to ₱2,126,406.11, 34.63 per cent of the total, and supplies were purchased in foreign countries to the amount of ₱200,755.86, 3.27 per cent of the total. The proportion of funds actually expended in Manila is even greater than the figures indicate, as cable tolls, exchange, lighterage, arrastre, duty, revenue taxes, and other charges in Manila are included in determining the value of importations.

During the year a number of changes have been made in the bureau of supply, the most important of which is the "direct order and payment system." This plan provides that the bureau of supply shall contract with local dealers for supplying all the requirements of the Government for certain designated lines, such as commissaries, typewriters, pine lumber, etc., for stated periods of six months or one year. The bureaus, offices, or departments interested order direct from the contractors and make settlement for goods so ordered. When the purchases made are in excess of ₱50, the bureau of supply is required to inspect the supplies to be delivered. For all services the bureau of supply receives 2 per cent surcharge instead of 10 per cent, as formerly, when the supplies were purchased as called for and delivered by this bureau. The new plan is a direct saving to the various bureaus, and its scope is being gradually increased, as assurance is received that the merchants will carry the necessary stock to meet the demands of the Government.

On May 22, 1911, Executive Order No. 26 was issued by the Governor General, revoking the special authorities given a number of the bureaus to make purchases without the intervention of the bureau of supply, providing rules under which direct purchases may be made and establishing three classes with surcharges of 1, 2, 5, and 10 per cent, respectively, instead of a uniform surcharge of 10 per cent. Although this is a considerable reduction in the charge made by the bureau of supply, it is expected that the increase in the amount of business done, due to the revocation of the special authorities to purchase direct, will prevent any great reduction in the income of the bureau.

A series of experiments extending over two years has shown the expense of operation, and maintenance of electric automobile trucks is very much less than it is in the case of horse-drawn vehicles, and the service rendered much more satisfactory. It has been decided to displace the animal transportation of the bureau by installing 14 additional electric trucks, which have been ordered and should shortly be in service.

Owing to the inability of the local lumber dealers to supply native lumber in sufficient quantities to fill the requirements of the Government for the construction of school buildings and other public works, serious and expensive delays have been occasioned. To clear up the situation and avoid a possible repetition in the future, 1,000,000 feet of clear redwood lumber was purchased for immediate use, and plans have been made for the establishment of a lumber yard to carry, under proper sheds, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber

cut to dimensions. Thus the Government will purchase standard sizes of certain classes of native lumber which will be seasoned in the yards of the bureau of supply and provide a reserve to be ready for all demands. This also will be of benefit to dealers in native lumber, as it will provide an immediate market for much of their product.

DIVISION OF COLD STORAGE.

The gross earnings for the fiscal year were ₱570,733.14, operating expenses ₱330,079.55, leaving net earnings of ₱240,653.59. The decrease of ₱96,532.88 in gross earnings from the previous fiscal year was principally due to the reduction of 25 per cent made in the price of ice on July 1, 1910.

BUREAU OF PRISONS.

On June 30 the prison population of the Philippine Islands was divided as follows:

Bilibid Prison	2,673
Iwahig Penal Colony	1,063
Working on Corregidor	999
Working in Bagulo	222
Luneta Police Station	25
San Lazaro Hospital	52
Hospicio de San José	11
Constabulary	20
Provinces (insular)	6
Confined in provincial jails	1,465
Total	6,536

The total number of insular and provincial prisoners on hand June 30, 1910, was 6,546, while on June 30, 1911, as shown above, 6,536.

The number of insular prisoners on hand June 30, 1910, was 4,952, and on June 30, 1911, 5,071, an increase of 119 over the preceding year. The average number of insular prisoners confined during the year was 5,008.42. The average number confined during the fiscal year 1910 was 4,852.32, making an increase in the average number confined of 156.

The number of provincial prisoners on hand June 30, 1910, was 1,594, and on June 30, 1911, 1,465, showing a decrease of over 8 per cent.

BILIBID PRISON.

The number of prisoners in Bilibid Prison on June 30, 1910, was 2,657, and on June 30, 1911, 2,673.

The following changes in prison population of Bilibid occurred during the year:

On hand June 30, 1910	2,657
Received by commitment	3,865
Received from capture	2
By transfer from other stations	1,008
	7,532
Released by expiration of sentence	2,767
Released on bond	143
Released by order of the court	19
Cases dismissed	63

Released by payment of fine.....	90
Satisfaction of fine and sentence.....	8
Presented cedula.....	62
Pardoned conditionally.....	225
Pardoned unconditionally.....	22
Habeas corpus.....	5
Deported.....	50
Executed.....	8
Died.....	89
Escaped (from police).....	1
Transferred to other stations.....	1,307
	<u>2,673</u>

On hand June 30, 1911..... 2,673

There has been a decrease in the convictions for violation of the opium law during the past year of 65 per cent. Convictions for the crime of brigandage have decreased 45 per cent, convictions for the crime of falsification of public documents and misappropriation of public funds have decreased over 90 per cent, and convictions for theft have decreased 16 per cent. The only practical increase in convictions are those in violation of the cedula law, which increased 76 per cent.

The conduct of the prisoners confined in Bilibid has been such as to reduce the number of punishments 50 per cent over those of last year.

#### MAINTENANCE.

The gross per capita cost of maintenance during the year, which includes all expenditures for salaries and wages of officers and employees, subsistence, office and prisoners' supplies, illumination, burial expenses, hospitals, gratuities, transportation of discharged prisoners to their homes, general repairs and improvements, was ₱132,198, or a daily gross average per capita cost of maintenance of ₱0.3622. This includes Bilibid Prison, Iwahig Penal Colony, and the cost to the bureau of prisons of Bilibid prisoners maintained at other prison stations.

The daily gross per capita cost of maintenance at Bilibid proper was ₱0.3457 per day, a decrease over the gross cost of maintenance for the prior fiscal year of about 8 per cent.

The daily gross per capita cost of maintenance for the year at Iwahig Penal Colony was ₱0.4256, an increase over the prior year of 14 per cent.

The daily net cost of maintenance per capita at Bilibid was ₱0.3137 and at Iwahig ₱0.3979.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

The daily average per capita cost of subsistence for prisoners during the past year has been as follows:

	American and European.	Philippine and Asiatic.
Bilibid.....	₱0.34037	₱0.13948
Bilibid Hospital.....	.35584	.35584
Iwahig Penal Colony.....		.14281
Corregidor.....		.13208
Baguio.....		.17236

**HEALTH.**

Health conditions have improved during the past fiscal year, the number of deaths being 89, as against 124 for the preceding fiscal year, with practically the same population.

**SCHOOLS.**

There has been a marked advance in the progress of the school section during the last fiscal year. The total number of students enrolled on June 30, 1911, was 1,599. The annual examinations just completed have resulted in the promotions of about 34 per cent of the entire enrollment, as follows:

From alphabet to beginners' chart.....	196
From beginners' chart to advanced chart.....	74
From advanced chart to first-year book.....	106
From first-year book to first reader.....	50
From second to third reader.....	38

When it is understood that these prisoners receive but one hour's instruction per day, that only a very small per cent of them can read, write, or speak the English language upon entering, the advance along this line is of the most encouraging nature.

All of the force in the school—superintendent, teachers, and instructors—are prisoners.

**INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.**

The total product of the industrial division for the fiscal year is ₧306,104.73 and the net cost shown on the books ₧260,580.32, making a net profit of ₧45,524.41. The sum of ₧260,580.32 given as net cost includes ₧41,173.96 paid by the industrial division to the bureau of prisons as wages for the prisoners working in the shops.

Of the total manufactures by the industrial division, ₧236,297.28 was for the Government, and ₧69,806.75 for stock and public.

This division has been of great value to the institution in the training of prisoners in various industries and has shown marked advancement.

The prisoners become interested in their work and many of them secure positions immediately upon leaving the prison. There is a demand at all times for discharged prisoners who are skilled mechanics, and there has been no difficulty in procuring positions for this class.

**PROVINCIAL PRISONS.**

The condition of the provincial prisons during the past fiscal year has improved greatly. This is largely due to the system of inspection of provincial prisons now in force, through the courtesy of the bureau of constabulary. Practically all of the provincial prisons are inspected monthly by constabulary officers and a report made to the bureau of prisons of such inspections and of any defects found by them. These have been gradually corrected until now nearly all of them are using regular uniforms for guards and prisoners, buildings have been put in good condition, better discipline maintained, and records are kept in much better shape than previously.

## IWAHIG PENAL COLONY.

On June 30, 1910, there were 973 colonists at Iwahig. There were sent there during the year 327; 171 were returned on account of expiration of sentences, 4 for bad conduct, 8 for medical treatment, 1 for trial, 29 died; leaving the number on hand June 30, 1911, 1,053, and 84 free colonists; making a grand total at Iwahig of 1,087. There were also 32 families of colonists present on that date.

The superintendent of Iwahig Penal Colony, Mr. C. H. Lamb, was taken seriously ill in February, and after a partial recovery went to the United States on vacation leave, where he is now engaged in making a study of reformatory institutions. Mr. C. F. Vance, the assistant superintendent, has been acting as superintendent since that date.

The reservation now consists of 468,710,673 square meters of land, a large part of which is mountain ranges, heavily timbered, and jungle. At the present time there are under cultivation about 500 hectares of land. This is planted in rice, corn, gabi, peanuts, beans, and other food products. There are about 22,000 coconut trees growing and many other valuable food plants and fruits.

There is a sawmill capable of turning out 10,000 board feet per day, and with the valuable timber on the reservation, it is expected that this will be very productive. There is a brick kiln in full operation and it is intended to replace the temporary buildings occupied by the officers and colonists with brick structures.

Of the 1,053 prisoners, one-third are sentenced for murder, 423 for bandolerismo, and the rest of the crimes are those in which the sentences run from 5 to 20 years. There are no guards nor arms on the reservation, and there are but 4 American employees, 15 Filipino assistants, all but 1 of whom are ex-prisoners.

It can thus be seen that Iwahig Penal Colony as an example of advanced penology has been a remarkable success. It remains now to put the colony on such a firm economic basis that it will become in the near future entirely self-supporting.

I repeat the earnest recommendation made last year by the secretary of public instruction that a law dealing with habitual criminals be enacted, the need for which may be seen from the following record of criminals convicted several times; 176 prisoners were sent to Bilibid in the past year who had more than 1 conviction; 4 had been convicted 10 times, 2 convicted 13 times, 1 convicted 18 times, 1 convicted 19 times, and 1 convicted 23 times. It is believed that an habitual criminal act would be of great value in these cases.

Full details of the operation of the bureau of prisons are contained in the report of its director.

## BUREAU OF PRINTING.

The total production of the bureau of printing increased from ₱602,215.85 for the fiscal year 1910 to ₱640,105.19 for the fiscal year 1911, or an increase in value of ₱37,889.34, notwithstanding a substantial reduction in the scale of prices made on July 1, 1910. The cost of equipment and supplies on hand at the end of the year amounted to ₱782,224.53, not including public documents for sale to the value of ₱146,099.43.

## PERSONNEL.

There were 407 employees on the rolls on June 30, 1911. Of these, 377 were Filipinos, 27 Americans (2 administrative, 17 craftsmen instructors, technical; 5 clerical, 2 inspecting watchmen, 1 foreman of laborers), 2 East Indians, and 1 Chinese. It will be noted that Filipinos constitute 92.62 per cent of the personnel of the bureau.

## THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AS A TRADE SCHOOL.

At the close of the year 91 apprentices were being instructed in every branch of letter-press printing and the auxiliary trades of machinist, electrician, and engineer. This is an increase of 12½ per cent over the previous year. During the same period 112 advances in apprenticeship classification were made and 21 apprentices graduated as junior craftsmen. The apprentices are required to attend public night school, so that they acquire a knowledge of the English language along with the trade specialties, which is a necessary concomitant, since all instruction in this bureau is given in English. In some instances apprentices possess sufficient knowledge of English to be excused from night-school attendance, but in all such cases they are required to read standard English works and make periodical reports of such reading, specifying the book by title and the number of pages read. Efficiency records are kept and discipline is maintained by a system of commendatory and adverse reports, which result in letters of appreciation for meritorious work and written reprimands in cases of carelessness, insubordination, or infractions of office rules.

Every opportunity for the advancement of the Filipino employees has been given, and their services utilized wherever possible. Examinations have been prepared in the hope that they will qualify as assistants to the foremen, with the ultimate view of their succeeding to positions held by American employees.

The present building of the bureau of printing grows more inadequate each year and it is hoped that within a short time it will be able to construct a new building.

The report of the director of printing explains in detail the financial condition of the bureau.

Very respectfully,

W. CAMERON FORBES,  
*Acting Secretary of Public Instruction.*

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,  
*Manila, P. I.*





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**ACTS OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION AND  
PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.**

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## NOTE.

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The acts of the Philippine Commission, numbered from 1 to 263, inclusive, enacted between September 12, 1900, and October 11, 1901, were published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Vol. I, part 10).

The second volume, containing acts numbered from 264 to 424, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 14, 1901, and July 1, 1902, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 (Vol. XI).

The third volume, containing acts numbered from 425 to 949, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between July 2, 1902, and October 20, 1903, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (Vol. VIII).

The fourth volume, containing acts numbered from 950 to 1251, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1903, and October 20, 1904, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 24, 1900, to August 31, 1904, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (Vol. XIV).

The fifth volume, containing acts numbered from 1252 to 1407, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between October 21, 1904, and October 26, 1905, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (Vol. XIV).

The sixth volume, containing acts numbered from 1408 to 1538, inclusive, passed during the period embraced between November 3, 1905, and September 8, 1906, also such public resolutions and extracts from Minutes of Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from October 1, 1905, to August 30, 1906, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from October 1, 1905, to September 15, 1906, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (Vol. X).

The seventh volume, containing acts numbered from 1539 to 1800,<sup>1</sup> inclusive, passed during the period embraced between September 16, 1906, and October 12, 1907, also such public resolutions and extracts

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<sup>1</sup> Act No. 1800 is the last enacted by the Philippine Commission exercising exclusively the legislative function of government. The Philippine Assembly convened on October 16, 1907, and since that date, in accordance with section 7 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, all the legislative power theretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission is vested in a Legislature consisting of two houses—the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly.

from Minutes of Proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907, as were designated for publication by the Commission, and certain changes made in official positions in the Philippine Islands from September 16, 1906, to October 31, 1907; a list of notaries public in the Philippine Islands appointed by judges of courts of first instance for the different provinces and by the supreme court for the city of Manila, dated September, 1907; and a list of municipalities, townships, and other organizations in the Philippine Islands, dated February 27, 1907, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (Vol. X).

The eighth volume, containing acts numbered from 1801 to 1878, inclusive, and the joint and concurrent resolutions enacted and passed by the First Philippine Legislature, inaugural, first, and special sessions, between October 16, 1907, and August 22, 1908; amendments to the Criminal Code of Procedure of the Philippine Islands, being General Order No. 58, office of the United States military governor in the Philippine Islands, dated April 23, 1900, as amended by acts of the Philippine Commission to September 1, 1908; certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between November 1, 1907, and September 15, 1908; and a list of municipalities, post-offices, postal savings banks, and telegraph offices in the Philippine Islands July 1, 1908, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 (Vol. IX).

The ninth volume, containing acts numbered from 1879 to 1959, inclusive, and the joint and concurrent resolutions enacted and passed by the First Philippine Legislature, second session, between August 23, 1908, and June 26, 1909; certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between September 16, 1908, and August 2, 1909; and a list of notaries public in the Philippine Islands in commission August 1, 1909, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909 (Vol. VIII).

The tenth volume, containing acts numbered from 1960 to 1994, inclusive, enacted by the Second Philippine Legislature, special session, and the Philippine Commission between July 28, 1909, and June 9, 1910; a concurrent resolution of the Second Philippine Legislature, special session, adopted April 19, 1910; public resolutions of the Philippine Commission adopted between January 8 and July 23, 1910; and certain official changes in the Philippine Islands between August 3, 1909, and August 4, 1910, was published in the Annual Reports of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910 (Vol. IV).

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# ACTS OF THE SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE,

FIRST SESSION,

(Held at Manila, October 17, 1910—February 3, 1911.)

AND

## ACTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.<sup>1</sup>

(June 10, 1910—June 23, 1911.)

C. B. No. 11.

[No. 1995.]<sup>2</sup>

AN ACT Authorizing the grantee of the franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric-light, power, and water-supply system in the municipality of Zamboanga, Moro Province, Philippine Islands.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission that:*

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to erect, construct, maintain, and operate an electric-light, electric-power, and water-supply system in the municipality of Zamboanga, Moro Province, Philippine Islands, and the Governor General is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands to offer for public bidding the franchise set forth in this act, and to grant said franchise to the best bidder, upon such terms as to percentage of gross earnings paid in lieu of provincial and municipal taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof, which shall in no case be less than one and one-half percentum, and under such terms and conditions as to time of advertisement and manner of bidding as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The franchise referred to in section one hereof shall be substantially in the following form:

### “FRANCHISE.

“ARTICLE 1. There is hereby granted to -----, for the period of fifty years from and after the passage of this act, the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate an electric-light, electric-power, and water-supply system in the municipality of Zamboanga, Moro Province, Philippine Islands, and the right and privilege to erect, construct, maintain, and operate in, along, and over any and all streets, thoroughfares, and public places within said

<sup>1</sup> To and including those published in the Official Gazette of October 25, 1911.

<sup>2</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

municipality poles, wires, and all necessary apparatus and appurtenances for the transmission and distribution of electric currents for electric power and light and for any other purpose, excepting wireless, for which electricity may be used, and to construct, lay, maintain, and operate above or under the ground on the said grantee's duly acquired separate right of way or under the ground in all streets, thoroughfares, and public places within said municipality, pipes, mains, and conduits for the conveyance of water throughout said municipality, and to furnish electric power, light, and water within said municipality for governmental, municipal, domestic, or manufacturing uses and for any other use, excepting wireless, to which electricity or water may be put, and to charge and collect such tolls, rates, and compensation for such power, light, and water, and use as may from time to time be previously approved by the board of rate regulation created by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled 'An act to create a board for the regulation of rates chargeable by public-service corporations in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to which said act this franchise is expressly made subject, or by any successor to said board, or by any future act or law.

"ART. 2. The poles and brackets erected by the grantee shall be of such height as to support wires strung thereon at a distance of at least twenty feet above the ground, shall not be of such crooked or ungainly appearance as to disfigure the streets, and shall be erected and placed in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with a plan which shall be previously approved by the engineer of the Moro Province. All water pipes and mains within the fire limits of the municipality of Zamboanga, as the same are now established or may hereafter be extended by law, shall be placed under the ground a distance of at least forty-five centimeters to the top of said pipes or mains. Between the settling tanks and intake and such aforesaid fire limits of the municipality the water pipes or mains may be placed above the ground, on the grantee's separate right of way, except where the same shall cross a street, thoroughfare, or public highway, in which case the same must be placed the aforesaid distance under said street, thoroughfare, or public highway. The construction and placing of water pipes and mains shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner in accordance with a plan which shall be previously approved by the engineer of the Moro Province; and whenever it shall become necessary to change the level of any portion of the same in order to avoid interference thereof with any public sewer or drain constructed or about to be constructed, the grantee herein shall forthwith change so much of said water pipes and mains as the engineer of the Moro Province shall in writing direct; and said grantee shall supply electric power, light, and water to any applicant for the same within thirty days after the date of his application, and, as between such applicant and other like applicants, in the order of the date of his application to the limit of the capacity of the plant of said grantee, to be determined by the engineer of the Moro Province on the application of such person or said grantee; and should the demand for electric power, light, and water at any time increase beyond the capacity of the plant of said grantee to supply the same, the capacity of said plant shall be increased to meet such demand, if the Philippine Com-

mission or its successors shall so direct: *Provided*, That the distributing systems of feed wires and water mains shall be constructed, placed, and maintained, and operated only on streets, thoroughfares, and public places within the municipality designated by the engineer of the Moro Province with the approval of the legislative council: *Provided further*, That the point at which the electric light and power is to be supplied, as mentioned in this article, be not more than fifty meters from the main lines or feed wires maintained by said grantee: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall have the right to demand and collect an amount equal to the actual cost of labor and material in making connections for supplying electric light and power at distances exceeding fifty meters from any such main feed line or wire, but such amount shall be collected only for the excess distance over and above said fifty meters: *And provided further*, That the grantee in supplying water to applicants as above provided shall make all connections with the water mains maintained by said grantee and shall have the right to demand and collect therefor an amount equal to the actual cost of the labor and material involved in making such connection.

“ART. 3. All apparatus and appurtenances used by the grantee shall be modern and first-class in every respect, and said wires shall be insulated and carefully connected and fastened so as not to come in direct contact with any object through which a ‘ground’ could be formed and shall be stretched so as not to interfere with the free and unobstructed use of said streets, thoroughfares, and public places; the water pipes and mains shall be placed, as hereinbefore stated, a distance of at least forty-five centimeters below the surface of the ground or street to the top of said pipes or mains, and when so placed along or across any street, thoroughfare, or public place shall be so placed and maintained as not in any manner to interfere with the free and unobstructed use of said street, thoroughfare, or public place: *Provided*, That the grantee herein shall, whenever the Philippine Commission or its successors so direct, place said wires in underground pipes or conduits at its own expense and without any cost or damage to the municipality of Zamboanga or the government of the Moro Province or of the Philippine Islands.

“ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary in the erection of poles or the laying of pipes or mains to take up any portion of the sidewalks or dig up the ground in any street or near the sides or corners of the streets or thoroughfares, or in any public place, then the said grantee shall, after said poles and pipes are erected and placed, without delay, replace said sidewalks and ground in a neat, workmanlike manner, and remove from said sidewalks, streets, and thoroughfares, or public places all rubbish, sand, and dirt, or other material which may have been placed there, taken up, or dug up in the erection of said poles, the placing or laying of pipes or mains, and shall put such sidewalk, street, thoroughfare, or public place in as good repair and condition as it was before it was taken up or disturbed.

“ART. 5. Whenever any person has obtained permission to use any of the streets of the municipality for the purpose of removing any building or in the prosecution of any municipal work or for any other cause whatsoever, making it necessary to raise or remove any of said wires which may obstruct the removal of said building or hinder the prosecution of said work, the said grantee, upon forty-eight hours’

notice from the engineer of the Moro Province, shall raise or remove any of said wires which may hinder the prosecution of such work or obstruct the removal of said building so as to allow the free and unobstructed passage of said building and the free and unobstructed prosecution of said work, and when the same has been accomplished shall replace such wires in a good and workmanlike manner. Such notice shall be a notification to said grantee from said engineer, in writing, stating and directing the work to be performed by the said grantee in and about such raising or removal and replacing of such wires and shall be served upon said grantee or its duly authorized representative or agent by any person competent to be a witness in a civil action; and in case of the refusal or failure of said grantee to comply with such notice, the engineer of the Moro Province shall raise or remove and replace such wires at the expense of said grantee, for the purpose aforesaid.

"ART. 6. Said grantee contracts and covenants hereby to indemnify the municipality of Zamboanga for any injury arising from any casualty or accident to person or property by reason of the construction under this franchise or of any neglect or omission to keep the said poles, wires, pipes, mains, conduits, and all other apparatus and appliances in a good and safe condition, and for all valid claims against said municipality for damages caused by said wires or electric currents conducted thereby, or by said pipes, mains, conduits, and other apparatus and appliances or water conveyed or contained therein. The grantee herein shall be notified in writing by the municipality as soon as practicable of the pendency of all claims arising in cases wherein said grantee may be liable to said municipality under the provisions of this article.

"ART. 7. Said grantee shall have the right to build, erect, construct, and maintain a dam across the Tumaga River at a place agreed upon between the legislative council of the Moro Province and the grantee, and specifically designated and located in plans and specifications to be filed with, and approved by, the engineer of the Moro Province, and with the municipality of Zamboanga, for the purpose of impounding water of the said Tumaga River, for power and other purposes as provided in this act, and shall have the right to divert and take from the said Tumaga River water not to exceed three million seven hundred and eighty-five thousand four hundred and thirty liters during twenty-four hours, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to supply its water system. Water impounded by the dam placed across said river and used for generating power shall be returned to said river in such manner and place as the engineer of the Moro Province, with the approval of the legislative council, shall direct.

"ART. 8. Said grantee shall have the right, and is hereby empowered to acquire and hold by grant, lease, or purchase sufficient land for reservoir purposes, dam and building sites, and a right of way separate from all streets, thoroughfares, and public highways, which shall not exceed ten meters in width, from the site of the dam to the above-mentioned fire limits of the municipality, and for the purpose of acquiring said land or any part thereof may condemn the same or any part thereof, by condemnation proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction, as provided by law.

"ART. 9. Said grantee shall file his acceptance of this franchise with the secretary of commerce and police within ninety days from the date of the award of this franchise, and shall commence work within thirty days from and after the date of the filing of such acceptance, shall complete the water system and have the same in operation within eighteen months from the date of such acceptance, shall complete the electric light and power system within three years from the date of such acceptance, and on or before the dates and times above respectively specified shall supply water, light, and power to all applicants, as hereinbefore provided, and shall thereafter maintain a first-class electric light, power, and water system and furnish first-class service to public and private consumers. In consideration of the franchise granted, the grantee shall pay quarterly into the municipal treasury of the municipality of Zamboanga, for its benefit, the per centum of the gross earnings of the enterprise agreed upon at the time of the award of this franchise, which shall be in lieu of all provincial and municipal taxes on this franchise and the privileges granted hereunder except taxes on real estate: *Provided*, That said grantee shall be exempt from the payment of such per centum for a period of three years from the date of the acceptance of this franchise.

"ART. 10. At the time of filing the acceptance mentioned in the last preceding article, the grantee shall deposit in the treasury of the municipality of Zamboanga the sum of two thousand pesos, Philippine currency, as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the conditions mentioned in this franchise, and the agreement under which the franchise is awarded, and in case the work to be done under this franchise is not begun within the time specified, or is not completed within the time provided, said deposit may be forfeited at the option of the governor of the Moro Province, as liquidated damages for the breach of the contract involved in the acceptance of this franchise, and this franchise shall thereupon be and become null and void. In case of the fulfillment of the conditions by this article provided, said deposit shall be returned by the treasurer of the municipality of Zamboanga, to the grantee upon proper certificate of the engineer of the Moro Province of the fulfillment of said conditions: *Provided*, That if work shall be begun by the grantee within the time specified the funds deposited may be returned to the grantee as the work progresses in monthly installments in the proportion which the work done bears to the work to be done, such proportion to be determined by the engineer of the Moro Province: *And provided further*, That for good cause shown the governor of the Moro Province may extend the time for the completion of the whole or any part of the construction provided for in this franchise.

"ART. 11. The municipality of Zamboanga, without compensation, shall have the privilege of using the poles of the grantee for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating a telephone or fire and police alarm system, but the wires of such telephone or fire and police alarm system shall be placed and stretched in such manner as to cause no interference with or damage to the wires of the electric service of the grantee.

"ART. 12. This franchise is granted with the understanding and upon the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States as provided in section seventy-four of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen



hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and that it shall be subject in all respects to the limitations upon corporations and the granting of franchises contained in said act of Congress, or the existing laws of the Philippine Islands, and that all lands or rights of use or occupation of lands secured by virtue of this franchise shall revert upon its termination to the insular, provincial, or municipal government by which such lands were respectively granted.

"ART. 13. No stocks or bonds shall be issued by any corporation owning or operating under this grant, except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; nor shall such corporation declare any stock or bond dividend.

"ART. 14. The books of the grantee shall always be open to inspection by the insular auditor, the municipal treasurer of Zamboanga, and the treasurer of the Moro Province, or either of them, personally or by his deputy. It shall be the duty of the grantee to submit to the municipal treasurer quarterly reports in triplicate showing the gross receipts and the net receipts for the quarter past and the general condition of the business, one of which copies shall be forwarded by the municipal treasurer to the district auditor of the Moro Province, and one to the insular auditor, who shall keep the same on file.

"ART. 15. The grantee herein may sell, lease, give, grant, convey, or assign this franchise and all property and rights acquired thereunder to any person, company, or corporation competent to conduct the business authorized thereby, but no title to this franchise or to the property or rights acquired thereunder shall pass by sale, lease, gift, grant, conveyance, transfer, or assignment to the vendee, lessee, donee, transferee, or assignee or be enjoyed by him until he shall have filed in the office of the secretary of commerce and police an agreement in writing to comply with all the terms and conditions imposed on the grantee by the franchise and accepting the said franchise subject to all its existing terms and conditions: *Provided, however,* That no transfer of this franchise shall become effective under the provisions of this article until it has been previously approved in writing by the secretary of commerce and police.

"ART. 16. The municipal council of the municipality of Zamboanga, after hearing the grantee, shall have the power, with the approval of the governor of the Moro Province, to declare the forfeiture of this franchise for failure to comply with any of the terms and conditions thereof unless such failure shall have been directly or primarily caused by the act of God, the public enemy, or force majeure. Against such declaration of forfeiture the grantee may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for such relief as to it may seem proper, but if no such application is made within sixty days after the forfeiture has been declared by the municipality and approved by the governor of the Moro Province, the right to apply to the courts shall be considered waived.

"ART. 17. Wherever in this franchise the term 'grantee' is used, it shall be held and understood to mean and represent the said ———, its representatives, successors, or assigns."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with

section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 23, 1910.

C. B. No. 17.

[No. 1996.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Providing for the admission of students from Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan, the Mountain Province and the Moro Province to the classes for the instruction and training of male and female nurses, provided for in Act Numbered One thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The director of health is hereby authorized to admit to the classes for the instruction and training of male and female nurses provided for in Act Numbered One thousand nine hundred and seventy-five, students from Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan, the Mountain Province and the Moro Province, subject to the conditions prescribed in said act: *Provided*, That applicants shall be eligible to admission after giving evidence by examination, or in any other manner satisfactory to the director of health, that they have received sufficient preliminary training to qualify them advantageously to enter upon such course of study.

SEC. 2. The number of students selected under the provisions of this act shall not exceed four each year of each sex, nor twelve in all of each sex; and these numbers shall be in addition to the numbers authorized in act numbered one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 3. Four thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of insular funds not otherwise appropriated, for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the director of health is authorized to spend such sums as may be available from the appropriation for contingent expenses of his bureau in Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province and the Moro Province.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 8, 1910.

C. B. No. 16.

[No. 1997.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of ten thousand pesos for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the municipality of Dapitan, Moro Province, in memory of José Rizal.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of ten thousand pesos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appro-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

priated, to be expended under the direction of the Governor General, for all necessary expenses incident to the reservation, laying out, construction, care, and maintenance of a public park and the buildings and appurtenances pertaining thereto, to be known as the "Rizal Park," in memory of the Filipino patriot, José Rizal, comprising three tracts of land known as parcels numbered one, two, and three in the municipality of Dapitan, Moro Province, Island of Mindanao, reserved for such purpose by Executive Orders Numbered Thirty-three and Fifty-one, current series.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

Enacted, September 23, 1910.

C. B. No. 18.

[No. 1998.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making appropriation for sundry expenses of the Insular Government in the city of Baguio, Mountain Province, for the period ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and thereafter.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, for sundry expenses of the Insular Government in the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, for the period beginning July first, nineteen hundred and ten, and ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and thereafter until expended:

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the care and maintenance of Government Center buildings and grounds; for maintenance of the telephone system; for maintenance of corral; for expenses of administration not otherwise provided for; in all, forty-six thousand eight hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

Enacted, September 23, 1910.

C. B. No. 19.

[No. 1999.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making appropriation for public works and permanent improvements in the city of Baguio, Mountain Province.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, for the following-named public works and permanent improvements in the city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the enlargement of the sewer and water-supply system; for the purchase of additional switchboard and telephones; for an addition to the storehouse; in all, twenty-six thousand two hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

Enacted, September 23, 1910.

C. B. No. 20.

[No. 2000.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To repeal Act Numbered Six of the Philippine Commission, and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Six of the Philippine Commission, and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 4, 1910.

C. B. No. 24.

[No. 2001.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Providing that the city treasurer of Baguio shall be ex officio register of deeds for the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, and ratifying, confirming, and validating all acts performed as register of deeds by the deputy provincial treasurer of the Mountain Province for the subprovince of Benguet.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There shall be a register of deeds for the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, who shall have the power and perform the duties of register of deeds within said subprovince. The city treasurer of Baguio shall be ex officio register of deeds of the subprovince of Benguet. All expenses of every kind incident to the office of register of deeds, except such as are for and on account of the city of Baguio, shall be paid out of the provincial treasury of the Mountain Province.

SEC. 2. All acts heretofore done and performed as register of deeds by the deputy provincial treasurer of the Mountain Province for the

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

subprovince of Benguet which might lawfully have been done and performed therein by a duly authorized register of deeds are, and each of them is, hereby ratified, confirmed, and validated as of the respective dates thereof.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict herewith are, in so far only as they relate hereto, hereby repealed.

Enacted, November 9, 1910.

C. B. No. 40.

[No. 2002.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Providing for the purchase, out of the funds appropriated for the bureau of education by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and ninety-two, of additional land for the industrial school reservation at Baguio.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The funds appropriated by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and ninety-two for the bureau of education are hereby made available in an amount not to exceed one thousand pesos for the purchase of additional land for the industrial school reservation in the city of Baguio, Subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 8, 1910.

C. B. No. 32.

[No. 2003.]

AN ACT Amending section one hundred and twenty-five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine of the Philippine Commission, known as "The Corporation Law," by making certain exceptions from the requirement that every bank shall at all times have on hand twenty per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and twenty-five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine of the Philippine Commission, known as "The Corporation Law," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 125. Every such bank shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits in current accounts which are payable on demand and of its fixed deposits coming due within thirty days: *Provided*, That any banking institution in the Philippine Islands which shall have given the security required by section thirty-eight of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-two, and been designated a government depository as in said section provided, shall not in addition to such security be required to hold a reserve of twenty per centum of the amount of such government deposits as may be made therein, the provisions of any other law or the by-laws of the bank notwithstanding. The term 'lawful money of the Philippine Islands' shall include silver certificates issued under authority of Act Numbered Nine hundred and thirty-eight, ordinarily called the 'Gold-Standard Act' and gold certificates should the issue thereof be authorized for the Philippine Islands by the Congress of the United States, and the

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

term 'lawful money of the United States' shall include gold and silver certificates of the United States and bank notes issued by national banks in the United States: *Provided, however,* That in case of a bank having branches as provided in section one hundred and twenty-eight of this Act the provision for a twenty per centum reserve shall be deemed to be complied with if the principal bank and its branches in the Philippine Islands in the aggregate have on hand twenty per centum in lawful money of the aggregate amount of the deposits in current accounts which are payable on demand and of its fixed deposits coming due within thirty days in the principal bank and all of its branches in the Philippine Islands."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, December 10, 1910.

C. B. No. 41.

[No. 2004.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of thirty thousand pesos for the purchase or construction of an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Baguio, and for the maintenance and operation thereof under the direction of the secretary of commerce and police for the sale of electric current for light, heat, and power to the various branches of the Government and the public, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The secretary of commerce and police is hereby authorized to purchase any electric light, heat, or power system now existing in the city of Baguio, or, in his discretion, to construct a power plant and to erect along and over any and all streets, thoroughfares, and public places within the city of Baguio, whether the property of the insular, provincial, or municipal government, poles, wires, and all necessary apparatus and appurtenances for the transmission and distribution of electric current for electric heat, light, and power; and for the purposes of this section and all expenses necessary to the accomplishment thereof, including the acquirement of a site for the power house, the sum of thirty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. When such electric light, heat, and power system shall have been purchased or constructed, it shall be maintained and operated under the direction of the secretary of commerce and police, by the bureau of public works or otherwise as he may direct.

SEC. 3. Authority is hereby granted for the sale to the various branches of the Government and to the public generally, at such rates and under such regulations as may be approved by the board of rate regulation, of the electric current generated by said plant, for power, heat, and light.

SEC. 4. Any balance left over after the purchase or construction of the electric light, heat, and power system provided for in section one hereof is hereby constituted a reimbursable fund, to which shall be added all receipts of the plant on account of sales of electric current,

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

to cover the expenses of operation and maintenance of the system, and any balance over the expense of operation and maintenance may be expended in further extension and improvement of the property or may be credited to the insular treasury to reimburse the Government for the cost of the purchase or construction.

SEC. 5. Whenever any private person or corporation shall make representations satisfactory to the Governor General in regard to their financial standing and ability to purchase and manage the property, and to fulfill the requirements of the franchise in regard to extensions and service to the public and their willingness to purchase and pay for the property not less than the cost to the Government, it shall be the duty of the secretary of commerce and police to offer the system at public auction and sell the same to the highest bidder for a sum not less than the cost thereof.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 10, 1910.

C. B. No. 42.

[No. 2005.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand pesos for the maintenance, betterment, and repair of the Benguet Road during the fiscal years nineteen hundred and ten and nineteen hundred and eleven.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police for the maintenance, betterment, and repair of the Benguet Road during the fiscal years nineteen hundred and ten and nineteen hundred and eleven.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 12, 1910.

C. B. No. 14.

[No. 2006.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To provide for the granting of a franchise for the use of the waters of the Agno River in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, for the generation of power for the maintenance of an electric light, heat, and power system and the supply of such light, heat, and power in and to the city of Baguio and in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a dam across the Agno River, in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, at a point to be approved by the secretary of commerce and police, for the use of the waters of said river for the generation and development of the power necessary for the operation of an electric light, heat, and power supply system in the city of Baguio, and in the subprovince of Benguet, in said Mountain Province, and for the erection, maintenance, and opera-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

tion of an electric light, heat, and power supply system with all necessary buildings, poles, wires, apparatus, and appurtenances for supplying electric current in and to the city of Baguio and in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province; and the Governor General is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to offer for public bidding the franchise set forth in this act, and to grant said franchise to the best bidder, upon such terms as to percentage of gross earnings, to be paid in lieu of insular, provincial, and municipal taxes on the franchise or earnings thereof, which shall in no case be less than one and one-half per centum, and under such terms and conditions as to time of advertisement and manner of bidding, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The franchise referred to in section one hereof shall be substantially in the following form:

“FRANCHISE.

“ARTICLE 1. There is hereby granted to ——— for the period of fifty years from and after the passage of this act and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set out, the right and privilege to construct a dam across the Agno River, at or near ——— in the subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province; the right and privilege to use the waters of said river for the generation and development of the power necessary for the operation of an electric light, heat, and power supply system in the city of Baguio and in the subprovince of Benguet, in said Mountain Province; the right and privilege to erect, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power supply system at and in the city of Baguio, and in the subprovince of Benguet, in said Mountain Province; and the right and privilege to erect, construct, maintain, and operate in, along, and over any and all streets, thoroughfares, and public places at and in said city and subprovince any and all necessary buildings, poles, wires, and all other necessary and proper constructions, erections, apparatus, and appurtenances of every kind and nature whatsoever for the transmission and distribution of electric currents for electric light, heat, and power and for any other purpose, excepting wireless telegraphy, for which electricity may be used to properly and fully supply said city of Baguio and subprovince of Benguet and any and all persons, companies, and corporations residing therein with such light, heat, and power: *Provided*, That any and all surveys, plats, and plans under or in accordance with which said dam and any and all buildings, lines for transmission of electricity for any purpose, and constructions and erections of every kind and nature whatsoever are to be constructed, shall first be submitted to and approved by the director of public works and the secretary of commerce and police, before the grantee shall be empowered to commence work thereunder, and that, after such approval, no deviation from said approved surveys, plats, and plans shall be permitted said grantee without prior approval of such and all deviations by said director of public works and secretary of commerce and police: *Provided further*, That upon the expiration of the period of this grant and upon request of the grantee, a renewal hereof for a second period of fifty years may be allowed by the Philippine Commission or its successor upon such terms as to payment as may then seem advisable: *And provided further*, That this grant is expressly made subject to any and all vested rights which may have accrued prior to the passage of this act.



"ART. 2. The grantee shall file his acceptance in writing of this grant and all the conditions hereof with the secretary of commerce and police within thirty days after he receives notice in writing that the franchise has been awarded to him and, after completion of the dam and electric light, heat, and power supply system, as provided in article three hereof, shall then and thereafter, continuously, during the period of this grant, maintain a first-class electric light, heat, and power service at the places and in the manner herein provided.

"ART. 3. The grantee shall begin the construction of said dam before the expiration of the twelve months next following the date of filing the written acceptance of this franchise, and shall complete the same and all other necessary constructions and be ready to furnish electric light, heat, and power, as aforesaid, within three years from the date of filing said written acceptance. Should said grantee default in the time set for either such beginning or such completion, the grant herein and hereby made shall then and there cease and determine, and any and all construction then begun or completed, as the case may be, shall thereupon become the property of the Government of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That if such or either default on the part of the grantee as aforesaid shall occur by reason of causes not within the control of or power of prevention by said grantee, the secretary of commerce and police may grant such extension of time for either such beginning or completion as may seem to him necessary and proper.

"ART. 4. The grantee shall have, and he is hereby expressly given, the right to charge and collect tolls, rates, and compensation for the supply by him of such electric light, heat, and power: *Provided*, That such tolls, rates, and compensation shall not be legal and effective until approved by the board of rate regulation, and after being thus approved shall be and are hereby expressly made subject to regulation and revision by the Philippine Government.

"ART. 5. The grantee shall use only modern and first-class apparatus, appurtenances, and appliances, and all electric installation of every kind and nature shall be so insulated, connected, and fastened as not to come in direct contact with any person or object by which a 'ground' may be caused, and no part of any such apparatus, appurtenances, appliances, and installation shall be so placed as to interfere with the free and unobstructed use by the public of highways, roads, streets, alleys, or public places or as to interfere with any use of any public or private property: *Provided*, That the grantee herein shall, whenever the Philippine Commission or its successor so direct, place said wires in underground pipes or conduits at his own expense and without any cost or damage to the city of Baguio, the subprovince of Benguet or any township thereof, the Mountain Province, or the Government of the Philippine Islands.

"ART. 6. The grantee shall indemnify said city of Baguio, said subprovince of Benguet or any township thereof, said Mountain Province, and the Government of the Philippine Islands for any and all damage or injury which may be caused said city, townships, Subprovince, Province, and Government of the Philippine Islands, or either of them, arising from any casualty or accident to person or property by reason of any construction, installation, omission, or neglect, had and made by him under the powers herein granted,

and for any and all valid claims made against said city, townships, Subprovince, Province, and the Government of the Philippine Islands, or either of them, by any person or persons by reason of any damage or injury caused by any such construction, installation, omission, or neglect.

"ART. 7. The grantee may sell, grant, convey, assign, give, or lease this grant and all rights hereunder, as well as all property acquired for the purposes hereof, to any person or persons, company, or corporation competent to construct the plant and conduct the business herein authorized, but no title to this grant, or rights or property acquired hereunder, shall pass to the grantee, nor shall any sale, grant, conveyance, assignment, gift, or lease by the grantee to any person or persons, company, or corporation be or become valid and binding unless and until the acceptance provided for in article two hereof shall have been made and filed as and when provided for in said article: *Provided*, That no transfer of this franchise shall become effective under the provisions of this article until said transfer has been previously approved in writing by the secretary of commerce and police.

"ART. 8. Within thirty days after the date of an application therefor, the grantee shall furnish electric light, heat, and power to any applicant therefor, for use in the said city and Subprovince. As between two or more of such applicants, electricity shall be furnished in the order of the date of the applications therefor, up to the limit of the capacity of supply of said system, to be determined by the director of public works. Should such capacity be at any time exceeded by the demand, the grantee shall, within a reasonable time after demand therefor by the Philippine Commission or its successor, increase such capacity up to the limit of the hydraulic power economically available at the power site.

"When the application is for electricity at a place distant not more than fifty meters from a main trunk line or feed wire, the cost of making the connection shall be at the expense of the grantee. When the electricity applied for is in an amount exceeding — kilowatts and the distance from the main trunk line or feed wire to the place where it is to be used does not exceed one thousand six hundred meters, the connection shall be made at the expense of the grantee.

"When the place where the electricity is desired is more than fifty meters from a main trunk line or feed wire and the quantity desired is less than — kilowatts, the expense of installation beyond the said distance of fifty meters shall be borne by the applicant for the electricity. In all cases the extra cost of construction to places beyond one thousand six hundred meters from a main trunk line or feed wire shall be borne by the applicant for the electricity.

"ART. 9. No stocks or bonds shall be issued by any corporation owning or operating under this grant except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued, nor shall such corporation declare any stock or bond dividends.

"ART. 10. The grantee shall keep records, books, and accounts of said system in form approved by the insular auditor, which shall always be open to full and free inspection by the insular auditor or by his deputy or representative duly authorized, and shall, on or

before the twentieth days of April, July, October, and January of each succeeding year, submit to the insular auditor verified quarterly reports showing the gross receipts, net receipts, and general financial condition of the business of said system for the quarter next last past.

"ART. 11. The grantee shall not use, employ, or contract for the labor of any person or persons held or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude, and any violation of the provisions of this article shall forthwith operate as a forfeiture of, and shall forfeit, this grant and any and all rights hereunder theretofore granted to, accrued to, and held by said grantee, and, in addition to such forfeiture said grantee shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty thousand pesos.

"ART. 12. In consideration of the franchise hereby granted, the grantee shall pay quarterly into the treasury of the Philippine Islands such percentage of the gross earnings of the enterprise as may have been agreed upon at the time of the granting of this franchise, which percentage shall not be less than one and one-half per centum of such gross earnings, and when promptly paid, shall be in lieu of all insular, provincial, and municipal taxes on this franchise or earnings thereof and the privileges granted herein, except taxes on real estate: *Provided*, That said grantee shall be exempt from the payment of all such taxes, except taxes on real estate, including the aforesaid per centum of gross earnings for a period of two and one-half years from the date of the acceptance of this franchise.

"ART. 13. Within the limits of the city of Baguio the poles erected by the grantee shall be of such height that no wire or wires thereto attached or strung by him shall be less than twenty feet above the ground, and such poles shall not be of such crooked or ungainly appearance as to disfigure the streets, and shall be placed and erected in a good and workmanlike manner under and in strict accordance with a plan or plans which shall first be approved by the director of public works. Whenever it may become necessary to take up any portion of the sidewalks or dig up the ground in any street or near the sides or corners of the streets or thoroughfares or in any public place for the purpose of erecting such poles, in each such case the grantee shall, after the erection of such poles and without delay, replace such sidewalks or fill in such ground in a neat, workmanlike manner, remove from such sidewalks, streets, or thoroughfares or public places all rubbish, dirt, sand, or other material which may have been by him placed there, taken up, or dug up by reason of such erection, and shall cause such sidewalks, streets, or thoroughfares or public places to be placed in as good condition as they and each of them were prior to such erection. All such work shall be subject to the approval of the director of public works or the engineer of the city of Baguio.

"ART. 14. The grantee shall, within forty-eight hours after receipt by him of notice in writing from the director of public works or the city engineer of Baguio, raise, cut, or remove any installation of any and all wires which may prevent or hinder the due prosecution and completion of any and all public work, the removal or placing in position of any and all buildings, or of any other necessary and proper work or construction whatsoever and shall, immediately upon the completion of such moving, placing in position, or work, replace such and all installations of wires so raised, cut,

or removed, in a good and workmanlike manner, each and all such raising, cutting and removing, and replacement to be at his own cost and expense. Said notice shall be served on said grantee or his duly authorized representative or agent by any person competent to be a witness in a civil action. In case of refusal or failure of said grantee to comply with such notice and take proper action thereunder as aforesaid, the director of public works or the city engineer of Baguio, as the case may be, may so raise, cut or remove, and replace such or any installation of wires as aforesaid provided to be raised, cut, or removed, and replaced, and the cost and expense thereof shall be forthwith repaid by said grantee on demand. Failure on the part of said grantee to make such repayment shall be held and considered a failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this grant within the meaning and to the effect provided for in article nineteen hereof.

"ART. 15. The grantee shall, within six months from and after filing the written acceptance of this grant as provided for in article two hereof, deposit in the insular treasury the sum of one thousand pesos, and, within eighteen months from and after the date of such acceptance, shall deposit in said treasury the further sum of nine thousand pesos, as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the conditions mentioned in this franchise and the agreement under which the franchise is awarded. Either or both of said deposits may be made in bonds of the United States or of the Philippine Islands of equal value: *Provided*, That the insular treasurer may accept duly executed and satisfactory bonds of a fidelity company in lieu of the cash or bond deposits in and by this article required to be made. In case said deposit of nine thousand pesos is not made as herein provided, or said grantee fails to commence the construction at the time provided for in article three hereof, said deposit of one thousand pesos shall at the option of the Governor General thereupon be and become forfeited to the insular treasury as liquidated damages for the breach of the contract involved in the acceptance of this franchise and this franchise shall thereupon be and become null and void. In case said deposits of one thousand pesos and nine thousand pesos shall both have been so made and the construction of said dam, electric light, heat, and power supply system shall not be completed within the time named in article three hereof, then and in that case and at the option of the Governor General both said deposits shall be and become forfeited to the insular treasury as liquidated damages for breach of the contract created by the acceptance of the grant by this act made. In case of the proper and timely fulfillment by said grantee of the terms and conditions in and by this article made and provided, both said deposits of one thousand and nine thousand pesos shall be returned to said grantee by the insular treasurer upon presentation to him of proper certificates of the director of public works of the fulfillment of such terms and conditions: *Provided*, That if construction of said dam, electric light, heat, and power supply system shall be commenced at the time named and set therefor in and by article three hereof and thereafter be properly forwarded, the amount so deposited may, in the discretion of the Governor General, be returned to said grantee in monthly or quarterly installments as said construction progresses, in the proportion which the construction completed bears to the construction to be completed.

"ART. 16. The grantee shall, if required by the director of public works, construct the dam aforesaid with such passes, chutes, or channels as may be necessary for the navigation of boats or rafts, and also such chutes or ladders as may be required for the safe passage of fish.

"ART. 17. This grant is expressly made subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and any and all lands or rights of use and occupation of lands or waters herein granted, or which may hereinafter accrue to said grantee, shall revert to the Government of the Philippine Islands or to the governments of the city of Baguio, the subprovince of Benguet or townships thereof, or the Mountain Province, as the case may be, upon the termination of the grant in and by this act made, or upon the revocation of such grant, or upon the repeal of this act, and this grant is hereby expressly made subject to all the limitations and conditions contained in all acts of Congress relating to grants, franchises, and concessions of like nature to the grant by this act made.

"ART. 18. The city of Baguio, the subprovince of Benguet and townships thereof, and the Mountain Province shall have the privilege, without compensation, of using the poles of the grantee for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating a telephone or fire and police alarm system, but the wires of such telephone or fire and police alarm system shall be placed and stretched in such manner as to cause no interference with or damage to the wires of the electric service of the grantee.

"ART. 19. The Governor General, after a hearing granted the parties interested, may declare forfeited this grant and all rights and privileges hereunder by reason of failure of said grantee to comply with any of the conditions and terms hereof, unless such failure shall have been directly or primarily caused by the act of God, the public enemy, or force majeure. At any time within sixty days from and after the date of such declaration said grantee may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for review of such declaration of forfeiture and relief therefrom, but no such application shall be considered by any such court unless made within the sixty days hereinbefore named.

"ART. 20. Whenever and wherever in this act the word 'grantee' is used, said word is to be and shall be taken and understood to mean '\_\_\_\_\_, his representatives, successors, or assigns,' and whenever and wherever in this act the word 'grant' is used, said word is to be and shall be taken and understood to mean 'franchise.'"

Enacted, December 19, 1910.

C. B. No. 46.

[No. 2007.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making Act Numbered Two thousand and three of the Philippine Legislature applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Two thousand and three of the Philippine Legislature, entitled "An act amending section one hundred and

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

twenty-five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine of the Philippine Commission, known as the 'Corporation Law,' by making certain exceptions from the requirement that every bank shall at all times have on hand twenty per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits," is hereby made applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 19, 1910.

C. B. No. 45.

[No. 2008.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act making a toll road of all that part of the Benguet road situate, lying, and being within the boundaries of the Mountain Province," by providing for the regulation of passage of traffic of all kinds thereon.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Governor General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare that portion of the Benguet Road within the Mountain Province, a toll road for vehicles carrying freight or merchandise, to make and promulgate rates and method of payment of toll, and to regulate the passage of traffic of all kinds thereon, and to make and promulgate such other regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act and to discontinue the collection of toll whenever in his judgment the public interests require. The proceeds of all tolls collected under the provisions of this act shall be devoted, under the direction of the Governor General, to the payment of the expenses of collection of the toll and of the maintenance and repair of said road. The Governor General may exempt vehicles of the Army, Navy, or other department of the United States Government from the payment of the toll."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 20, 1910.

A. B. No. 366.

[No. 2009.]

AN ACT Authorizing the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, to incur an indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in money of the United States, and to issue bonds covering the amount of said indebtedness, payable in gold coin of the United States, for the purpose of providing funds to construct necessary sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water and necessary buildings for primary public schools in said municipality, pursuant to the provisions of sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to amend an act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An act

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. In pursuance of the provisions of sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to amend an act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, is hereby authorized to incur an indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, in the name and on behalf of the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, its bonds covering the said indebtedness for the purpose of providing funds to construct necessary sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water, and necessary buildings for primary public schools in said municipality of Cebu. The bonds thus authorized shall be issued and dated January first, nineteen hundred and eleven, shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable quarterly in gold coin, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the municipality of Cebu after ten years from date of issue, and payable thirty years after date of issue in said gold coin. Both principal and interest shall be payable at the Treasury of the United States. The said bonds shall be in registered form, in denominations of one thousand to ten thousand dollars, in proportions to suit the purchasers thereof, and shall be registered and transferable at the office of the Treasury Department of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia. The said bonds are declared, by section one of said act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, to be exempt from the payment of all taxation by the Government of the United States, or by the Government of the Philippine Islands, or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any State, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any State or Territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia, pursuant to which act, as well as to said act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, and to this act these bonds are issued; which facts shall be stated upon their face.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is further authorized to sell said bonds on such terms as are most favorable to the municipality of

Cebu, and to deposit the proceeds of such sale or sales with an authorized depository of the Government of the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That no bond or bonds shall be sold at less than par or face value.

SEC. 3. Upon report being made by the Secretary of War to the auditor and treasurer of the Philippine Islands of the amount of bonds so issued and sold by him, the amount realized from such sale or sales, and the numbers and denominations of said bonds so sold, the date of such deposit, and the name of such depository, the same shall be made a matter of record by said insular officials in their respective offices, and immediately thereafter shall be reported by said auditor to the municipal council of the municipality of Cebu.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be placed by the treasurer of the Philippine Islands to the credit of the "public works bond issue of the municipality of Cebu," and shall only be withdrawn therefrom by appropriation by the municipal council of Cebu, approved by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, for the purposes mentioned in this act.

SEC. 5. Commencing with the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and each succeeding year thereafter until said bonds shall have been paid, there is hereby appropriated a continuing annual appropriation, authorized to be paid out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, of such sum as may be necessary to meet the annual interest payments upon the bonds issued in accordance with this act.

SEC. 6. Commencing with the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and each succeeding year thereafter until said bonds shall have been paid, there is hereby appropriated a continuing annual appropriation, authorized to be paid out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, money of the United States for each one hundred thousand dollars, and proportionally for each fraction thereof, of bonds issued in accordance with this act. Said sum so appropriated and the interest thereon shall be invested by the insular treasurer in such manner as may be approved by the Governor General, and shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds.

SEC. 7. The funds so appropriated shall be reimbursed by the municipality of Cebu from the current revenues of the municipality within ninety days after same shall have been so paid as interest or placed in said sinking fund by the said insular treasurer. In case the municipal council of the municipality of Cebu shall fail to make such reimbursement, the provincial treasurer of the Province of Cebu is hereby authorized and directed to withhold from the revenues of the municipality of Cebu that may come in his possession an amount sufficient to make the, or any, reimbursement above provided for, and shall deposit same with the treasurer of the Philippine Islands as and for the, or any, reimbursement aforesaid.

SEC. 8. The director of public works of the Philippine Islands shall have exclusive charge and control of all work to be done and improvements to be made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon the approval of the President of the United States.

Enacted, December 27, 1910.



C. B. No. 51.

[No. 2010.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Amending section nine of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing for the organization and government of the Moro Province," as amended, by imposing upon the attorney for the Moro Province the duty to represent the municipalities of that Province before the courts in certain cases.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section nine of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, as amended, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The provincial attorney shall be the attorney and legal adviser of the provincial government and of each of its officers and of the legislative council hereinafter constituted and shall, when called upon by the council or by any officer, furnish a written opinion on questions of law arising in the administration of the government. He shall represent the provincial government in all suits brought on its behalf or against it in the courts of the Province or in the courts of any Province or district. He shall be the legal adviser of the municipal authorities of any municipality organized in the Province and shall, upon request, submit in writing his views upon any question properly arising in the discharge of the public duties of such officers or authorities. He shall represent each municipality of his Province in all litigations pending for or against such municipality in any court, except in cases where the interests of the municipality and of the Province are opposed, in cases where two municipalities are adverse parties to the same litigation, and in cases arising under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and seventy-six, in all of which cases the municipality shall be obliged to employ a special counsel. He shall exercise supervisory control in the courts in the Province over the district fiscals for whose appointment and salaries the legislative council may have provided. The provincial attorney shall, when the public interest requires it, appear and take charge of prosecutions for the Government in any court within the Province. The provincial attorney shall discharge his duties under the general supervision of the attorney general of the insular government, and the attorney general shall represent the provincial government in all suits for or against it which shall come before the supreme court, but if the attorney general deems it necessary he may require the provincial attorney to assist in the presentation of the cause before the supreme court. In every criminal case appealed to the supreme court from the court of first instance held in the Province the provincial attorney shall forthwith make a report to the attorney general, explaining the questions of law and fact appearing therein and the conclusions of the court. The provincial attorney shall make an annual report to the attorney general of the Philippine Islands as to the conditions of public and private litigation in the courts throughout the Province, and shall discharge such other duties as may be required by the legislative council.

"He shall also perform the duties of the register of deeds."

Enacted, December 29, 1910.

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

C. B. No. 30.

[No. 2011.]

AN ACT Amending section thirty-nine of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The land registration act," so as to extend to Government irrigation canals and laterals thereof the exemptions established in favor of public highways.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-nine of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 39. Every applicant receiving a certificate of title in pursuance of a decree of registration, and every subsequent purchaser of registered land who takes a certificate of title for value in good faith shall hold the same free of all incumbrance except those noted on said certificate and any of the following incumbrances which may be subsisting, namely:

"First. Liens, claims, or rights arising or existing under the laws or Constitution of the United States or of the Philippine Islands which the statutes of the Philippine Islands can not require to appear of record in the registry.

"Second. Taxes within two years after the same have become due and payable.

"Third. Any public highway, way, private way established by law, or any Government irrigation canal or lateral thereof where the certificate of title does not state that the boundaries of such highway, way, or irrigation canal or lateral thereof have been determined.

"But if there are easements or other rights appurtenant to a parcel of registered land which for any reason have failed to be registered, such easements or rights shall remain so appurtenant, notwithstanding such failure, and shall be held to pass with the land until cut off or extinguished by the registration of the servient estate, or in any other manner."

Enacted, January 12, 1911.

C. B. No. 52.

[No. 2012.]

AN ACT To amend section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The corporation law," by providing for the collection of fees for filing copies of amended articles of incorporation, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The corporation law," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. Any corporation may amend its articles of incorporation by a majority vote of its board of directors or trustees and the vote or written assent of two-thirds of its members, if it be a nonstock corporation, or, if it be a stock corporation, by the vote or written assent of the stockholders representing at least two-thirds of the subscribed capital stock of the corporation. A copy of the articles of incorporation as amended, duly certified to be correct by the

president and the secretary of the corporation and a majority of the board of directors or trustees, shall be filed in the office of the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau, who shall attach the same to the original articles of incorporation on file in his office. From the time of filing such copy of the amended articles of incorporation, the corporation shall have the same powers and it and the members or stockholders thereof shall thereafter be subject to the same liabilities as if such amendment had been embraced in the original articles of incorporation: *Provided, however*, That the life of said corporation shall not be extended by said amendment beyond the time fixed in the original articles: *And provided*, That the original articles and amended articles together shall contain all provisions required by law to be set out in the articles of incorporation: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any corporation to increase or diminish its capital stock or so as to affect any rights or actions which accrued to others between the time of filing the original articles of incorporation and the filing of the amended articles.

"The chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks shall be entitled to collect and receive the sum of ten pesos for filing said copy of the amended articles of incorporation."

Enacted, January 13, 1911.

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A. B. No. 358.

[No. 2013.]

AN ACT Providing that the annual tax on the assessed value of the real estate of the city of Manila for the year nineteen hundred and eleven shall be one and one-half per centum thereof.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The annual tax on the assessed value of all the real estate of the city of Manila subject to taxation shall be, for the year nineteen hundred and eleven, one and one-half per centum thereof instead of two per centum thereof, anything contained in section forty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That one per centum of the assessed value of all the said real estate shall be payable on or before the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eleven, and the remaining one-half per centum shall be payable on or before the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and eleven.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 17, 1911.

C. B. No. 66.

[No. 2014.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Extending to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes the provisions of Acts Numbered Two thousand and eleven and Two thousand and twelve of the Philippine Legislature.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There are hereby extended to and placed in force throughout that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes the provisions of the following acts of the legislature:

Number two thousand and eleven; passed January twelfth, nineteen hundred and eleven; entitled "An act amending section thirty-nine of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled 'The land registration act,' so as to extend to Government irrigation canals and laterals thereof the exemptions established in favor of public highways."

Number two thousand and twelve; passed January thirteenth, nineteen hundred and eleven; entitled "An act to amend section eighteen of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled 'The corporation law,' by providing for the collection of fees for filing copies of amended articles of incorporation, and for other purposes."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect as to each of said acts simultaneously with the taking effect of the act in question.

Enacted, January 18, 1911.

C. B. No. 29.

[No. 2015.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The internal-revenue law of nineteen hundred and four," as amended, by imposing a tax at the rate of seventy centavos per liter on all distilled spirits and manufactured liquors, with certain exceptions, and by extending the meaning of the term "manufactured liquors" as used in said act so as to include certain medicinal, toilet, and other liquid preparations; and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Subsection (a) of section seventy-four of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, known as "The internal-revenue law of nineteen hundred and four," as amended, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"(a) Except as hereinafter provided there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits and manufactured liquors manufactured in the Philippine Islands for domestic sale or consumption a tax of seventy centavos on each liter of proof spirits: *Provided*, That on all distilled spirits and manufactured liquors produced by the fermentation of sap from the nipa, coconut, or buri palm; juice, sirup, or sugar of the cane, there shall be levied and collected a tax of twenty-five centavos per proof liter: *And provided further*, That for the purposes of this article the term 'manufactured liquors' shall include liquid medicinal and toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, and all other preparations, of which, excluding the water, distilled spirits form the chief ingredient. The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the distillery owners

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

or persons having possession of such spirits before removal from the distillery or bonded warehouse, and the tax shall be collected on the whole number of proof liters and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined in this article, and every fractional part of a liter, amounting to a half liter or over, in a cask or package, shall be taxed as a liter, and any fractional part of a liter less than a half liter in a cask or package shall be exempted from tax: *Provided*, That any package of spirits the total contents of which are less than a liter shall be taxed as one liter."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 19, 1911.

C. B. No. 38.

[No. 2016.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-five by increasing to sixty per centum of the value of the mortgaged property the amount which may be loaned by the Agricultural Bank.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section twelve of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-five is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. No loan shall be made except—

"(a) Upon the security of a first mortgage on unincumbered, improved urban property or upon unincumbered agricultural land, not to exceed sixty per centum of the value thereof. No loan shall be made unless the attorney general shall have certified and the board of directors shall be satisfied that the real estate offered as security for the loan is free from all incumbrances and that the title thereto is in the mortgagor. All mortgages shall contain a covenant requiring the mortgagor to insure for the benefit of the mortgagee all buildings of strong materials on the property to the amount of their value as fixed by the board of directors.

"(b) Upon the security of a chattel mortgage to the bank on crops already harvested, gathered, and stored: *Provided, however*. That no loan on the security of such crops so harvested, gathered, and stored as aforesaid shall exceed sixty per centum of the market value thereof on the date of the loan. The property mortgaged shall be insured by the mortgagor for the benefit of the mortgagee to the full amount of the loan."

Enacted, January 24, 1911.

C. B. No. 50.

[No. 2017.]

AN ACT Providing that the word "embezzlement" as used in section forty of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, as amended, shall be construed to include the offense of "estafa."

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The word "embezzlement" as used in section forty of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act

to incorporate the city of Manila," as amended by section ten of Act Numbered Two hundred and sixty-seven, shall be construed to include the offense of "estafa," punished by the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 26, 1911.

A. B. No. 479.

[No. 2018.]

AN ACT Authorizing the municipal councils to appropriate at the beginning of each year a certain sum from the school funds to pay the traveling expenses of municipal teachers when, at a certain time of the year, they have to go to Manila or to provincial capitals or any place in the Provinces to attend the so-called summer schools.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Municipal councils are hereby authorized to appropriate at the beginning of each year a certain sum from the school funds for the purpose of paying the necessary traveling expenses of municipal teachers, when, at a certain time of the year, they have to go to Manila or to provincial capitals or any other place in the Provinces that the superintendent may designate, to attend the so-called summer schools: *Provided*, That provincial teachers coming to Manila at their own choice, and with the permission of the division superintendent, and not by order of the latter, shall pay the difference between the traveling expenses from the place in the Province where the summer school is to be held and those from their place of residence to Manila: *And provided, finally*, That in the event the superintendent shall recommend that some municipal teacher be sent to Manila, he shall give timely notice to the municipal council of his recommendation.

SEC. 2. The vouchers for the traveling expenses of municipal teachers, as provided for in the next preceding section, shall be approved by the municipal president and the division superintendent of the Province where the teacher has his place of residence, before being paid by the municipal treasurer.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of act numbered nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 26, 1911.

A. B. No. 376.

[No. 2019.]

AN ACT To amend subsection (a) of section twenty of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, known as the opium act, by providing for the collection of taxes on the amount of opium or its derivatives contained in certain medicinal preparations, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Subsection (a) of section twenty of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, known as the "Opium Act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) Before any opium imported in the Philippine Islands from the United States or foreign countries, the importation whereof is per-

mitted by the act of Congress approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, shall be released from the customhouse, there shall be paid thereon an internal-revenue tax as follows: On crude opium, five pesos a kilo, net weight; and on prepared opium, fifteen pesos a kilo, net weight: *Provided*, That the tax on all medicinal preparations mentioned in the Pharmacopœia or National Formulary in which opium, morphine, or any alkaloid of opium enter as ingredients, shall be levied on the quantity of opium, morphine, or alkaloid of opium contained therein, and not on the net weight of the whole preparation. This tax shall be paid to the collector of customs, under regulations prescribed by the collector of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of finance and justice.

"On all opium cooked or prepared in the Philippine Islands every wholesale dealer shall pay to the collector of internal revenue at the time of such cooking or preparation an additional internal-revenue tax of five pesos on each kilo, net weight, of such cooked or prepared opium. Beginning with the first day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, the internal-revenue tax on opium cooked or prepared in the Philippine Islands shall be increased each month by an amount equal to twenty per centum of the original tax imposed herein. The burden of proving that the internal-revenue tax hereby imposed has been paid shall be upon the wholesale dealer.

"Net weight shall be determined by the customs laws and regulations covering the importation of opium into the Philippine Islands.

"Before any opium is withdrawn or removed from the place in which it is kept or stored, as prescribed by this act, it shall be marked, branded, or otherwise identified in the manner prescribed by the collector of internal revenue and approved by the secretary of finance and justice."

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 26, 1911.

C. B. No. 71.

[No. 2020.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and ninety-one pesos and seventy-three centavos, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the appropriation of the executive bureau for expenses incident to the visit of the Secretary of War to the Philippine Islands during the year nineteen hundred and ten.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of twelve thousand three hundred and ninety-one pesos and seventy-three centavos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the appropriation of the executive bureau for expenditures made by that bureau incident to the visit of the Secretary of War to the Philippine Islands during July, August, and September of the year nineteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 26, 1911.

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

A. B. No. 463.

[No. 2021.]

AN ACT Providing for the purchase of the books and other documents of Doctor Rizal and appropriating funds for that purpose.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The librarian, Philippine Library, is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the secretary of public instruction, to purchase the original manuscript of the novel "Noli Me Tangere," by Doctor Rizal, and all the books, pamphlets, papers, and other documents that remain of his private library, to form part of the Philippine Library.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of the next preceding section, the sum of thirty-two thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 26, 1911.

C. B. No. 31.

[No. 2022.]

AN ACT To amend section two of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act authorizing the compensation of students in industrial and agricultural schools for work done therein outside of regular school hours and not connected with their regular school work," by providing for the creation of reimbursable funds.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-five is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Under similar authority, and with the previous approval of the provincial board, regular students in any provincial industrial or agricultural school may be employed outside of regular school hours upon work not connected with the regular school work of such students, with compensation at rates to be fixed by the secretary of public instruction, not exceeding thirty centavos per hour, payment of such compensation to be made from the funds of the Province in which said school is located. All moneys collected as the result of any such work shall be deposited in the provincial treasury, and to maintain the work provided for by this section the insular auditor shall establish a reimbursable fund to an amount to be fixed by the provincial board, with the approval of the Governor General. Any collections in excess of this amount shall be deposited in the provincial treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the Province."

Enacted, January 28, 1911.



A. B. No. 331.

[No. 2023.]

AN ACT To provide for an exposition of Philippine products in the city of Manila, to appropriate funds therefor, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. There shall be held in the city of Manila, in the year nineteen hundred and eleven, or nineteen hundred and twelve, in the discretion of the board of directors hereinafter provided for, at a date to be fixed by them, an exposition of Philippine products, to which the Provinces and others shall be invited to send exhibits showing their products, industries, and resources, and which shall be known as the Philippine Exposition.

SEC. 2. This exposition shall be under the direction and control of a board of directors, which shall be known as the Philippine Exposition Board and composed of the secretary of commerce and police, who shall be the president thereof; the chairman of the committee on industry and commerce of the Philippine Assembly, who shall be the vice president; and three members who shall be appointed by the Governor General. Of the members appointed by the Governor General, one shall be a member of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and another a member of the Manila Merchants' Association.

The board of directors shall serve as such without pay and shall have charge of the assembling and display of the exhibits received and the expenditure of the funds hereinafter appropriated. It shall appoint such subordinate officers and employees as may be necessary and fix the salaries thereof: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for salaries shall not exceed ten thousand pesos: *Provided further*, That if the Philippine Exposition shall be held in nineteen hundred and eleven, the total amount for salaries shall not exceed ten thousand pesos, and if in nineteen hundred and twelve, a sum not exceeding three thousand pesos may be spent for salaries during the year nineteen hundred and eleven, leaving the remaining seven thousand for salaries during the year nineteen hundred and twelve: *Provided further*, That if requested, the Governor General may detail such officers and employees of the insular, provincial, and municipal governments, or of the city of Manila, as may be considered necessary, who shall serve without additional compensation: *And provided finally*, That, except as provided in this section, the officers or employees of the Government detailed under this act are hereby prohibited from rendering any other services for purposes not expressly provided for by this act during the time of their detail.

SEC. 3. The aforesaid board of directors shall present to the Philippine Legislature a detailed report of its work, specifying the disbursements made and the condition of its funds and accounts, within the first fifteen days of the session immediately following the exposition.

SEC. 4. The aforementioned board of directors is hereby authorized in its discretion to purchase the most desirable articles exhibited or offered for exhibition, and to retain the same for the purpose of developing the existing Philippine Museum.

SEC. 5. Any and all amounts received from the granting of concessions or the sale of privileges shall be deposited to the credit of the

appropriation created by section seven of this act and shall be available for expenditure in the same manner as the original appropriation: *Provided*, That no admission or entrance fee shall be charged to the Philippine Exposition grounds or any governmental exhibit therein.

SEC. 6. Provincial and municipal governments are hereby authorized to appropriate moneys from their respective general funds, to be deposited with the provincial treasurer to the credit of a special fund to be known as the "provincial exposition fund." Such fund shall be subject to the control of the provincial board and shall be utilized in its discretion for local provincial expositions or to enable the Province to make a creditable exhibit at the Philippine Exposition hereinbefore provided for, or both.

SEC. 7. The sum of fifty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses incident to the Philippine Exposition, including assistance to Provinces, purchase of exhibits in accordance with section four, illumination, construction of necessary buildings, purchase or rental of land, salaries and traveling expenses of subordinate officials and employees, prizes and diplomas to Provinces and individuals for the best displays, or for general publicity work designed to advertise the attractions, resources, and commercial and industrial advantages of the Philippine Islands, and for any and all purposes incident to and necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 30, 1911.

C. B. No. 21.

[No. 2024.]

AN ACT Amending section four, paragraph (b) of section six, and section ten of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act for the purpose of founding a university for the Philippine Islands, giving it corporate existence, providing for a board of regents, defining the board's responsibilities and duties, providing higher and professional instruction, and for other other purposes."

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section four of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. The government of said university is hereby vested in a board of regents, to be known as the 'board of regents of the University of the Philippines.' The board of regents shall be comprised of the secretary of public instruction, who shall be ex officio chairman of the board, the secretary of the interior, the director of education, the chairman of the committee on public instruction of the Philippine Assembly, the president of the university, and a justice of the supreme court to be designated by the Governor General, and five additional members to be appointed by the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. The president of the University shall be elected and his compensation shall be fixed by the board of regents. The members of the board of regents appointed by the Governor General shall hold office for

a term of five years: *Provided, however,* That the regents first appointed by the Governor General shall hold office as follows One for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, the term of office of each to be specified in his appointment by the Governor General. In case of a vacancy among the members of the board of regents appointed by the Governor General, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor-General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and such appointees shall hold office for the unexpired term. All members of the board of regents shall be citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and shall be residents of the Philippine Islands. Members shall serve without compensation other than actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred either in attendance upon meetings of the board or upon other official business authorized by resolution of the board."

SEC. 2. Paragraph (b), section six, of the same act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(b) To provide for the establishment of a college of liberal arts; a college of law; a college of social and political science; a college of medicine and surgery; a college of pharmacy; a college of dentistry; a college of veterinary science; a college of engineering; a college of mines; a college of agriculture; and a school of fine arts; and colleges which the legislature may provide for by appropriation: *Provided,* That the board of regents may establish these colleges or any of them as soon as in its judgment conditions shall favor their opening and funds shall be available for their maintenance: *And provided further,* That the board of regents, by and with the approval of the Governor General, shall have power to combine two or more of the colleges authorized by this act, in the interests of economy and efficiency: *And provided further,* That the Philippine Medical School, as established by Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifteen, as amended, shall become the college of medicine and surgery of the Philippine University as soon as two or more colleges of the University of the Philippines shall have been established and in actual operation."

SEC. 3. Section ten of the same act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. The body of instructors of each college shall constitute its faculty, and as presiding officer of each faculty there shall be a dean elected from the members of such faculty by the board of regents on nomination by the president of the university. In the appointment of professors or other instructors of the university, no religious test shall be applied, nor shall the religious opinions or affiliations of the instructors of the university be made a matter of examination or inquiry: *Provided, however,* That no instructor in the university shall inculcate sectarian tenets in any of the teachings, nor attempt, either directly or indirectly, under penalty of dismissal by the board of regents, to influence students or attendants at the university for or against any particular church or religious sect."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 30, 1911.

A. B. No. 517.

[No. 2025.]

AN ACT To appropriate the sum of twenty thousand pesos from insular funds for the purposes of act numbered nineteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of classes for the instruction and training of male and female nurses under the supervision of the director of health."

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and seventy-five of the Philippine Legislature.

SEC. 2. The director of health may expend said sum for the maintenance of the classes authorized by said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and seventy-five and for all other purposes related therewith as he shall deem necessary.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, January 31, 1911.

C. B. No. 56.

[No. 2026.]

AN ACT To amend section thirty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Manila," by providing that the city attorney and the prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila shall perform their duties under the general supervision of the attorney general.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and eighty-three is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 38. DUTIES OF CITY ATTORNEY; TO HAVE ONE ASSISTANT.—The law department shall consist of the offices of the city attorney and the prosecuting attorney, who shall discharge their duties under the general supervision of the attorney general. The city attorney shall be the chief legal adviser of the city and all offices and departments thereof; shall represent the city in all civil cases now pending or hereafter brought in any court wherein the city or any officer thereof in his official capacity is a party; shall attend, when required, meetings of the board, draw ordinances, contracts, bonds, leases, and other documents involving any interest of the city, and inspect and pass upon all such documents already drawn; shall give his opinion in writing when requested by the board upon any question relating to the city, or the rights or duties of any city officer; shall appear in behalf of the city in all civil cases; shall, whenever it is brought to his knowledge that any city officer is guilty of neglect or misconduct in office, or that any person, firm, or corporation holding or exercising any franchise or public privilege from the city has failed to comply with any condition, or to pay any consideration mentioned in the grant of such franchise or privilege, investigate the same and report to the board; shall,

when directed by the board, institute and prosecute in the city's interest a suit on any bond, lease, or other contract, and upon any breach or violation thereof; prosecute and defend all civil actions related to or connected with any city office or interest of the city. He shall at all times render such professional services as the board may require, and shall have such powers and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance. He shall have one assistant, to be known as assistant city attorney."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 31, 1911.

C. B. No. 68.

[No. 2027.]

AN ACT To amend paragraph six of section sixty-eight of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The internal-revenue law of nineteen hundred and four," as amended, by reducing the license tax for wholesale liquor dealers outside the city of Manila.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Paragraph six of section sixty-eight of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "The internal-revenue law of nineteen hundred and four," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"6. Every wholesale liquor dealer in the city of Manila shall pay two hundred pesos, and every wholesale liquor dealer at any place other than the city of Manila shall pay sixty pesos. Every person who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines in larger quantities than two decaliters at any one time shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer: *Provided*, That no distiller or rectifier who has paid the license tax imposed in this section and given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production in the original packages at the place of manufacture shall be required to pay the license tax imposed in this paragraph on account of such sales."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on April first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Enacted, January 31, 1911.

A. B. No. 230.

[No. 2028.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of two thousand pesos for the celebration of the third centenary of the introduction of printing into the Philippines, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of two thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the celebration of the third centenary of the introduction of printing into the Philippines. The funds so appropriated shall be withdrawn from the insular treasury upon warrant and disbursed for any expenses

of the said centenary celebration by the committee hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A committee, to be composed of Jaime C. de Veyra, Epifanio de los Santos, Macario Adriático, Pedro Ramirez, Manuel Artigas, José M. Romero Salas, and Hermenegildo Cruz, is hereby created to arrange for the expenditure of the funds herein appropriated and to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. The celebration of the third centenary of printing is fixed for the nineteenth day of June of nineteen hundred and eleven.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 2, 1911.

A. B. No. 514.

[No. 2029.]

AN ACT Providing for an appropriation of one million pesos for the construction of schools in the municipalities and barrios of the Philippine Islands under certain conditions.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of schoolhouses of strong materials in the municipalities and barrios, the sum of one million pesos, from which there shall be available for expenditure on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pesos, and an additional two hundred and fifty thousand pesos shall likewise be available for expenditure on the first day of January of each of the three years immediately following, under the following conditions:

(a) All municipalities and barrios to the schools of which the municipality to which they belong shall guarantee a daily attendance of not less than forty pupils, duly certified to by the division superintendent of schools and by the supervising teacher of the schools of the municipality, shall have the right of option to participate in the funds appropriated by this act for the purpose indicated: *Provided*, That the sum shall not exceed in each case five thousand pesos.

(b) The municipality, either by making an appropriation from its funds or by means of voluntary contributions of funds, materials, or labor, shall contribute a sum not less than fifty per centum of the total amount which may be granted in accordance with this act, and shall forward an application of the municipal council through the provincial board to the secretary of public instruction, who shall have charge of and approve the distribution of said funds.

(c) The buildings above mentioned shall be erected upon land of the ownership of the municipal, provincial, or insular governments, or which shall be donated for such end, or upon public land reserved for such end under the provisions of the public-land act: *Provided, however*, That the titles to all land, except to public land, must in each case be registered in the court of land registration, but the secretary of public instruction may authorize the beginning of the construction

work upon the filing of the application for registration in the said court of land registration: *And provided further*, That the drawing up of the plans and specifications and the execution of the work shall be carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of public instruction: *And provided further*, That no building erected entirely or in part with funds appropriated by this act may be sold or used for other than school purposes, except with the approval of the Governor General.

SEC. 2. All unexpended balances, after the completion of any of the works authorized by this act, shall at once be covered into the insular treasury to the credit of this appropriation and shall not be withdrawn from it nor expended except for the purposes herein indicated.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 2, 1911.

A. B. No. 131.

[No. 2030.]

AN ACT Amending paragraph numbered five of article five hundred and three, and articles five hundred and eight, five hundred and twelve, and five hundred and twenty of the penal code, by imposing a severer penalty for the crimes of robbery and theft of large cattle.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Paragraph numbered five of article five hundred and three of the penal code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"5. With the penalty of presidio correccional to presidio mayor in its medium degree in other cases, except where the thing stolen was any kind of large cattle, in which case the guilty person shall be punished with the penalty of presidio correccional in its maximum degree to presidio mayor in its medium degree."

SEC. 2. Article five hundred and eight of the penal code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"In the cases mentioned in the three last preceding paragraphs, when the thing stolen was any kind of large cattle the guilty persons shall be punished with the penalty of presidio correccional in its maximum degree to presidio mayor in its minimum degree."

SEC. 3. Article five hundred and twelve of the penal code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"In the cases mentioned in this article, when the thing stolen was any kind of large cattle the guilty persons shall be punished with the penalty of presidio correccional in its maximum degree to presidio mayor in its minimum degree."

SEC. 4. Article five hundred and twenty of the existing penal code is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"4. If the thing stolen was any kind of large cattle."

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this act the term "large cattle" shall be held to include carabaos, horses, mules, asses, and all members of the bovine family.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 147.

[No. 2031.]

AN ACT Entitled "The negotiable instruments law."

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

## TITLE I.—NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL.

### CHAPTER I.—*Form and interpretation.*

SECTION 1. FORM OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.—An instrument to be negotiable must conform to the following requirements:

- (a) It must be in writing and signed by the maker or drawer;
- (b) Must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money;
- (c) Must be payable on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time;

(d) Must be payable to order or to bearer; and

(e) Where the instrument is addressed to a drawee, he must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 2. CERTAINTY AS TO SUM; WHAT CONSTITUTES.—The sum payable is a sum certain within the meaning of this act, although it is to be paid—

- (a) With interest; or
- (b) By stated installments; or
- (c) By stated installments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any installment or of interest the whole shall become due; or
- (d) With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or
- (e) With costs of collection or an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity.

SEC. 3. WHEN PROMISE IS UNCONDITIONAL.—An unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of this act, though coupled with—

- (a) An indication of a particular fund out of which reimbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or
- (b) A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument.

But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional.

SEC. 4. DETERMINABLE FUTURE TIME; WHAT CONSTITUTES.—An instrument is payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of this act, which is expressed to be payable—

- (a) At a fixed period after date or sight; or
- (b) On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or



(c) On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain. An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

**SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS NOT AFFECTING NEGOTIABILITY.**—An instrument which contains an order or promise to do any act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which—

(a) Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(b) Authorizes a confession of judgment if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(c) Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obligor; or

(d) Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal.

**SEC. 6. OMISSIONS; SEAL; PARTICULAR MONEY.**—The validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that—

(a) It is not dated; or

(b) Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or

(c) Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or

(d) Bears a seal; or

(e) Designates a particular kind of current money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument.

**SEC. 7. WHEN PAYABLE ON DEMAND.**—An instrument is payable on demand—

(a) Where it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation; or

(b) In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted, or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting, or indorsing it, payable on demand.

**SEC. 8. WHEN PAYABLE TO ORDER.**—The instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of—

(a) A payee who is not maker, drawer, or drawee; or

(b) The drawer or maker; or

(c) The drawee; or

(d) Two or more payees jointly; or

(e) One or some of several payees; or

(f) The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

**SEC. 9. WHEN PAYABLE TO BEARER.**—The instrument is payable to bearer—

- (a) When it is expressed to be so payable; or
- (b) When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or
- (c) When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or nonexisting person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable; or
- (d) When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person; or
- (e) When the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.

**SEC. 10. TERMS, WHEN SUFFICIENT.**—The instrument need not follow the language of this act, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements hereof.

**SEC. 11. DATE, PRESUMPTION AS TO.**—Where the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed *prima facie* to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance, or indorsement, as the case may be.

**SEC. 12. ANTEDATED AND POSTDATED.**—The instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is antedated or postdated, provided this is not done for an illegal or fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery.

**SEC. 13. WHEN DATE MAY BE INSERTED.**—Where an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly. The insertion of a wrong date does not avoid the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date.

**SEC. 14. BLANKS; WHEN MAY BE FILLED.**—Where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a *prima facie* authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument operates as a *prima facie* authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument when completed may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time. But if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it is valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time.

**SEC. 15. INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT NOT DELIVERED.**—Where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated, without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon before delivery.

**SEC. 16. DELIVERY; WHEN EFFECTUAL; WHEN PRESUMED.**—Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto.

As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and in such case the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him is conclusively presumed. And where the instrument is no longer in the possession of a party whose signature appears thereon, a valid and intentional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

**SEC. 17. CONSTRUCTION WHERE INSTRUMENT IS AMBIGUOUS.**—Where the language of the instrument is ambiguous or there are omissions therein, the following rules of construction apply:

(a) Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the sum payable; but if the words are ambiguous or uncertain, reference may be had to the figures to fix the amount;

(b) Where the instrument provides for the payment of interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, the interest runs from the date of the instrument, and if the instrument is undated, from the issue thereof;

(c) Where the instrument is not dated, it will be considered to be dated as of the time it was issued;

(d) Where there is a conflict between the written and printed provisions of the instrument, the written provisions prevail;

(e) Where the instrument is so ambiguous that there is doubt whether it is a bill or note, the holder may treat it as either at his election;

(f) Where a signature is so placed upon the instrument that it is not clear in what capacity the person making the same intended to sign, he is to be deemed an indorser;

(g) Where an instrument containing the words "I promise to pay" is signed by two or more persons, they are deemed to be jointly and severally liable thereon.

**SEC. 18. LIABILITY OF PERSON SIGNING IN TRADE OR ASSUMED NAME.**—No person is liable on the instrument whose signature does not appear thereon, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. But one who signs in a trade or assumed name will be liable to the same extent as if he had signed in his own name.

**SEC. 19. SIGNATURE BY AGENT; AUTHORITY; HOW SHOWN.**—The signature of any party may be made by a duly authorized agent. No particular form of appointment is necessary for this purpose; and the authority of the agent may be established as in other cases of agency.

**SEC. 20. LIABILITY OF PERSON SIGNING AS AGENT, AND SO FORTH.**—Where the instrument contains or a person adds to his signature words indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized; but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character, without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability.

**SEC. 21. SIGNATURE BY PROCURATION; EFFECT OF.**—A signature by “procuration” operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound only in case the agent in so signing acted within the actual limits of his authority.

**SEC. 22. EFFECT OF INDORSEMENT BY INFANT OR CORPORATION.**—The indorsement or assignment of the instrument by a corporation or by an infant passes the property therein, notwithstanding that from want of capacity the corporation or infant may incur no liability thereon.

**SEC. 23. FORGED SIGNATURE; EFFECT OF.**—When a signature is forged or made without the authority of the person whose signature it purports to be, it is wholly inoperative, and no right to retain the instrument, or to give a discharge therefor, or to enforce payment thereof against any party thereto, can be acquired through or under such signature, unless the party against whom it is sought to enforce such right is precluded from setting up the forgery or want of authority.

## CHAPTER II.—*Consideration.*

**SEC. 24. PRESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION.**—Every negotiable instrument is deemed prima facie to have been issued for a valuable consideration; and every person whose signature appears thereon to have become a party thereto for value.

**SEC. 25. VALUE, WHAT CONSTITUTES.**—Value is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting debt constitutes value; and is deemed such whether the instrument is payable on demand or at a future time.

**SEC. 26. WHAT CONSTITUTES HOLDER FOR VALUE.**—Where value has at any time been given for the instrument, the holder is deemed a holder for value in respect to all parties who became such prior to that time.

**SEC. 27. WHEN LIEN ON INSTRUMENT CONSTITUTES HOLDER FOR VALUE.**—Where the holder has a lien on the instrument, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed a holder for value to the extent of his lien.

**SEC. 28. EFFECT OF WANT OF CONSIDERATION.**—Absence or failure of consideration is matter of defense as against any person not a holder in due course; and partial failure of consideration is a defense pro tanto, whether the failure is an ascertained and liquidated amount or otherwise.

**SEC. 29. LIABILITY OF ACCOMMODATION PARTY.**—An accommodation party is one who has signed the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person. Such a person is liable on the instrument to a holder for value, notwithstanding such holder at the time of taking the instrument knew him to be only an accommodation party.

## CHAPTER III.—*Negotiation.*

**SEC. 30. WHAT CONSTITUTES NEGOTIATION.**—An instrument is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such manner as to constitute the transferee the holder thereof. If payable to bearer, it is negotiated by delivery; if payable to order, it is negotiated by the indorsement of the holder completed by delivery.

**SEC. 31. INDORSEMENT; HOW MADE.**—The indorsement must be written on the instrument itself or upon a paper attached thereto. The signature of the indorser, without additional words, is a sufficient indorsement.

**SEC. 32. INDORSEMENT MUST BE OF ENTIRE INSTRUMENT.**—The indorsement must be an indorsement of the entire instrument. An indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable, or which purports to transfer the instrument to two or more indorsees severally, does not operate as a negotiation of the instrument. But where the instrument has been paid in part, it may be indorsed as to the residue.

**SEC. 33. KINDS OF INDORSEMENTS.**—An indorsement may be either special or in blank; and it may also be either restrictive or qualified, or conditional.

**SEC. 34. SPECIAL INDORSEMENT; INDORSEMENT IN BLANK.**—A special indorsement specifies the person to whom, or to whose order, the instrument is to be payable; and the indorsement of such indorsee is necessary to the further negotiation of the instrument. An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and an instrument so indorsed is payable to bearer, and may be negotiated by delivery.

**SEC. 35. BLANK INDORSEMENT, HOW CHANGED TO SPECIAL INDORSEMENT.**—The holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing over the signature of the indorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of the indorsement.

**SEC. 36. WHEN INDORSEMENT RESTRICTIVE.**—An indorsement is restrictive which either—

- (a) Prohibits the further negotiation of the instrument; or
- (b) Constitutes the indorsee the agent of the indorser; or
- (c) Vests the title in the indorsee in trust for or to the use of some other person.

But the mere absence of words implying power to negotiate does not make an indorsement restrictive.

**SEC. 37. EFFECT OF RESTRICTING INDORSEMENT; RIGHTS OF INDORSEE.**—A restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right—

- (a) To receive payment of the instrument;
- (b) To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring;
- (c) To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the indorsement authorizes him to do so.

But all subsequent indorsees acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement.

**SEC. 38. QUALIFIED INDORSEMENT.**—A qualified indorsement constitutes the indorser a mere assignor of the title to the instrument. It may be made by adding to the indorser's signature the words "without recourse" or any words of similar import. Such an indorsement does not impair the negotiable character of the instrument.

**SEC. 39. CONDITIONAL INDORSEMENT.**—Where an indorsement is conditional, a party required to pay the instrument may disregard the condition and make payment to the indorsee or his transferee whether the condition has been fulfilled or not. But any person to whom an instrument so indorsed is negotiated will hold the same, or the proceeds thereof, subject to the rights of the person indorsing conditionally.

**SEC. 40. INDORSEMENT OF INSTRUMENT PAYABLE TO BEARER.**—Where an instrument, payable to bearer, is indorsed specially, it may nevertheless be further negotiated by delivery; but the person indorsing specially is liable as indorser to only such holders as make title through his indorsement.

**SEC. 41. INDORSEMENT WHERE PAYABLE TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS.**—Where an instrument is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who are not partners, all must indorse, unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others.

**SEC. 42. EFFECT OF INSTRUMENT DRAWN OR INDORSED TO A PERSON AS CASHIER.**—Where an instrument is drawn or indorsed to a person as "cashier" or other fiscal officer of a bank or corporation, it is deemed *prima facie* to be payable to the bank or corporation of which he is such officer; and may be negotiated by either the indorsement of the bank or corporation, or the indorsement of the officer.

**SEC. 43. INDORSEMENT WHERE NAME IS MISSPELLED, AND SO FORTH.**—Where the name of a payee or indorsee is wrongly designated or misspelled, he may indorse the instrument as therein described, adding, if he think fit, his proper signature.

**SEC. 44. INDORSEMENT IN REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY.**—Where any person is under obligation to indorse in a representative capacity, he may indorse in such terms as to negative personal liability.

**SEC. 45. TIME OF INDORSEMENT; PRESUMPTION.**—Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the instrument, every negotiation is deemed *prima facie* to have been effected before the instrument was overdue.

**SEC. 46. PLACE OF INDORSEMENT; PRESUMPTION.**—Except where the contrary appears, every indorsement is presumed *prima facie* to have been made at the place where the instrument is dated.

**SEC. 47. CONTINUATION OF NEGOTIABLE CHARACTER.**—An instrument negotiable in its origin continues to be negotiable until it has been restrictively indorsed or discharged by payment or otherwise.

**SEC. 48. STRIKING OUT INDORSEMENT.**—The holder may at any time strike out any indorsement which is not necessary to his title. The indorser whose indorsement is struck out, and all indorsers subsequent to him, are thereby relieved from liability on the instrument.

**SEC. 49. TRANSFER WITHOUT INDORSEMENT; EFFECT OF.**—Where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferor had therein, and the transferee acquires, in addition, the right to have the indorsement of the transferor. But for the purpose of determining whether the transferee is a holder in due course, the negotiation takes effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

**SEC. 50. WHEN PRIOR PARTY MAY NEGOTIATE INSTRUMENT.**—Where an instrument is negotiated back to a prior party, such party may, subject to the provisions of this act, reissue and further negotiate the same. But he is not entitled to enforce payment thereof against any intervening party to whom he was personally liable.

#### CHAPTER IV.—*Rights of the holder.*

**SEC. 51. RIGHT OF HOLDER TO SUE; PAYMENT.**—The holder of a negotiable instrument may sue thereon in his own name; and payment to him in due course discharges the instrument.

**SEC. 52. WHAT CONSTITUTES A HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.**—A holder in due course is a holder who has taken the instrument under the following conditions:

- (a) That it is complete and regular upon its face;
- (b) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact;
- (c) That he took it in good faith and for value;
- (d) That at the time it was negotiated to him he had no notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating it.

**SEC. 53. WHEN PERSON NOT DEEMED HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.**—Where an instrument payable on demand is negotiated an unreasonable length of time after its issue, the holder is not deemed a holder in due course.

**SEC. 54. NOTICE BEFORE FULL AMOUNT PAID.**—Where the transferee receives notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same before he has paid the full amount agreed to be paid therefor, he will be deemed a holder in due course only to the extent of the amount theretofore paid by him.

**SEC. 55. WHEN TITLE DEFECTIVE.**—The title of a person who negotiates an instrument is defective within the meaning of this act when he obtained the instrument, or any signature thereto, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

**SEC. 56. WHAT CONSTITUTES NOTICE OF DEFECT.**—To constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith.

**SEC. 57. RIGHTS OF HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.**—A holder in due course holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties, and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full amount thereof against all parties liable thereon.

**SEC. 58. WHEN SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL DEFENSES.**—In the hands of any holder other than a holder in due course, a negotiable instrument is subject to the same defenses as if it were nonnegotiable. But a holder who derives his title through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument, has all the rights of such former holder in respect of all parties prior to the latter.

**SEC. 59. WHO DEEMED HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.**—Every holder is deemed *prima facie* to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as holder in due course. But the last-mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title.

#### CHAPTER V.—*Liabilities of parties.*

**SEC. 60. LIABILITY OF MAKER.**—The maker of a negotiable instrument by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor,

and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

**SEC. 61. LIABILITY OF DRAWER.**—The drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse; and engages that on due presentment the instrument will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negating or limiting his own liability to the holder.

**SEC. 62. LIABILITY OF ACCEPTOR.**—The acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance; and admits—

(a) The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument; and

(b) The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

**SEC. 63. WHEN PERSON DEEMED INDORSER.**—A person placing his signature upon an instrument otherwise than as maker, drawer, or acceptor is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity.

**SEC. 64. LIABILITY OF IRREGULAR INDORSER.**—Where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser, in accordance with the following rules:

(a) If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

(b) If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

(c) If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee.

**SEC. 65. WARRANTY WHERE NEGOTIATION BY DELIVERY, AND SO FORTH.**—Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement warrants—

(a) That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be;

(b) That he has a good title to it;

(c) That all prior parties had capacity to contract;

(d) That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

The provisions of subdivision (c) of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporation securities other than bills and notes.

**SEC. 66. LIABILITY OF GENERAL INDORSER.**—Every indorser who indorses without qualification, warrants to all subsequent holders in due course—

(a) The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of the next preceding section; and

(b) That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment, it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor,



and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it.

**SEC. 67. LIABILITY OF INDORSER WHERE PAPER NEGOTIABLE BY DELIVERY.**—Where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser.

**SEC. 68. ORDER IN WHICH INDORSERS ARE LIABLE.**—As respects one another, indorsers are liable *prima facie* in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorsees who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally.

**SEC. 69. LIABILITY OF AN AGENT OR BROKER.**—Where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement, he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by section sixty-five of this act, unless he discloses the name of his principal and the fact that he is acting only as agent.

#### CHAPTER VI.—*Presentment for payment.*

**SEC. 70. EFFECT OF WANT OF DEMAND ON PRINCIPAL DEBTOR.**—Presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily liable on the instrument; but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But, except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers.

**SEC. 71. PRESENTMENT WHERE INSTRUMENT IS NOT PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND WHERE PAYABLE ON DEMAND.**—Where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

**SEC. 72. WHAT CONSTITUTES A SUFFICIENT PRESENTMENT.**—Presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made—

(a) By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf;

(b) At a reasonable hour on a business day;

(c) At a proper place as herein defined;

(d) To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

**SEC. 73. PLACE OF PRESENTMENT.**—Presentment for payment is made at the proper place—

(a) Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented;

(b) Where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented;

(c) Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment;

(d) In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

**SEC. 74. INSTRUMENT MUST BE EXHIBITED.**—The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

**SEC. 75. PRESENTMENT WHERE INSTRUMENT PAYABLE AT BANK.**—Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

**SEC. 76. PRESENTMENT WHERE PRINCIPAL DEBTOR IS DEAD.**—Where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found.

**SEC. 77. PRESENTMENT TO PERSONS LIABLE AS PARTNERS.**—Where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm.

**SEC. 78. PRESENTMENT TO JOINT DEBTORS.**—Where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

**SEC. 79. WHEN PRESENTMENT NOT REQUIRED TO CHARGE THE DRAWER.**—Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument.

**SEC. 80. WHEN PRESENTMENT NOT REQUIRED TO CHARGE THE INDORSER.**—Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented.

**SEC. 81. WHEN DELAY IN MAKING PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.**—Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

**SEC. 82. WHEN PRESENTMENT MAY BE DISPENSED WITH.**—Presentment for payment is dispensed with—

(a) Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence presentment as required by this act can not be made;

(b) Where the drawee is a fictitious person;

(c) By waiver of presentment, express or implied.

**SEC. 83. WHEN INSTRUMENT DISHONORED BY NONPAYMENT.**—The instrument is dishonored by nonpayment when—

(a) It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or can not be obtained; or

(b) Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid.

**SEC. 84. LIABILITY OF PERSON SECONDARILY LIABLE, WHEN INSTRUMENT DISHONORED.**—Subject to the provisions of this act, when

the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment, an immediate right of recourse to all parties secondarily liable thereon accrues to the holder.

SEC. 85. TIME OF MATURITY.—Every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due or becoming payable on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock noon on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

SEC. 86. TIME; HOW COMPUTED.—Where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run, and by including the date of payment.

SEC. 87. RULE WHERE INSTRUMENT PAYABLE AT BANK.—Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

SEC. 88. WHAT CONSTITUTES PAYMENT IN DUE COURSE.—Payment is made in due course when it is made at or after the maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective.

#### CHAPTER VII.—*Notice of dishonor.*

SEC. 89. TO WHOM NOTICE OF DISHONOR MUST BE GIVEN.—Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

SEC. 90. BY WHOM GIVEN.—The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who, upon taking it up, would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

SEC. 91. NOTICE GIVEN BY AGENT.—Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

SEC. 92. EFFECT OF NOTICE GIVEN ON BEHALF OF HOLDER.—Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it inures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

SEC. 93. EFFECT WHERE NOTICE IS GIVEN BY PARTY ENTITLED THERETO.—Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it inures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

SEC. 94. WHEN AGENT MAY GIVE NOTICE.—Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon, or he may give notice to his principal. If he give notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal upon the

receipt of such notice has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

SEC. 95. WHEN NOTICE SUFFICIENT.—A written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

SEC. 96. FORM OF NOTICE.—The notice may be in writing or merely oral and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument and indicate that it has been dishonored by non-acceptance or nonpayment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

SEC. 97. TO WHOM NOTICE MAY BE GIVEN.—Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

SEC. 98. NOTICE WHERE PARTY IS DEAD.—When any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

SEC. 99. NOTICE TO PARTNERS.—Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm even though there has been a dissolution.

SEC. 100. NOTICE TO PERSONS JOINTLY LIABLE.—Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

SEC. 101. NOTICE TO BANKRUPT.—Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

SEC. 102. TIME WITHIN WHICH NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN.—Notice may given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by this act.

SEC. 103. WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN SAME PLACE.—Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:

(a) If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following.

(b) If given at his residence, it must be given before the usual hours of rest on the day following.

(c) If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to reach him in usual course on the day following.

SEC. 104. WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN DIFFERENT PLACES.—Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:

(a) If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or if there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter.

(b) If given otherwise than through the post office, then within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail, if it had been deposited in the post office within the time specified in the last subdivision.

**SEC. 105. WHEN SENDER DEEMED TO HAVE GIVEN DUE NOTICE.**—Where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the post office, the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails.

**SEC. 106. DEPOSIT IN POST OFFICE; WHAT CONSTITUTES.**—Notice is deemed to have been deposited in the post office when deposited in any branch post office or in any letter box under the control of the post office department.

**SEC. 107. NOTICE TO SUBSEQUENT PARTY; TIME OF.**—Where a party receives notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor.

**SEC. 108. WHERE NOTICE MUST BE SENT.**—Where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:

(a) Either to the post office nearest to his place of residence or to the post office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

(b) If he live in one place and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

(c) If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is so sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in this act, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

**SEC. 109. WAIVER OF NOTICE.**—Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

**SEC. 110. WHOM AFFECTED BY WAIVER.**—Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only.

**SEC. 111. WAIVER OF PROTEST.**—A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of a formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

**SEC. 112. WHEN NOTICE IS DISPENSED WITH.**—Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it can not be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged.

**SEC. 113. DELAY IN GIVING NOTICE; HOW EXCUSED.**—Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

**SEC. 114. WHEN NOTICE NEED NOT BE GIVEN TO DRAWER.**—Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:

(a) Where the drawer and drawee are the same person.

(b) When the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract.

(c) When the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.

(d) Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument.

(e) Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

SEC. 115. WHEN NOTICE NEED NOT BE GIVEN TO INDORSER.—Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases:

(a) Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument.

(b) Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment.

(c) Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

SEC. 116. NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT WHERE ACCEPTANCE REFUSED.—Where due notice of dishonor by nonacceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by nonpayment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.

SEC. 117. EFFECT OF OMISSION TO GIVE NOTICE OF NONACCEPTANCE.—An omission to give notice of dishonor by nonacceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission.

SEC. 118. WHEN PROTEST NEED NOT BE MADE; WHEN MUST BE MADE.—Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment, as the case may be; but protest is not required except in the case of foreign bills of exchange.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—*Discharge of negotiable instruments.*

SEC. 119. INSTRUMENT; HOW DISCHARGED.—A negotiable instrument is discharged—

(a) By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor;

(b) By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation;

(c) By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder;

(d) By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money;

(e) When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

SEC. 120. WHEN PERSONS SECONDARILY LIABLE ON, DISCHARGED.—A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged—

(a) By any act which discharges the instrument;

(b) By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder;

(c) By the discharge of a prior party;

(d) By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party;

(e) By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved;

(f) By any agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment, or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument, unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved.

SEC. 121. RIGHT OF PARTY WHO DISCHARGES INSTRUMENT.—Where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon, it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the instrument, except—

(a) Where it is payable to the order of a third person, and has been paid by the drawer; and

(b) Where it was made or accepted for accommodation, and has been paid by the party accommodated.

SEC. 122. RENUNCIATION BY HOLDER.—The holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument before, at, or after its maturity. An absolute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor made at or after the maturity of the instrument discharges the instrument. But a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon.

SEC. 123. CANCELLATION; UNINTENTIONAL; BURDEN OF PROOF.—A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been canceled the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without authority.

SEC. 124. ALTERATION OF INSTRUMENT; EFFECT OF.—Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized, or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers.

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor.

SEC. 125. WHAT CONSTITUTES A MATERIAL ALTERATION.—Any alteration which changes—

(a) The date;

(b) The sum payable, either for principal or interest;

(c) The time or place of payment;

(d) The number or the relations of the parties;

(e) The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;

Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration.

## TITLE II.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

### CHAPTER IX.—*Form and interpretation.*

SEC. 126. BILL OF EXCHANGE DEFINED.—A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer.

SEC. 127. BILL NOT AN ASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF DRAWEE.—A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same.

SEC. 128. BILL ADDRESSED TO MORE THAN ONE DRAWEE.—A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are

partners or not; but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession.

SEC. 129. INLAND AND FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—An inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn and payable within the Philippine Islands. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.

SEC. 130. WHEN BILL MAY BE TREATED AS PROMISSORY NOTE.—Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

SEC. 131. REFEREE IN CASE OF NEED.—The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need; that is to say, in case the bill is dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not, as he may see fit.

#### CHAPTER X.—*Acceptance.*

SEC. 132. ACCEPTANCE; HOW MADE, AND SO FORTH.—The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

SEC. 133. HOLDER ENTITLED TO ACCEPTANCE ON FACE OF BILL.—The holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill, and, if such request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored.

SEC. 134. ACCEPTANCE BY SEPARATE INSTRUMENT.—Where an acceptance is written on a paper other than the bill itself, it does not bind the acceptor except in favor of a person to whom it is shown and who, on the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

SEC. 135. PROMISE TO ACCEPT; WHEN EQUIVALENT TO ACCEPTANCE.—An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn is deemed an actual acceptance in favor of every person who, upon the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

SEC. 136. TIME ALLOWED DRAWEE TO ACCEPT.—The drawee is allowed twenty-four hours after presentment in which to decide whether or not he will accept the bill; but the acceptance, if given, dates as of the day of presentation.

SEC. 137. LIABILITY OF DRAWEE RETAINING OR DESTROYING BILL.—Where a drawee to whom a bill is delivered for acceptance destroys the same, or refuses within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or nonaccepted to the holder, he will be deemed to have accepted the same.

SEC. 138. ACCEPTANCE OF INCOMPLETE BILL.—A bill may be accepted before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete, or when it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by nonpayment. But when a bill payable after sight is dishonored by nonacceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder, in the absence of any different



agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of the first presentment.

SEC. 139. **KINDS OF ACCEPTANCES.**—An acceptance is either general or qualified. A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn.

SEC. 140. **WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENERAL ACCEPTANCE.**—An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere.

SEC. 141. **QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.**—An acceptance is qualified which is—

(a) Conditional; that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated;

(b) Partial; that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn;

(c) Local; that is to say, an acceptance to pay only at a particular place;

(d) Qualified as to time;

(e) The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

SEC. 142. **RIGHTS OF PARTIES AS TO QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.**—The holder may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance, he may treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance. Where a qualified acceptance is taken, the drawer and indorsers are discharged from liability on the bill, unless they have expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or subsequently assent thereto. When the drawer or an indorser receives notice of a qualified acceptance, he must, within a reasonable time, express his dissent to the holder, or he will be deemed to have assented thereto.

#### CHAPTER XI.—*Presentment for acceptance.*

SEC. 143. **WHEN PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE MADE.**—Presentment for acceptance must be made—

(a) Where the bill is payable after sight, or in any other case, where presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument; or

(b) Where the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance; or

(c) Where the bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee.

In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render any party to the bill liable.

SEC. 144. **WHEN FAILURE TO PRESENT RELEASES DRAWER AND INDORSER.**—Except as herein otherwise provided, the holder of a bill which is required by the next preceding section to be presented for acceptance must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time. If he fail to do so, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged.

SEC. 145. **PRESENTMENT; HOW MADE.**—Presentment for acceptance must be made by or on behalf of the holder at a reasonable hour, on a business day and before the bill is overdue, to the drawee or some person authorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf; and

(a) Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept or refuse acceptance for all, in which case presentment may be made to him only;

(b) Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative;

(c) Where the drawee has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, presentment may be made to him or to his trustee or assignee.

SEC. 146. ON WHAT DAYS PRESENTMENT MAY BE MADE.—A bill may be presented for acceptance on any day on which negotiable instruments may be presented for payment under the provisions of sections seventy-two and eighty-five of this act. When Saturday is not otherwise a holiday, presentment for acceptance may be made before twelve o'clock, noon, on that day.

SEC. 147. PRESENTMENT WHERE TIME IS INSUFFICIENT.—Where the holder of a bill drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or the residence of the drawee has not time with the exercise of reasonable diligence to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused, and does not discharge the drawers and indorsers.

SEC. 148. WHERE PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.—Presentment for acceptance is excused, and a bill may be treated as dishonored by nonacceptance, in either of the following cases:

(a) Where the drawee is dead, or has absconded, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill.

(b) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment can not be made.

(c) Where, although presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground.

SEC. 149. WHEN DISHONORED BY NONACCEPTANCE.—A bill is dishonored by nonacceptance—

(a) When it is duly presented for acceptance and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this act is refused or can not be obtained; or

(b) When presentment for acceptance is excused, and the bill is not accepted.

SEC. 150. DUTY OF HOLDER WHERE BILL NOT ACCEPTED.—Where a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the prescribed time, the person presenting it must treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance or he loses the right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers.

SEC. 151. RIGHTS OF HOLDER WHERE BILL NOT ACCEPTED.—When a bill is dishonored by nonacceptance, an immediate right of recourse against the drawers and indorsers accrues to the holder and no presentment for payment is necessary.

## CHAPTER XII.—*Protest.*

SEC. 152. IN WHAT CASES PROTEST NECESSARY.—Where a foreign bill appearing on its face to be such is dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be duly protested for nonacceptance, and where such a bill which has not previously been dishonored by nonacceptance is dis-

honored by nonpayment, it must be duly protested for nonpayment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on its face to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor is unnecessary.

SEC. 153. PROTEST; HOW MADE.—The protest must be annexed to the bill, or must contain a copy thereof, and must be under the hand and seal of the notary making it, and must specify—

- (a) The time and place of presentment;
- (b) The fact that presentment was made and the manner thereof;
- (c) The cause or reason for protesting the bill;
- (d) The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found.

SEC. 154. PROTEST; BY WHOM MADE.—Protest may be made by—

- (a) A notary public; or
- (b) By any respectable resident of the place where the bill is dishonored, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses.

SEC. 155. PROTEST; WHEN TO BE MADE.—When a bill is protested, such protest must be made on the day of its dishonor, unless delay is excused as herein provided. When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting.

SEC. 156. PROTEST; WHERE MADE.—A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, except that when a bill drawn payable at the place of business or residence of some person other than the drawee has been dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be protested for nonpayment at the place where it is expressed to be payable, and no further presentment for payment to, or demand on, the drawee is necessary.

SEC. 157. PROTEST BOTH FOR NONACCEPTANCE AND NONPAYMENT.—A bill which has been protested for nonacceptance may be subsequently protested for nonpayment.

SEC. 158. PROTEST BEFORE MATURITY WHERE ACCEPTOR INSOLVENT.—Where the acceptor has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, before the bill matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers.

SEC. 159. WHEN PROTEST DISPENSED WITH.—Protest is dispensed with by any circumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence.

SEC. 160. PROTEST WHERE BILL IS LOST, AND SO FORTH.—When a bill is lost or destroyed or is wrongly detained from the person entitled to hold it, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof.

### CHAPTER XIII.—*Acceptance for honor.*

SEC. 161. WHEN BILL MAY BE ACCEPTED FOR HONOR.—Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by nonacceptance or protested for better security, and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill *supra* protest for the honor of any party liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose

account the bill is drawn. The acceptance for honor may be for part only of the sum for which the bill is drawn; and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party, there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party.

SEC. 162. ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.—An acceptance for honor supra protest must be in writing, and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor, and must be signed by the acceptor for honor.

SEC. 163. WHEN DEEMED TO BE AN ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR OF THE DRAWER.—Where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer.

SEC. 164. LIABILITY OF THE ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.—The acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted.

SEC. 165. AGREEMENT OF ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.—The acceptor for honor, by such acceptance engages that he will on due presentment pay the bill according to the terms of his acceptance, provided it shall not have been paid by the drawee, and provided also that it shall have been duly presented for payment and protested for nonpayment and notice of dishonor given to him.

SEC. 166. MATURITY OF BILL PAYABLE AFTER SIGHT; ACCEPTED FOR HONOR.—Where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor, its maturity is calculated from the date of the noting for nonacceptance and not from the date of the acceptance for honor.

SEC. 167. PROTEST OF BILL ACCEPTED FOR HONOR, AND SO FORTH.—Where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor supra protest, or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for nonpayment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor, or referee in case of need.

SEC. 168. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT TO ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.—Presentment for payment to the acceptor for honor must be made as follows:

(a) If it is to be presented in the place where the protest for nonpayment was made, it must be presented not later than the day following its maturity.

(b) If it is to be presented in some other place than the place where it was protested, then it must be forwarded within the time specified in section one hundred and four.

SEC. 169. WHEN DELAY IN MAKING PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.—The provisions of section eighty-one apply where there is delay in making presentment to the acceptor for honor, or referee in case of need.

SEC. 170. DISHONOR OF BILL BY ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.—When the bill is dishonored by the acceptor for honor it must be protested for nonpayment by him.

#### CHAPTER XIV.—*Payment for honor.*

SEC. 171. WHO MAY MAKE PAYMENT FOR HONOR.—Where a bill has been protested for nonpayment, any person may intervene and pay it supra protest for the honor of any person liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account it was drawn.

SEC. 172. PAYMENT FOR HONOR; HOW MADE.—The payment for honor supra protest, in order to operate as such and not as a mere

voluntary payment, must be attested by a notarial act of honor, which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it.

SEC. 173. **DECLARATION BEFORE PAYMENT FOR HONOR.**—The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor, or by his agent in that behalf, declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays.

SEC. 174. **PREFERENCE OF PARTIES OFFERING TO PAY FOR HONOR.**—Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference.

SEC. 175. **EFFECT ON SUBSEQUENT PARTIES WHERE BILL IS PAID FOR HONOR.**—Where a bill has been paid for honor, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays and all parties liable to the latter.

SEC. 176. **WHERE HOLDER REFUSES TO RECEIVE PAYMENT SUPRA PROTEST.**—Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment supra protest, he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment.

SEC. 177. **RIGHTS OF PAYER FOR HONOR.**—The payer for honor, on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest.

#### CHAPTER XV.—*Bills in a set.*

SEC. 178. **BILLS IN SETS CONSTITUTE ONE BILL.**—Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitutes one bill.

SEC. 179. **RIGHT OF HOLDERS WHERE DIFFERENT PARTS ARE NEGOTIATED.**—Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is as between such holders the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him.

SEC. 180. **LIABILITY OF A HOLDER WHO INDORSES TWO OR MORE PARTS OF A SET TO DIFFERENT PERSONS.**—Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed, as if such parts were separate bills.

SEC. 181. **ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS DRAWN IN SETS.**—The acceptance may be written on any part and it must be written on one part only. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts are negotiated to different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill.

SEC. 182. **PAYMENT BY ACCEPTOR OF BILLS DRAWN IN SETS.**—When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereon.

SEC. 183. **EFFECT OF DISCHARGING ONE OF A SET.**—Except as herein otherwise provided, where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise the whole bill is discharged.

## TITLE III.—PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

## CHAPTER XVI.

SEC. 184. **PROMISSORY NOTE DEFINED.**—A negotiable promissory note within the meaning of this act is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer. Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order, it is not complete until indorsed by him.

SEC. 185. **CHECK DEFINED.**—A check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a check.

SEC. 186. **WITHIN WHAT TIME A CHECK MUST BE PRESENTED.**—A check must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after its issue or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay.

SEC. 187. **CERTIFICATION OF CHECK; EFFECT OF.**—Where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, the certification is equivalent to an acceptance.

SEC. 188. **EFFECT WHERE THE HOLDER OF CHECK PROCURES IT TO BE CERTIFIED.**—Where the holder of a check procures it to be accepted or certified, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged from liability thereon.

SEC. 189. **WHEN CHECK OPERATES AS AN ASSIGNMENT.**—A check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder unless and until it accepts or certifies the check.

## TITLE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

## CHAPTER XVII.

SEC. 190. **SHORT TITLE.**—This act shall be known as the "Negotiable instruments law."

SEC. 191. **DEFINITIONS AND MEANING OF TERMS.**—In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification;

"Action" includes counterclaim and set-off;

"Bank" includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not;

"Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer;

"Bill" means bill of exchange, and "note" means negotiable promissory note;

"Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another;

"Holder" means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note, who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof;

"Indorsement" means an indorsement completed by delivery;

"Instrument" means negotiable instrument;

"Issue" means the first delivery of the instrument, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder;

"Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not;

"Value" means valuable consideration;

"Written" includes printed, and "writing" includes print.

SEC. 192. PERSON PRIMARILY LIABLE ON INSTRUMENT.—The person "primarily" liable on an instrument is the person who, by the terms of the instrument, is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are "secondarily" liable.

SEC. 193. REASONABLE TIME, WHAT CONSTITUTES.—In determining what is a "reasonable time" or an "unreasonable time," regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business (if any) with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case.

SEC. 194.—TIME, HOW COMPUTED; WHEN LAST DAY FALLS ON HOLIDAY.—Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act herein required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding secular or business day.

SEC. 195. APPLICATION OF ACT.—The provisions of this act do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to the taking effect hereof.

SEC. 196. CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR IN ACT.—Any case not provided for in this act shall be governed by the provisions of existing legislation, or in default thereof, by the rules of the law merchant.

SEC. 197. REPEALS.—All acts and laws and parts thereof inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 198. TIME WHEN ACT TAKES EFFECT.—This act shall take effect ninety days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Philippine Islands shall have been completed.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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A. B. No. 550.

[No. 2032.]

AN ACT To appropriate funds for charitable purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to contribute to the support of charitable institutions, as follows:

For the campaign for the extermination of tuberculosis, by the Philippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis Society, fifty thousand pesos; for the protection of infants, through the institution "La Gota de Leche," twelve thousand pesos; for the Mary Johnston Hospital, twelve thousand pesos. Total, seventy-four thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The sums appropriated in the preceding section shall be disbursed by the insular treasury in monthly installments, in the proper proportion.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 537.

[No. 2033.]

AN ACT To authorize the municipal council of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to give up the possession of Calle Corta, situated west of the Vigan High School Building, between Calles Burgos and Lincoln, and to cede the same to the Province of Ilocos Sur as a lot for the provincial high school.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The municipal council of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, is hereby authorized to close Calle Corta, situate between Calles Burgos and Lincoln, west of the building known as Vigan High School, to public use and cede the same to the Province of Ilocos Sur to be used as a lot for the aforesaid provincial high school.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 482.

[No. 2034.]

AN ACT Authorizing the granting on certain conditions of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway in the municipality of Cebu.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway over certain designated streets, thoroughfares, public bridges, and places in the municipality of Cebu, Province of Cebu, Philippine Islands, and the Governor General is hereby authorized on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands to offer for public bidding the franchise set forth in this act, and to grant said franchise to the best bidder, upon such terms as to percentage of gross earnings paid in lieu of insular, provincial, and municipal taxes on the franchise and earnings thereof, which shall in no case be less than one and one-half per centum, and upon such terms and conditions as to advertisement and manner of bidding as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 2. The franchise referred to in section one hereof shall be substantially in the following form:

#### FRANCHISE.

ARTICLE 1. There is hereby granted to ——— for the period of fifty years from and after the passage of this act, the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate a street railway in the municipality of Cebu, over the streets, thoroughfares, public bridges, and places hereinafter designated, subject to all the laws and ordinances of said municipality which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

ART. 2. The grantee hereunder, his assigns and assignees, is authorized to make all necessary excavations and constructions in and upon any of the streets, thoroughfares, public bridges, and



places designated in this act, for the purpose of placing, removing, and repairing tracks, sidings, curves, switches, and connections, and to erect the necessary poles, wires, and other overhead structures connected therewith.

ART. 3. With the consent of the municipal council of Cebu previously obtained, the said excavations and constructions may be made in and upon the following streets of the said municipality:

(a) Commencing at the intersection of Calle de los Martires and Calle Lopez Jaena, along the latter street to Calle Mabini, thence to Calle Colon, thence to Calle Juan Climaco, thence along Calle Juan Climaco throughout the length of such street to Calle Magallanes, thence across the bridge called Puente Concordia to Calle Tupas, thence along Calle Tupas to Calle Tuti on the west side of the San Nicolas Roman Catholic Church, thence along the said Calle Tuti to Calle Padilla, thence along Calle Padilla and its extension, in a westerly direction, to a point in front of the Roman Catholic Church of the barrio of El Pardo.

(b) From the Concordia Bridge along Calle Magallanes to Calle Carmelo, thence to Calle Morga (Comercio), thence along the latter street to its intersection with Calle de los Martires, thence along Calle de los Martires throughout its entire length to the first intersecting street north of the Mabolo Roman Catholic Church.

(c) From the intersection of Calle Magallanes and Calle Carmelo, along Calle Magallanes to Calle Pedro Burgos, thence along Calle Burgos to its intersection with Calle Morga.

(d) From the intersection of Calle Magallanes and Calle Norte America, along the latter street to its junction with Calle Colon.

(e) Reasonable and necessary changes in and extensions of the aforesaid lines and routes may be made by the grantee with the consent of the municipal council, and the approval of the Governor General.

ART. 4. The grantee may lay double tracks upon each and all of the streets and thoroughfares mentioned in the last preceding article except Calle Lopez Jaena; Calle Mabini from Lopez Jaena to Calle Colon; Calle Padilla, in the barrio of San Nicolas, from Calle Colon to Calle Carlock; and Calle Norte America. Upon these excepted streets double tracks may be laid only after the express consent of the municipal council thereto has been obtained.

ART. 5. The motive power to be used by the grantee hereunder shall be electricity: *Provided*, That the grantee may at any time adopt other motive power for the good of the service, with the consent of the municipal council and the approval of the Governor General.

ART. 6. In the construction of the track, standard T rails of not less than twenty-four and eight-tenths kilograms in weight per meter shall be used, and where the same pass through or over any street or thoroughfare they shall be laid and maintained true to the finished grade of the street or thoroughfare, and the gauge of all tracks laid or maintained hereunder shall not be less than one meter six and sixty-eight hundredths centimeters.

ART. 7. The construction, operation, and maintenance of so much of the construction herein provided for as may be upon any public road, street, highway, or place shall be subject to the following terms, conditions, and limitations:

(a) The grantee shall in all cases lay and maintain his tracks so as to conform to the grades of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places along or across which said tracks may be constructed, and whenever such grades shall hereafter be established or altered by the municipal authorities of the municipality of Cebu the grantee shall lay and maintain his tracks to such established grades at his own expense: *Provided*, That if the grade at which any such track is laid be altered by the municipal authorities of the municipality of Cebu within seven years from the date hereof, the said municipality shall at its expense furnish the material to enable the grantee to conform the bed of his track to the altered grade, and the material necessary to reconstruct the cement substructure of the track of the grantee at the new grade: *And provided further*, That whenever the grade at which any such track is laid is altered by the said municipal authorities after more than seven years from the date hereof, the municipality of Cebu shall furnish the material to enable the grantee to conform the bed of his tracks to the altered grade, but not the cement for the substructure of the track.

(b) The said tracks shall be so constructed and maintained as not to interfere with the ordinary use by the general public of said streets or highways as regulated by the municipal ordinances, and to that end the same shall be so laid as to leave sufficient space on one or both sides thereof for vehicles to pass without danger of collision with the cars being operated on said tracks.

(c) The maximum rate of speed at which the grantee may operate his cars shall be fixed by the municipal authorities wherever the same shall be operated over or across a street, highway, or public place.

(d) Members of the police and fire departments of the municipality of Cebu wearing official badges shall be entitled to ride free upon the cars of the grantee, subject to such reasonable and proper restrictions as may be imposed.

(e) The grantee shall hold the municipality of Cebu harmless from all claims, accounts, demands, or actions arising out of accidents or injuries, whether to property or persons, caused by the construction or operation of the road.

ART. 8. The grantee shall at all times keep the tracks, rolling stock, and other construction in good repair. Provision shall be made for carrying first and second class passengers: *Provided*, That except when demanded by special parties, all cars carrying first-class passengers shall be divided into first and second class compartments. The grantee shall at all times furnish and operate sufficient cars to satisfy the public demand, and to carry comfortably all the members of the public desiring to ride therein.

ART. 9. In consideration of the franchise hereby granted, the per centum of the gross earnings of the enterprise agreed upon at the time of the award of this franchise shall be paid quarterly into the insular treasury in lieu of all insular, provincial, and municipal taxes on the franchise and the privileges granted hereunder, except taxes on real estate. The amount of gross earnings thus paid shall be distributed between the Insular Government, the Province of Cebu, and the municipality of Cebu, as may be provided by general law.

ART. 10. The grantee shall keep a record of all fares collected and tickets sold, and receipts from the transportation of freight, baggage,

and express, which shall be subject to the inspection of the insular auditor, whose duty it shall be to audit and approve the accounts of the grantee at the end of each quarter, before the payment of the percentage tax. The accounts when thus audited and approved shall, in the absence of fraud or mistake, be final and conclusive evidence of the liability of the grantee under the provisions of article nine of this franchise.

ART. 11. Whenever any franchise or right of way is granted to any other person or corporation now or hereafter in existence, over portions of the lines and tracks of the grantee herein, the terms on which said other person or corporation shall use said right of way, and the compensation to be paid the grantee herein by such other person or corporation for said use, shall be determined by the members of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, sitting as a board of arbitrators. The decision of a majority of said board shall be final.

ART. 12. The franchise herein granted is subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and upon the termination of this franchise by forfeiture, repeal, or expiration of time, the right to use the streets and other public lands herein granted shall revert to the municipality, Province, or Insular Government, as the case may be.

ART. 13. The grantee herein may sell, lease, give, grant, convey, or assign this franchise, and all property and rights acquired hereunder, to any person, company, or corporation competent to conduct the business authorized hereby, but no title to this franchise, or to the property or rights acquired hereunder, shall pass by sale, lease, gift, grant, conveyance, or assignment to the vendee, lessee, donee, transferee, or assignee, or be enjoyed by him until he shall have filed in the office of the secretary of commerce and police an agreement in writing to comply with all the terms and conditions imposed on the grantee by the franchise, and accepting the said franchise subject to all its existing terms and conditions: *Provided, however,* That no transfer of this franchise shall become effective under the provisions of this article until it has been previously approved in writing by the secretary of commerce and police.

ART. 14. Should the grantee of this franchise sell, transfer, or assign the franchise as herein authorized to a corporation to be formed and organized in and under the laws of the Philippine Islands, the said corporation shall offer and place on sale in the Philippine Islands, to citizens of the Philippine Islands, at a price not exceeding par, twenty-five per centum of the stock of said corporation. The offer to sell said stock on said terms shall be duly advertised in the municipality of Cebu, and shall remain open for six months after the date of such advertisement. After the expiration of that period, any unsold part of said stock may be sold free from such restrictions.

ART. 15. All the terms, conditions, and restrictions required and imposed by section seventy-four of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby by reference incorporated in and made a part of this franchise, and the grantee and his successors and assigns take and hold said franchise at all times subject thereto.

ART. 16. No stocks or bonds shall be issued by any corporation owning or operating under this grant, except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; nor shall such corporation declare any

stock or bond dividend; nor shall any person, company, or corporation receiving this franchise from the Government of the Philippine Islands, or from its grantee, use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude, and any person, company, or corporation violating this provision shall forfeit all charters, grants, franchises, and concessions for doing business in the Philippine Islands, and in addition be deemed guilty of an offense, and punished therefor as provided by law.

ART. 17. The books and accounts of said corporation shall at all times be subject to inspection and examination by the auditor of the Philippine Islands, or his duly authorized representative.

ART. 18. The fare which may be charged by the grantee shall not exceed the sum of twelve centavos on a first-class car, or ten centavos on a second-class car for one continuous ride from one point to another on the railway herein authorized to be constructed. The fares charged for children under seven years of age shall not exceed the ordinary rate of half fare. Children in arms shall ride free: *Provided*, That where a change of cars is necessary there shall be established by the grantee a method of transfer not unreasonably burdensome in its restrictions to the transferred passengers; and in case of a failure to comply with the foregoing requirement as to transfers it may be enforced upon application of the municipal council to the proper court of first instance or the supreme court: *And provided further*, That the rates to be charged shall at all times be subject to revision and regulation by the board of rate regulation created by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, or any legally created successor of said board.

ART. 19. The grantee shall begin the construction of the street railway herein provided for within one year from the date of the granting of the franchise, and the same shall be completed and in operation within eighteen months after the expiration of said period of one year unless prevented by the act of God, or the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause; otherwise the franchise herein granted shall become liable to forfeiture.

ART. 20. The grantee shall have the right to acquire from corporations or private parties, by purchase, contract, lease, and grant or donation, such real estate as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railway.

ART. 21. The grantee shall have the right to transport freight and express packages over his tracks and make reasonable charges for the same, with the approval of the municipal council.

ART. 22. Within ten days after the granting of this franchise, in pursuance of the public bidding required by this act, the grantee shall file a formal written acceptance of the grant in the office of the secretary of commerce and police, and within thirty days after such acceptance the grantee shall deposit in the insular treasury in cash or negotiable bonds of the United States, or other securities to be approved by the Governor General, the sum of three thousand pesos, and within six months thereafter the further sum of seven thousand pesos, as security for the performance of the obligations of the franchise: *Provided*, That the said sums shall be repaid by the insular treasurer to the grantee whenever, within the period heretofore fixed, the director of public works shall certify that three-fourths of the mileage of the road covered by this franchise has been constructed

according to the terms and conditions herein imposed on the grantee. If, however, the grantee shall, within the time required, fail to perform the obligations of his contract, then the insular treasurer may, by appropriate action, recover the sum so deposited as liquidated damages for the breach.

ART. 23. At any time after twenty-five years, the municipality of Cebu may purchase, and the grantee shall sell to the municipality of Cebu, all of its lines, tracks, cars, real estate, buildings, plant, rights under this franchise, and other property used by it in the operation of a street railway in the municipality of Cebu, at a valuation based upon the net earnings of the grantee, the valuation to be determined, after hearing evidence, by the supreme court of the islands, sitting as a board of arbitrators, whose decision, by a majority of the members thereof, shall be final.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 223.

[No. 2035.]

AN ACT Amending Chapter VI of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," by prescribing the manner in which notaries public shall keep their official registers, and providing for supervision over notaries public and for the final disposition of notaries' registers, amending section seven hundred and ninety-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, known as the "Code of civil procedure," so as to increase the fees which notaries public may collect in certain cases, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section eighty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 87. REGISTER OF OFFICIAL ACTS.—Every notary public, including officials who are ex officio notaries public, shall keep a register of all his official acts, to be known as notarial register; and shall give a certified copy of his record, or any part thereof, to any person applying for it and paying the legal fees therefor.

"The notary public shall enter in such register, in chronological order, the nature of each instrument executed, sworn to, or acknowledged before him, the persons executing, swearing to, or acknowledging the instrument, the witnesses, if any, to the signatures, the date of the execution, oath, or acknowledgment of the instrument, the fees collected by him for his services as notary in connection therewith, and, when the instrument is a contract, a brief description of the substance thereof, and shall give to each entry a consecutive number, beginning with number one in each calendar year. The notary shall give to each instrument executed, sworn to, or acknowledged before him a number corresponding to the one in his register, and shall also state on the instrument the page or pages of his register on which the same is recorded. No blank line shall be left between entries. At the end of each week the notary public shall certify in his register the number of instruments executed, sworn to, or acknowledged before him, and if none have been executed, sworn to, or acknowledged that fact shall appear in the certificate. Such register shall be kept in books to be furnished by the attorney general to any notary public upon request and upon payment of the actual cost thereof. The

register shall be duly paged, and on the first page the attorney general shall certify the number of pages of which the book consists.

"At the end of every month the notary public shall send to the clerk of the court of the Province wherein he exercises his office a copy of the entries made in his register during the month, if any. The blank forms for such copies shall be furnished by the attorney general to the notary public upon request and upon payment by him of the actual cost thereof.

"For the purposes of this section the city of Manila shall be considered a Province.

"Failure to comply with the provisions of this section without just cause shall be ground for the removal of the notary public, and he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred pesos."

SEC. 2. Section ninety-two of said Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six shall be known as section ninety-four, and the following additional sections are hereby inserted in said act:

"SEC. 92. SUPERVISION OVER NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The judge of the court of first instance in each district, and in the city of Manila the senior judge, shall at all times exercise supervision over the notaries public within his district and shall keep himself informed of the manner in which they perform their duties by personal inspection wherever possible, or from reports which he may require from them, or from any other available source.

"SEC. 93. DISPOSITION OF NOTARIAL REGISTER AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE NOTARY'S COMMISSION.—Within fifteen days after the expiration of his commission the notary public shall forward his notarial register to the clerk of the court of first instance of the Province wherein he exercises his office, who shall examine the same and report thereon to the judge of the court of first instance. If the judge finds that no irregularity has been committed in the keeping of the register, he shall forward the same to the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau. In case the judge finds that irregularities have been committed in the keeping of the register, he shall refer the matter to the fiscal of the Province—and in the city of Manila, to the prosecuting attorney—for action, and the sending of the register to the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau shall be deferred until the termination of the case against the notary public."

SEC. 3. The second paragraph of section seven hundred and ninety-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety is hereby amended to read as follows:

"For protesting bill or note for nonacceptance or nonpayment and giving notice, one peso and fifty centavos; for registering such protest and making record, fifty centavos; for attesting letters of attorney with seal, fifty centavos; for notarial affidavit to an account or other writing, with seal, fifty centavos; for each oath of affirmation with seal, forty centavos; for taking proof of debts to be sent abroad, fifty centavos; for a certified copy of record and affidavit of its correctness, one peso; for writing depositions and affidavits, ten centavos for each one hundred words; for taking proof or acknowledgment of any writing concerning real or personal estate and certificate thereof, for each party, one peso."

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 239.

[No. 2036.]

AN ACT To amend sections one and four of Act Numbered Five hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act defining highway robbery or brigandage, and providing for the punishment therefor," as amended, so as to reduce the penalties therein prescribed.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Five hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act defining highway robbery or brigandage and providing for the punishment therefor," as amended by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-one, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Whenever three or more persons, conspiring together, shall form a band of robbers for the purpose of stealing carabaos, cattle, horses, rice, or personal property of any description, or for the purpose of extortion or obtaining ransom, or for any other purpose, by means of force and violence, and shall be armed with deadly weapons for this purpose, they shall be deemed highway robbers, or brigands, and every person engaged in the original formation of the band, or joining it thereafter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That if the band shall have committed acts penalized by other laws with a greater punishment, the persons forming such band who, under said laws, shall be responsible for such acts, shall be prosecuted under said laws and upon conviction shall suffer the punishment established therein."

SEC. 2. Section four of Act Numbered Five hundred and eighteen, as amended by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty-one, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Every person knowingly and willingly aiding or abetting such a band of brigands as that described in section one by giving them information of the movement of the police or constabulary or other peace officers of the Government, or of the forces of the United States Army when acting in aid of the Government, or by securing or receiving stolen property from such brigands, or by procuring for them supplies of money, food, clothing, arms, ammunition, or other property of any kind, or by furnishing the same to them, or by knowingly hiding, lodging, or harboring in his house or assisting in any way in the escape of a member of such a band of robbers as defined in section one, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years: *Provided, however,* That the act shall be presumed to have been committed knowingly and willingly unless the contrary is proven."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 476.

[No. 2037.]

AN ACT To amend sections one hundred and fifty and one hundred and eighty-two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, by authorizing insurance corporations to make loans on the security of real estate with "titulo real" duly registered or with title registered under the Spanish mortgage law, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and fifty of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "The corporation law," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 150. No loan by any insurance corporation on the security of real estate shall be made unless the title to such real estate shall have been first registered in accordance with the land registration act, or shall be a titulo real duly registered or have been previously registered under the provisions of the mortgage law; that is, under the system of registration established by the laws in force on the date of the passage of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled 'The land registration act.'"

SEC. 2. Section one hundred and eighty-two of said Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 182. Every loan made by the corporation must be properly evidenced by a note or other instrument in writing and must be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on unencumbered real estate and also by the pledge to the corporation of shares of stock of the corporation the matured value of which shall at least equal the amount loaned: *Provided, however,* That loans may be made on the security of free shares pledged to the corporation for the payment of the loan in case, at the time that the loan is made, the withdrawal value of such free shares under the by-laws shall exceed the amount borrowed and interest thereon for six months: *And provided further,* That no loan on the security of real estate shall be made unless the title to such real estate shall have been first registered in accordance with the land registration act or under the system of registration established by the laws in force on the date of the passage of said land registration act, and unless such real estate shall be situate within the city or municipality in which the principal place of business of the corporation is established."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.



A. B. No. 313.

[No. 2038.]

AN ACT Amending sections five and seven of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, as amended, by reorganizing the eleventh and twelfth judicial districts, creating the sixteenth judicial district, and fixing the times and places for holding court in such districts, providing for additional personnel, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. That portion of section five of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, known as the "Act amending organization of courts," which relates to the eleventh and twelfth judicial districts is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The eleventh judicial district shall consist of the Province of Cebu.

"The twelfth judicial district shall consist of the Province of Samar and the northern part of the Province of Leyte, including the territory now embraced by the municipalities of Abuyog, Alangalang, Barugo, Babatngon, Burauen, Biliran, Carigara, Caibiran, Dagami, Dulag, Jaro, Kawayan, Leyte, Naval, Palo, San Isidro, San Miguel, Tolosa, Tanauan, Tacloban, and Villaba."

Said section five is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The sixteenth judicial district shall consist of the Provinces of Oriental Negros and Bohol, and the southern part of the Province of Leyte, including all the municipalities of the Province of Leyte not included in the twelfth judicial district."

SEC. 2. The annual salaries of the judges of the court of first instance for the twelfth and sixteenth judicial districts, respectively, shall be nine thousand pesos, payable monthly: *Provided, however,* That the present incumbent of the twelfth judicial district shall continue to receive a salary of ten thousand pesos during the time he remains in said office.

SEC. 3. That part of section seven of said act numbered eight hundred and sixty-seven which relates to the times and places of holding courts of first instance in the eleventh and twelfth judicial districts is hereby amended to read as follows:

**"ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

"At Cebu, in and for the Province of Cebu, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January, March, July, and October of each year.

**"TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

"At Catbalogan, in and for the Province of Samar, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January and July of each year.

"At Tacloban, in and for the northern part of the Province of Leyte, commencing on the first Tuesdays of March and October of each year."

Said section seven of act numbered eight hundred and sixty-seven is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

**"SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

"At Maasin, in and for that part of the Province of Leyte not included in the twelfth judicial district, commencing on the first Tuesdays of January and July of each year.

"At Tagbilaran, in and for the Province of Bohol, commencing on the second Tuesday of February and the first Tuesday of September of each year.

"At Dumaguete, in and for the Province of Oriental Negros, commencing on the third Tuesday of March and the first Tuesday of November of each year."

SEC. 4. The following personnel is hereby provided:

For the sixteenth judicial district, one judge at the salary hereinbefore provided, one stenographer at a salary of twenty-four hundred pesos a year.

For the court of first instance for the southern part of Leyte: One clerk of court, at a salary of twelve hundred pesos a year; one employee, at four hundred and eighty pesos a year; and one messenger, at a salary of two hundred and forty pesos a year; all to be appointed as are other clerks, employees, and messengers of the courts of first instance.

SEC. 5. All cases, criminal or civil, and all judicial proceedings of every kind and character, pending before the court of first instance of the Province of Leyte at the time this act takes effect and over which such court would have jurisdiction if this act had not been passed, shall continue until final disposition under the jurisdiction of said court, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighteen thousand pesos for the payment of the salaries of the judge, clerk, and other personnel of the court, and for incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, the same to be credited to the appropriation for the judiciary for that year.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 401.

[No. 2039.]

AN ACT To provide for the granting of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate gas systems for the furnishing of gas for heat, lighting, and power in the city of Manila and the Province of Rizal, Philippine Islands.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby granted, for a period of fifty years from and after the passage of this act, upon the considerations and conditions herein contained, to Thomas D. Aitken, the right and authorization to construct, maintain, and operate in the city of Manila and municipalities of the Province of Rizal a plant for the manufacture of gas, together with the necessary pipes, house installation, and meters requisite or convenient for the proper maintenance of a modern gas plant or system designed for the furnishing of gas for heat, lighting, and power.

SEC. 2. The said Thomas D. Aitken shall hereafter be referred to as the grantee.

SEC. 3. (a) The grantee shall have the right and authority, and is hereby authorized, subject to the laws and ordinances now in force, or that hereafter may be in force, not inconsistent herewith, to make

in the manner and in the locations designated by the city engineer in the city of Manila and by the district engineer in the Province of Rizal all needful excavations and constructions in or upon any of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places designated in the next succeeding paragraph for the purpose of laying, placing, removing, and repairing gas mains and connections for the manufacture, generation, conduction, and distribution of gas for said gas system and in the manner and locations approved by the proper authorities, and for building, maintaining, and operating houses, works, and storage tanks therefor.

(b) The streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places upon which the grantee is authorized to make such excavations and place mains are as follows:

On all streets, thoroughfares, and public places wherein it shall be deemed necessary or convenient by the grantee for the maintenance and conduct of a complete gas service: *Provided, however*, That the laying and installing of the mains and pipes shall be compulsory on the part of the grantee on any and all streets, thoroughfares, or public places along which a consumption of thirty cubic meters of gas per annum per meter of main pipe shall be guaranteed, and subscriptions for said amount shall be deemed a sufficient guaranty for the purpose of this section: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall, within the time provided for the beginning of the operation of the plant by section eleven hereof, have constructed and in operation at least fifty kilometers of main pipe lines. Plans for the use of the streets and laying of mains and conduits shall be subject to the approval of the city engineer in the city of Manila and of the district engineer in the Province of Rizal.

Mains may be placed on or under such bridges in the said city of Manila as may be indicated by the city engineer, and on or under such bridges in the Province of Rizal as may be indicated by the district engineer.

(c) All reasonable or necessary and proper changes in the routes of the pipe lines of the grantee may be made by the grantee with the approval and consent of the city engineer of the city of Manila, or of the district engineer of the Province of Rizal, as the case may be.

(d) The grantee shall hold the city of Manila, the Province of Rizal, and the municipalities of the said Province harmless from any and all claims, accounts, demands, or actions which may arise out of accidents or injuries, whether to property or persons, caused by the construction, installation, or operation of the plant, and shall place all streets, thoroughfares, roads, and public places upon which excavations have been made or pipes laid, in the same condition in which they were before making said excavations or laying said pipes.

SEC. 4. The gas manufactured shall be produced by the use of coal, crude oil, or water, or any combination of these elements, but the grantee shall have the right and authority to modify, improve, and change such method in such manner as the progress of science and improvements in the manufacture of gas may make reasonable and proper: *Provided, however*, That the service shall be in conformity with the laws and ordinances now in force, or that hereafter may be in force.

SEC. 5. There shall be installed in each house, building, or place using gas of the grantee's manufacture or production, one or more meters, as may be necessary, at the grantee's expense.

The meter system employed may be either the ordinary system or that known as the prepayment meter system at the option of the consumer.

SEC. 6. The quality of the gas furnished to consumers shall not be less than five thousand French calories for one cubic meter of gas.

SEC. 7. (a) The price charged by the grantee shall not be more than ten centavos per cubic meter: *Provided, however,* That those consumers using the prepayment meter, by a payment of two centavos a cubic meter of gas used in addition to the ten centavos aforesaid, and guaranteeing the grantee an annual consumption of at least two hundred cubic meters of gas, shall have furnished and installed, in addition to the first installment of pipes made by the grantee, a cooking stove and first installation of incandescent burners without extra cost: *And provided further,* That until the grantee has been reimbursed the cost of the installation and piping in the consumers' premises including the meter, the grantee may charge in addition to the above, a rental for the ordinary (not prepayment) meters, as follows:

Where three lights are installed, twenty centavos per month.

Where five lights are installed, thirty centavos per month.

Where ten lights are installed, fifty centavos per month.

Where twenty lights are installed, seventy-five centavos per month.

Where fifty lights are installed, one peso per month.

Where one hundred lights are installed, one peso and fifty centavos per month.

Where two hundred lights are installed, two pesos per month.

The books and records of the grantee shall be so kept as to enable the auditor to ascertain the facts with reference to such cost and reimbursement.

The meters used shall be first approved by the city engineer of the city of Manila or district engineer for the province of Rizal, as the case may be, and may be tested by such persons at any time, for which purpose the testing apparatus of the grantee shall at all times be available to these officers. Costs incurred in inspecting and repairing the said meters after installation shall be paid by the grantee unless such repairs may have been necessitated by the carelessness or design of the consumer.

(b) It is further provided that instead of the maximum rate of ten centavos per cubic meter as above provided, the following scale of charges shall be imposed as a maximum rate upon all consumers using quantities as herein provided:

Amount used in cubic meters.	Maximum charge in cubic meters.					
	First 500.	Excess of 500 up to and including 1,000.	Excess of 1,000 up to and including 2,000.	Excess of 2,000 up to and including 5,000.	Excess of 5,000 up to and including 10,000.	Excess of over 10,000.
501 to 1,000.....	P0.10	P0.09				
1,001 to 2,000.....	.10	.09	P0.08½			
2,001 to 5,000.....	.10	.09	.08½	P0.08		
5,001 to 10,000.....	.10	.09	.08½	.08	P0.07½	
10,001 and over.....	.10	.09	.08½	.08	.07½	P0.07

The word consumer as used above shall be interpreted to mean single individuals, corporations, firms, partnerships, or combinations of individuals, where but one meter is used. The quantities of gas passing through more than one meter can not be combined in order to receive the benefit of the above rates.

(c) If, during three consecutive years, the average net earnings of the grantee exceed ten per centum per annum on his invested capital, the maximum rate for the ensuing year or years shall be reduced one-half centavo per cubic meter, and thereafter if in any year the net earnings of the grantee exceed ten per centum on his invested capital, the said maximum rate shall for the succeeding year or years be reduced one-half centavo per cubic meter, and this shall continue until one uniform rate of seven centavos per cubic meter shall have been reached: *Provided*, That in no year shall such reduction be made unless the excess has been sufficient so that the reduction of one-half centavo would not have reduced the net earnings of the grantee for the previous year below ten per centum.

SEC. 8. The rates to be charged as fixed and determined in this franchise shall at all times be subject to revision and regulation by the board of rate regulation created by Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, or any successor of said board duly or legally created.

SEC. 9. The grantee shall pay annually on the fifth day of January of each year to the city of Manila and to the municipalities in the Province of Rizal in which gas is sold, two and one-half per centum of the gross receipts within said city and municipalities, respectively, during the preceding year. Said payment shall be in lieu of all taxes, insular, provincial, and municipal, except taxes on the real estate, buildings, plant, machinery, and other personal property belonging to the grantee.

SEC. 10. The grantee shall keep a record of all gas and other products sold and collections made. The books and accounts of the grantee shall be kept in the city of Manila and shall be subject to inspection and audit by the proper municipal authorities and the insular auditor.

The accounts when audited and approved as herein provided shall be final and conclusive evidence of the liability of the grantee under the provisions of section nine.

SEC. 11. The grantee shall begin the construction of his plant in the city of Manila within nine months from the date of the granting of the permission to construct by the municipal authorities, and shall begin operation of the plant within fourteen months after the expiration of the said nine months, unless prevented by an act of God or the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause, and shall thereafter maintain a first-class gas, heat, light, and power service.

SEC. 12. Within ninety days after the passage of this act the grantee shall pay to the insular treasurer the sum of one hundred thousand pesos for and in consideration of the franchise herein granted, which shall be distributed as follows: Two-sixths to the insular government, three-sixths to the city of Manila, and one-sixth to remain in the insular treasury for four years, after which it shall be apportioned by the Governor General equally between the municipalities of the Province of Rizal in which the gas service has been established.

SEC. 13. To secure the performance of the provisions of section eleven the grantee shall, within nine months after the passage of this act, deposit with the insular treasurer the sum of fifty thousand pesos in money or securities to be approved by the Governor General: *Provided, however,* That if the deposit be made in money the same shall be deposited at interest in some interest-paying bank and all interest accruing on such deposit shall be collected by the insular treasurer and paid to the grantee, his successors or assigns, on demand: *And provided further,* That if the deposit made with the insular treasurer be negotiable bonds or other interest-bearing securities the interest on the same shall be collected by the insular treasurer and paid over to the grantee, his successors or assigns, on demand: *Provided,* That the said sum of fifty thousand pesos shall be repaid by the said treasurer to the grantee in the event of the faithful performance by the grantee of all the conditions of this franchise and of all the obligations herein imposed on the grantee whenever, within the period hereinbefore fixed, three-fourths of the plant, including at least fifty kilometers of pipe lines, covered by this franchise shall have been constructed.

If, however, the grantee shall, within the time required, fail to perform the obligations of his contract, then the insular treasurer shall by appropriate action recover as liquidated damages for the breach thereof the sum of fifty thousand pesos so deposited.

SEC. 14. In the event of any competing gas company receiving either a franchise from the insular government or permission and authority from the municipal board of the city of Manila to conduct a similar business in the city of Manila as that of the grantee, in which franchise or permission to construct there shall be any term or terms tending to place the grantee at any disadvantage, then such term or terms shall ipso facto become part of the terms hereof and shall operate equally in favor of the grantee as in the case of the said competing company.

SEC. 15. Subject to the approval of the Governor General, the grantee may sell, transfer, or assign the franchise herein granted to a corporation formed or to be formed and organized in and under the laws of the Philippine Islands: *Provided,* That said corporation shall offer and place on sale in the Philippine Islands, to citizens of the Philippine Islands, at a price not exceeding par, twenty-five per centum of the stock of said corporation. The offer to sell said stock on said terms shall be duly advertised in the city of Manila, and shall remain open for six months after the date of such advertisement. After the expiration of that time, any unsold part of said stock may be sold free from such restrictions.

SEC. 16. All the terms, conditions, and restrictions required and imposed by section seventy-four of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby by reference incorporated in and made a part of this franchise, and the grantee and his successors and assigns take and hold said franchise at all times subject thereto.

SEC. 17. No stocks or bonds shall be issued by any corporation owning or operating under this grant, except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; nor shall such corporation declare any stock or bond dividend; nor shall any person, company, or corporation receiving this franchise from the Government of the Philippine Islands, or from its grantee, use, employ, or contract for the labor

of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude, and any person, company, or corporation violating this provision shall forfeit all charters, grants, franchises, and concessions for doing business in the Philippine Islands, and in addition be deemed guilty of an offense, and punished therefor as provided by law.

SEC. 18. The franchise herein granted shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and upon the termination of this franchise by forfeiture, repeal, or expiration the right to use the streets and other public lands or places herein granted shall revert to the city of Manila, the Province of Rizal or the municipalities thereof, or the Insular Government, as the case may be.

SEC. 19. If the grantee hereunder, or his successors or assigns, fail to accept this franchise, or pay therefor the sum of one hundred thousand pesos, or make a deposit of fifty thousand pesos, as herein provided, or to construct and put in operation the gas system herein specified within the time required by this act, the Governor General, after a hearing duly had, is hereby authorized to declare all the rights in this franchise of the grantee, his successors or assigns, at an end and thereafter to offer for sale to the highest and best bidder a franchise containing substantially the terms and conditions hereof. At least three months' public notice of such sale shall be given and the right shall be reserved to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 20. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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A. B. No. 513.

[No. 2040.]

AN ACT To appropriate the sum of three thousand five hundred pesos for the creation of Government scholarships in the College of Veterinary Science of the Philippine University.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Twenty-five Government scholarships for Filipinos are hereby created in the College of Veterinary Science of the Philippine University, to be filled subject to rules prescribed by the board of regents of said university: *Provided*, That there shall not be more than ten of these scholarships for the first year of the said college.

SEC. 2. The sum of three thousand five hundred pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act mentioned in the preceding section during the first year.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 480.

[No. 2041.]

AN ACT Amending certain sections of Acts Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, One hundred and ninety, Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, introducing certain reforms in the justice of the peace courts, making an appropriation for the purpose thereof, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 67. APPOINTMENT AND TERM.—One justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice shall be appointed by the Governor General, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, for the city of Manila, for each municipality organized according to the municipal code, and for such other towns or places as may be determined by resolution of said commission: *Provided, however,* That upon the recommendation of the secretary of finance and justice the Governor General, with the consent of the Philippine Commission, may appoint one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice for two or more such municipalities, towns, or places, at a salary not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the sum of the salaries of the combined positions. Whenever a vacancy occurs therein, except in the city of Manila, the judge of the court of first instance of the district shall forward to the Governor General a list of names of persons qualified to fill said vacancy. In preparing said list preference shall be given to any justice of the province who may desire to transfer to another station and whose record entitles him to promotion. Appointments shall be made from the lists furnished as above prescribed: *Provided, however,* That the governor general may appoint any qualified person not included in such lists when the interests of the service so require.

"In case new municipalities are formed by the Governor General he shall, in the same manner, designate which of the justices and auxiliary justices within the territory so formed into the municipality shall continue in office and the powers of all others therein shall cease. All justices of the peace and auxiliary justices shall hold office during good behavior, and those now in office who have not the qualifications required by this act shall continue in office until their successors are appointed."

SEC. 2. Section two of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. SUPERVISION; REPORTS.—The judge of the court of first instance shall at all times exercise a supervision over the justices of the peace within his district, and shall keep himself informed of the manner in which they perform their duties, by personal inspection whenever possible, from reports which he may require from them, from cases appealed to his court, and from all other available sources. In proper cases he shall advise and instruct them whenever requested, or when occasion arises, and such justices of the peace shall apply to him and not to the attorney general for advice and instruction, and any such inquiries received by the attorney general shall be referred by him to the judge of the proper district. The justice of the peace shall during the first five days of the fiscal year



forward to said judge of the district a report concerning the business done in his court for the previous year, upon forms to be prescribed by the attorney general with the approval of the secretary of finance and justice, such report to show, among other particulars, the number of suits begun in the court of said justice during the current year, the nature thereof, whether civil or criminal, the mode of disposition, whether by voluntary dismissal or judgment, the number still pending, the amount of costs and fees collected and for what service, and the number of marriages solemnized. Such report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of first instance, and said judge of the district shall, with the assistance of said clerk, embody a summary of such reports for each province of his district, together with other matters of interest and importance relative to the administration of justice therein, particularly with reference to justice of the peace courts, in a brief report, which he shall forward as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year to the secretary of finance and justice."

SEC. 3. Section sixty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 68. CIVIL JURISDICTION AND POWERS.—In all civil actions, including those mentioned in sections two hundred and sixty-two to two hundred and seventy-two, as hereby amended, inclusive, and chapter eighteen of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, arising in his municipality, and not exclusively cognizable by the court of first instance, the justice of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction where the value of the subject-matter or amount of the demand does not exceed two hundred pesos, exclusive of interest and costs; and where such value or demand exceeds two hundred pesos but is less than six hundred pesos, the justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the court of first instance. In forcible entry and detainer proceedings the justice shall have original jurisdiction, but he may receive evidence upon the question of title therein solely for the purpose of determining character and extent of possession and damages for detention. In forcible entry proceedings he may grant preliminary injunctions, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, to prevent the defendant from committing further acts of dispossession against the plaintiff.

"Justices of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate questions of title to real estate or any interest therein when the value of the property in litigation does not exceed two hundred pesos, and where such value exceeds two hundred pesos but is less than six hundred pesos the justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the court of first instance.

"The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall not extend to civil actions in which the subject of litigation is not capable of pecuniary estimation, except in forcible entry and detainer cases; nor to those which involve the legality of any tax, impost, or assessment; nor to actions involving admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; nor to matters of probate, the appointment of guardians, trustees, or receivers; nor to actions for annulment of marriages: *Provided, however,* That justices of the peace in provincial capitals, except in the city of Manila, may by assignment of the respective judge of the

court of first instance in each case have like jurisdiction within the province as the court of first instance to hear and determine cases originally cognizable by the court of first instance in which the subject of litigation is capable of pecuniary estimation and the value of the subject-matter or amount of the demand does not exceed two thousand pesos exclusive of interest and costs, except cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, or assessment, or actions involving admiralty or maritime jurisdiction.

"Justices of the peace in the capitals of provinces organized under the provincial government act, and the governors of provinces not organized under said act acting as ex officio justices of the peace, in the absence of the judge of the district from the province may exercise within the province like interlocutory jurisdiction as the court of first instance, which shall be held to include the hearing of all motions for the appointment of a receiver, for temporary injunctions, and for all other orders of the court which are not final in their character and do not involve a decision of the case on its merits, the hearing of petitions for a writ of habeas corpus, and all questions which may arise concerning the appointment of inspectors of election, or the inclusion in or exclusion from the register of voters of the names of electors.

"A justice of the peace shall have power anywhere within his territorial jurisdiction to solemnize marriages, authenticate merchants' books as provided by articles nineteen and thirty-six of the code of commerce, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments, and to perform all other acts which under the law may be performed by a notary public."

SEC. 4. Section four of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. JURISDICTION TO TRY AND SENTENCE.—Justices of the peace, except in the city of Manila, shall have original jurisdiction to try parties charged with misdemeanors, offenses, and infractions of municipal ordinances, arising within the municipality, in which the penalty provided by law does not exceed six months' imprisonment or a fine of two hundred pesos, or both such imprisonment and fine.

"Justices of the peace in the capitals of Provinces organized under the provincial government act, and the governors of Provinces not organized under said act acting as ex officio justices of the peace, may by assignment of the respective judge of the district in each case have like jurisdiction as the court of first instance to try parties charged with an offense committed within the Province in which the penalty provided by law does not exceed two years' imprisonment or a fine of two thousand pesos, or both such imprisonment and fine, and in the absence of the judge of the district shall have like jurisdiction within the Province as the court of first instance to hear applications for bail.

"Subdivision (g) of section eighteen of Act Numbered Eighty-two is hereby repealed."

SEC. 5. Whenever a justice of the peace exercises jurisdiction as the court of first instance the same procedure shall be followed as that prescribed by law for courts of first instance, and from his orders or judgments the same appeal shall lie as from like orders or judgments rendered by a judge of the court of first instance.

SEC. 6. Section seventy-one of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 71. SALARY AND DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.—Justices of the peace shall receive salary as follows: In first-class municipalities, nine hundred and sixty pesos a year; in second-class municipalities, eight hundred and forty pesos a year; in third-class municipalities, seven hundred and twenty pesos a year; in fourth-class municipalities, or in towns or places as provided in the first section of this act, six hundred pesos a year: *Provided, however,* That the justice of the peace in the city of Manila shall receive a salary of three thousand pesos a year, and the justices of the peace in the municipalities of Iloilo and Cebu two thousand four hundred pesos a year each; and that justices of the peace in the capitals of the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Pangasinan, and Tayabas shall receive a salary of one thousand eight hundred pesos a year; those of Cagayan, Capiz, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon one thousand five hundred pesos, and those of the capitals of the remaining Provinces organized under the provincial government act one thousand two hundred pesos a year. The salaries herein provided shall not be paid to public officers appointed justices of the peace while acting in such public office.

"Except when the justice of the peace acts as judge of the court of first instance, all fines imposed by a justice of the peace in criminal prosecutions and all fees charged in civil suits or for any other service and collected shall be paid without delay to the municipal treasurer, or in the city of Manila to the collector of internal revenue, to whom on the first day of each month the justice shall present a detailed statement of the amounts thus collected by him since his last previous report and of the amounts which the municipal treasurer should pay for fees in criminal proceedings during the preceding month. His account shall forthwith be audited by the municipal treasurer and president, or in Manila by the insular auditor, by examining the records of the justice of the peace and any other papers or persons deemed necessary, and all mutilated or spoiled receipts must be accounted for and turned in by said justice. But it shall not be necessary for the justice to prove the insolvency of parties who have failed to pay costs taxed against them.

"The collection of the above-mentioned fines and fees shall be under the jurisdiction of the collector of internal revenue, who shall prescribe the administrative regulations therefor, and said fines and fees, except those collected in the city of Manila, shall be paid into the insular treasury to be credited to the appropriation provided in this act. The salary of the justice of the peace shall be paid out of the funds of the insular treasury appropriated for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That in order to facilitate the payment of the salaries of the justices of the peace in the Provinces the respective municipal treasurers shall pay such salaries monthly out of any municipal funds in their possession, and the municipality shall be reimbursed monthly by the Insular Government from the appropriation therefor for the amount so paid."

SEC. 7. Section seventy-six of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 76. AUXILIARY JUSTICE; QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES.—The auxiliary justice of the peace shall have the same qualifications and

be subject to the same restrictions as the regular justice, and shall perform the duties of said office during any vacancy therein or in case of the absence of the regular justice from the municipality, or of his disability or disqualification, or in case of his death or resignation until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or in any cause whose immediate trial the regular justice shall certify to be specially urgent and which he is unable to try by reason of actual engagement in another trial. The auxiliary justice for such time as he shall perform the duties of justice shall receive the salary which would have accrued to the office of justice: *Provided*, That if the justice of the peace, without ceasing to act as justice, shall certify any cause to the auxiliary justice for trial such auxiliary justice shall receive the fees provided by law for each cause so certified, which amount shall be deducted from the salary of the regular justice.

"In case there is no auxiliary justice of the peace to perform the duties of the regular justice in the cases above mentioned, the judge of the district shall designate the nearest justice of the peace of the province to act as justice of the peace in such municipality, town, or place, in which case the justice of the peace so designated shall receive seventy-five per centum of the sum of his salary and that of the justice of the peace whom he may substitute.

"In case of the temporary absence of both the justice of the peace and the auxiliary justice from the municipality, town, or place wherein they exercise their jurisdiction, the municipal president shall make the preliminary investigation in criminal cases when such investigation can not be delayed without prejudice to the interests of justice. He shall make report of any preliminary investigation so made to the justice of the peace or to the auxiliary justice immediately upon the return of one or the other. He shall also have authority in such cases to grant bail to the accused in criminal proceedings brought in the justice court for such municipality, town, or place."

SEC. 8. Section seven hundred and ninety of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 790. FEE BILL.—The following are the legal fees which a justice of the peace shall collect:

"For each criminal proceeding, including preliminary investigations, five pesos, to be paid by the respective municipality: *Provided*, That in prosecutions for infractions of municipal ordinances or for nonpayment of the cedula tax the fee shall be one peso and fifty centavos.

"For each civil action, three pesos.

"For performance of marriage ceremony, including issuance of certificate of marriage, one peso.

"For taking affidavit, fifty centavos.

"For taking acknowledgment, seventy-five centavos.

"For writing and certifying depositions, including oath, per one hundred words, or fractional part thereof, twenty centavos.

"For certified copies of any record, per one hundred words, or fractional part thereof, twenty centavos.

"For stamping and registering books, as required by articles nineteen and thirty-six of the code of commerce, each book, one peso.

"For performing notarial acts for which fees are not specifically fixed in this section, the same fees which notaries public are entitled to receive.

"The foregoing fee bill, in Spanish, English, and the native dialect commonly spoken in the municipality, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of every justice."

SEC. 9. Section five of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. QUALIFICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES.—No person shall be eligible to appointment as justice of the peace or auxiliary justice unless he shall be (1) at least twenty-three years of age; (2) a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States; (3) of good moral character; and (4) admitted by the supreme court to practice law, or shall have passed the civil-service examination for clerk of court, or an examination to be held in each province before a board composed of the judge of the court of first instance, the provincial fiscal, and a practicing lawyer appointed by the judge, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the attorney general with the approval of the secretary of finance and justice: *Provided, however,* That this last-mentioned requisite shall not be required in case the appointee is an officer of the United States Army or of the Philippine Government, or when there is no person having the necessary qualifications who is willing to accept the office. In this last-mentioned case the appointment shall continue only until such time as a qualified person can be found who is willing to accept the office: *And provided further,* That no person shall be appointed justice of the peace or auxiliary justice for the city of Manila or for any provincial capital who has not been admitted by the supreme court to practice law. He shall be present as often as the business of his court requires and at least once each business day at an appointed hour in his office or at the place where his court is held, but he may, during his incumbency, with the permission of the judge of first instance of the district, pursue any other vocation or hold any other office or position, notwithstanding the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight. But no justice or auxiliary justice may act as the attorney for any party to a cause commenced in his court or elsewhere except by special permission of the said judge. The applicant for examination for justice of the peace shall pay an examination fee of five pesos, to be collected by the clerk of the court of first instance, and the lawyer appointed by the judge as a member of the board of examination shall be entitled to a compensation of twenty pesos for each day of actual services."

SEC. 10. For the purpose of paying the salaries of the justices of the peace provided in this act, and the fees of the lawyer appointed as a member of the board of examination, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, there is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pesos, all sums collected as fines and fees by the justices of the peace provided in section eight of this act, and all examination fees provided in section nine of this act. All these amounts shall be added to the appropriation for the judiciary for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on the first of July, nineteen hundred and eleven: *Provided, however,* That the examination for justices of the peace referred to in section nine may be held before that date.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 540.

[No. 2042.]

AN ACT To provide funds for the travel and subsistence expenses of the delegates of the Philippine Islands to the International Tuberculosis Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, during the present year of nineteen hundred and eleven.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of four thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the travel expenses and subsistence during the trip of two delegates, one a member of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Philippine University and the other appointed by the Philippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis Society, who shall attend the International Tuberculosis Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, during the year nineteen hundred and eleven. The appropriation herein made shall be also available for the travel and subsistence expenses of said delegates while visiting hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis abroad.

SEC. 2. The delegate from the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Philippine University shall be appointed by the Governor General and shall, during his absence from the Philippine Islands, receive his regular salary as an employee of the Insular Government.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 175.

[No. 2043.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of twenty thousand pesos for the purchase of books, documents, and periodicals relative to the Philippine Islands, for the division of Filipiniana of the Philippine Library.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of books, documents, and periodicals relative to the Philippine Islands, whether printed or manuscript, or in sets or single copies.

SEC. 2. The purchases shall be made subject to the conditions established by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

SEC. 3. The works acquired with the funds mentioned in section one shall be incorporated in the division of Filipiniana of the Philippine Library.

SEC. 4. The librarian of the Philippine Library shall, upon the purchase of such works, have the same catalogued and placed at the service of the public as soon as possible.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 553.

[No. 2044.]

AN ACT Appropriating funds for sundry expenses of the University of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the University of the Philippines, to be expended by the board of regents of said university, for the ends specified by law, in accordance with section six, letter (a), of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve:

For the salary of the president of the university, fourteen thousand pesos; for the office of the board of regents, two thousand pesos; for the college of agriculture, sixty thousand pesos; for the school of fine arts, thirty thousand pesos; for the establishment and maintenance of a college of law, twenty thousand pesos; for the establishment and maintenance of a course in pharmacy in the college of philosophy, science, and letters, fifteen hundred pesos; for the college of veterinary science, twelve thousand pesos; for the college of philosophy, science, and letters, fifty-two thousand five hundred pesos; for the college of civil engineering, thirty-three thousand pesos: *Provided*, That the board of regents may, in its discretion, transfer the whole or any part of the appropriation for any college, school, or office of the University of the Philippines to any other college, school, or office of the University of the Philippines, and expend the same in the manner which the said board shall deem most necessary and expedient: *And provided further*, That the board of regents is hereby authorized, with the consent and approval of the director of bureau and secretary of department concerned, to appoint officers and employees of the departments and bureaus of the Government to positions in the University of the Philippines at such compensation as may be fixed by said board of regents, which compensation shall be paid to such officers and employees from the appropriation for the University of the Philippines, Act Numbered One hundred and forty-eight notwithstanding; in all, two hundred and twenty-five thousand pesos.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 504.

[No. 2045.]

AN ACT To provide that all elective provincial and municipal offices shall be for four years; to prohibit a second reelection to the same; to change the date of the general elections; to amend certain sections of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The election law," and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The next general election for provincial and municipal officials, including all municipal councilors, shall be held on the first Tuesday of June, nineteen hundred and twelve, and subsequent

general elections on the same date each four years thereafter. The term of office of provincial and municipal officials elected at such general election or subsequent general elections shall be four years, and shall commence on the sixteenth day of October next following their election.

The present incumbents of provincial and municipal offices shall continue in office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified: *Provided, however,* That if the Congress of the United States at the close of the present session shall not have postponed the next general election for delegates to the Philippine Assembly until next year, the next general election for delegates to the Philippine Assembly and for provincial and municipal officials as above provided shall be held on the fifth day of September of the present year. In such event the following provisions of section twenty-nine of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, to wit: "No person holding an elective public office, to which such person has been elected, shall present his candidacy, nor shall he be eligible while holding such office, at any municipal, provincial, or assembly election, except for reelection to the office held by him," shall not be applicable to such election.

SEC. 2. A second reelection to any provincial or municipal office is prohibited, except after four years.

SEC. 3. Paragraph seven of section three of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as "The election law," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"So much of this act as provides for elections of delegates to the Philippine Assembly shall apply to the townships of Bulalacao, Calapan, Caluya, Lubang, Mamburao, Naujan, Pinamalayan, Concepcion, Abra de Ilog, San Jose, Paluan, and Sablayan in Mindoro, and in the townships of Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, and Puerto Princesa in Palawan, and the township of San Quintin in Ilocos Sur, which are hereby declared to be municipalities and containing a sufficient proportion of civilized people for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philippine Assembly, and for no other purpose. The provincial board of the Province in which said townships are situated shall perform the duties devolved by this act upon municipal councils with respect to such elections for delegate to the Philippine Assembly and shall perform them sufficiently in advance of the times herein prescribed that the rights of the people or the times in which acts or duties are herein required or permitted to be done shall not be abridged. In said townships at said elections the duties herein devolved upon municipal secretaries shall be done by the township secretary. The expense of such elections shall be borne by the townships in which they are held."

SEC. 4. Paragraphs two, three, and four of section four of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Whenever the election of an elective provincial officer shall have resulted in a failure to elect it shall be the duty of the Governor General to issue as soon as possible a proclamation calling a special election to be held to fill said office. In the event of the death of a provincial officer elect prior to his taking office, or whenever a provincial officer elect shall, for any reason, fail to qualify, the Governor General may, in his discretion, issue a proclamation calling



a special election to be held to fill the vacancy, or appoint the person who shall fill the vacancy until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified for the subsequent term. In case a special election shall have been called and held and shall have resulted in failure to legally elect such provincial officer, the Governor General shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. The person so appointed shall hold office for the term for which the office should have been filled by election.

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of municipal president such office shall be filled by the vice president, if there be one, for the unexpired term and until his successor is elected and qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any other elective municipal office, such office shall be filled by appointment by the provincial board and the officer so appointed shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Whenever the election of an elective municipal officer shall have resulted in a failure to elect, or in the event of the death of a municipal officer elect, prior to his taking office, or whenever any municipal officer elect shall, for any reason, fail to qualify, the provincial board shall appoint a duly qualified elector of the municipality to fill the vacancy until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified for the subsequent term.

"Upon the failure to elect any delegate at any election at which the office is authorized to be filled, or upon the death or disqualification of a person elected a delegate before the beginning of his official term, or whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of delegate to the Philippine Assembly, the Governor General shall make a proclamation of a special election to fill such office for the unexpired term, specifying the district in which the election is to be held, and the date thereof, which shall not be less than forty nor more than ninety days, reckoned from the date of the proclamation."

The last paragraph of section four of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby stricken out and repealed.

SEC. 5. Section seven of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION.—Each district for which provision is hereinafter made shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the assembly: *Provided, however,* That the whole number elected from any Province shall not exceed the number prescribed for that Province in section five of this act.

"The Provinces hereinbefore mentioned as being entitled to elect more than one delegate are hereby divided into assembly districts, as follows:

"Albay: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacacay, Libog, Malilipot, Malinao, Tabaco, and Tiwi. Second district—composed of the municipalities of Albay, Bato, Calolbon, Manito, Pandan, Rapu-Rapu, Viga, and Virac. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Camalig, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Ligao, Oas, and Polangui.

"Ambos Camarines: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Basud, Cabusao, Capalonga, Daet, Gainza, Indan, Labo, Libmanan, Lupi, Mambulao, Milaor, Minalabac, Pamplona, Paracale, Pasacao, Ragay, San Fernando, San Vicente, Sipocot, and Talisay. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Baao, Bato, Bula, Calabanga, Camaligan, Canaman, Iriga, Magarao, Nabua, Nueva

Caceres, and Pili. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Buhí, Caramoan, Goa, Lagonoy, Sagnay, San Jose, Siruma, Tigaon, and Tinambac.

“Batangas: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Balayan, Calaca, Lemery, Nasugbu, Taal, Talisay, Tanauan, and Tuy. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Alitagtag, Batangas, Bauan, Cuenca, and Ibaan. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Lipa, Loboo, Rosario, San Jose, San Juan de Bocboc, and Santo Tomas.

“Bohol: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Antequera, Baclayon, Calape, Corella, Cortes, Dauis, Loon, Maribojoc, Panglao, and Tagbilaran. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Alburquerque, Balilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Carmen, Dimiao, Inabanga, Loay, Lobac, Sevilla, and Tubigon. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Anda, Candijay, Duero, Garcia-Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Jetafe, Mabini, Sierra-Bullones, Talibon, Ubay, and Valencia.

“Bulacan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bocaue, Bulacan, Calumpit, Hagonoy, Malolos, Paombong, Pulilan, and Quingua. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Angat, Baliuag, Meycauayan, Norzagaray, Obando, Polo, San Ildefonso, San Miguel, San Rafael, and Santa Maria.

“Cagayan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcala, Amulung, Aparri, Baggao, Calayan, Camalaniugan, Gattaran, Iguit, Lal-lo, Pena Blanca, and Tuguegarao. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Abulug, Claveria, Enrile, Mauanan, Pamplona, Piat, Sanchez-Mira, Santo Nino, Solana, and Tuao.

“Capiz: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Capiz, Dao, Dumarao, Iuisan, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, and Sigma. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Calivo, Dumalag, Jamindan, Lezo, Libacao, Mambusao, New Washington, Sapián, and Tapas. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Badajoz, Buruanga, Cajidiocan, Ibayay, Looc, Malinao, Nabas, Odiongan, Romblon, San Fernando, and Taft.

“Cebu: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bogo, Borbon, Carmen, Catmon, Danao, Pilar, San Francisco, Tabogon, and Tudela. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Cebu, Liloan, Mandaue, and Opon. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Carcar, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, and Talisay. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Argao, Dalaguete, and Sibonga. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alegria, Badian, Boljo-on, Ginatilan, Malabuyoc, Moalbual, Oslob, and Samboan. Sixth district—Composed of the municipalities of Aloguinsan, Barili, Dumanjug, Pinamungajan, and Toledo. Seventh district—Composed of the municipalities of Asturias, Balamban, Bantayan, Daan-Bantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, Santa Fe, and Tuburan.

“Ilocos Norte: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacarra, Bangui, Laoag, Pasuquin, Piddig, San Miguel, and Vintar. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Badoc, Batac, Dingras, Paoay, San Nicolas, and Solsona.

“Ilocos Sur: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bantay, Cabugao, Caoayan, Lapog, Magsingal, Santa Catalina, Santo Domingo, San Vicente, Sinait, and Vigan. Second district—Com-

posed of the municipalities of Candon, Narvacan, San Esteban, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Santa Maria, and Santiago. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Bangued, Bucay, Dolores, La Paz, Pilar, San Quintin (township), Santa, and Tayum.

“Iloilo: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Guimbal, Miagao, Oton, San Joaquin, and Tigbauan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Arevalo, Buenavista, Iloilo, and Jaro. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Cabatuan, Leon, and Santa Barbara. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Barotac Nuevo, Dumangas, Dingle, Janiway, and Pototan. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Balasan, Banate, Passi, and Sara.

“La Laguna: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Alaminos, Bay, Binan, Cabuyao, Calamba, Calauan, Los Banos, Pila, San Pablo, San Pedro Tunasan, and Santa Rosa. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Cavinti, Famy, Lilio, Longos, Luisiana, Lumban, Mabitac, Magdalena, Majayjay, Nagcarian, Paete, Pagsanjan, Pangil, Santa Cruz, Santa Maria, and Siniloan.

“La Union: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Luna, San Fernando, and San Juan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Agoo, Aringay, Bauang, Caba, Naguilian, Rosario, Santo Tomas, and Tubao.

“Leyte: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Baybay, Biliran, Caibiran, Kawayan, Leyte, Merida, Naval, Ormoc, Palompon, San Isidro, and Villaba. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bato, Cabalian, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Liloan, Maasin, Macrohon, Malitbog, Matalom, Pintuyan, and Sogod. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Abuyog, Barugo, Burauen, Carigara, Dagami, Hinunangan, Hinundayan, and Jaro. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alangalang, Babatngon, Dulag, Palo, San Miguel, Tacloban, Tanauan, and Tolosa.

“Manila: First district—Composed of the districts of Binondo, Intramuros, San Nicolas, and Tondo. Second district—Composed of the districts of Ermita, Malate, Paco, Pandacan, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Santa Cruz.

“Misamis: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Balingasag, Gingoog, Mambajao, Sagay, Tagoloan, and Talisayan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Baliangao, Cagayan, Initao, Jimenez, Langaran, Misamis, and Oroquieta.

“Occidental Negros: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Cadiz, Escalante, Manapla, Sagay, San Carlos, Saravia, Silay, and Victorias. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacolod, Bago, La Carlota, Murcia, Talisay, and Valladolid. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Binalbagan, Cauayan, Himamaylan, Hinigaran, Ilog, Isabela, Kabankalan, and Pontevedra.

“Oriental Negros: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Ayuquitan, Bais, Dumaguete, Guijulan, Manjuyod, Sibulan, Tanjay, and Tayasan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacong, Dauin, Larena, Lazi, Luzuriaga, Maria, San Juan, Siaton, Siquijor, Tolong, and Zamboanguita.

“Pampanga: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Angeles, Bacolor, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao, Macabebe, Masan-

tol, Porac, Santa Rita, and Sexmoan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Apalit, Arayat, Candaba, Mabalacat, Magalan, Mexico, Minalin, San Fernando, San Luis, and San Simon.

“Pangasinan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Agno, Aguilar, Alaminos, Anda, Balincaguin, Bani, Bolinao, Dasol, Infanta, Lingayen, Salasa, San Isidro de Potot, San Isidro Labrador, and Sual. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Binmaley, Dagupan, Mangatarem, San Carlos, and Urbiztondo. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Alava, Bayambang, Calasiao, Malasiqui, Mangaldan, Mapandan, San Fabian, and Santa Barbara. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcala, Bautista, Binalonan, Manaoag, Pozorrubio, San Jacinto, Santo Tomas, Urdaneta, and Villasis. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Asingan, Balungao, Natividad, Rosales, San Manuel, San Nicolas, San Quintin, Santa Maria, Tayug, and Umingan.

“Rizal: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Caloocan, Las Pinas, Malabon, Navotas, Paranaque, Pasay, Pateros, San Felipe Neri, San Juan del Monte, San Pedro Macati, and Tagig. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Antipolo, Binangonan, Jalajala, Marikina, Montalban, Morong, Pasig, Pililla, San Mateo, Tanay, and Taytay.

“Samar: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Allen, Bobon, Calbayog, Capul, Catarman, Catubig, Laoang, Lavezares, Oquendo, Palapag, Pambujan, San Antonio, Santa Margarita, and Tinambacan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Almagro, Basey, Calbiga, Catbalogan, Gandara, Santa Rita, Santo Nino, Tarangnan, Villareal, Wright, and Zumarraga. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Balangiga, Borongan, Dolores, Guiuan, Llorente, Oras, Salcedo, San Julian, Sulat, and Taft.

“Sorsogon: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacon, Barcelona, Bulusan, Casiguran, Castilla, Gubat, Irosin, Juban, Matnog, Prieto-Dias, Santa Magdalena, and Sorsogon. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Aroroy, Bulan, Cataingan, Dimasalang, Donsol, Magallanes, Masbate, Milagros, Pilar, San Fernando, San Jacinto, and San Pascual.

“Tarlac: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Anaao, Camiling, Gerona, Moncada, Paniqui, Pura, and San Manuel. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bamban, Capas, Concepcion, La Paz, Tarlac, and Victoria.

“Tayabas: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Atimonan, Baler, Candelaria, Casiguran, Dolores, Infanta, Lucban, Lucena, Mauban, Pagbilao, Polillo, Sampaloc, Sariaya, Tayabas, and Tiaong. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Alabat, Boac, Calauag, Catanauan, Gasan, Guinayangan, Gumaca, Lopez, Mogpog, Mulanay, Pitogo, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Unisan.

“The provincial boards of each of the above-named Provinces, within 10 weeks after the passage of this act, shall cause to be prepared and filed with the executive secretary an outline map or plan of each of the assembly districts within such Province, showing the location and names of the municipalities, or portions thereof, included in each district. A copy of the said map or plan shall also be posted and kept posted in at least three conspicuous public places in each municipality and barrio thereof composing each district, at least ninety days prior to every general election.”

SEC. 6. Section eight of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. ELECTION PRECINCTS.—Each municipality shall have at least one election precinct. The municipal council in each municipality containing more than four hundred voters shall, at least sixty days before the first election held under the provisions of this act, divide the municipality into precincts in such a manner that the same, so far as practicable, shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory, and shall contain not to exceed four hundred voters: *Provided, however,* That wherever any barrio or barrios of any municipality are made a part of a district in which the rest of the municipality is not included, the municipal council of the said municipality shall define the precincts of said barrio or barrios. If at any election the number of voters registered in any election precinct shall exceed four hundred, the municipal council shall, at least four months before the following election, redistrict said municipality as above provided: *And provided further,* That any municipality having not more than one election precinct which has for any reason been consolidated with another and has, by reason of such consolidation, become a barrio, shall constitute an election precinct, even if it have less than four hundred voters, if the distance between its remotest barrio and the nearest polling place of the municipality to which it was annexed, by the shortest road, shall exceed five miles. Maps or plans plainly showing the boundaries of the precinct shall be posted and kept posted at the polling place or places and at two other conspicuous public places in each precinct for at least forty-five days before each election, and the plans of all the precincts of the municipality shall be kept posted at the municipal building for the same number of days before each election. Notice and plan of such redivision shall be filed with the provincial treasurer."

SEC. 7. Paragraph three of section twelve of said act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to election as a delegate to the Philippine Assembly, provincial governor, or third member of a provincial board unless, not less than ten days before the day set for the election, he shall have filed with the proper provincial board a written certificate, over his signature, that he thereby announces or permits to be announced, his candidacy for the position to be mentioned in said certificate. Said certificate shall state the political party to which the candidate belongs and shall contain a statement that the person offering his candidacy is a resident of the assembly district or of the Province, as the case may be, in which his candidacy is offered, that he is a duly qualified elector of said assembly district or Province, as the case may be, and that he is eligible to hold the office for which he is a candidate: *Provided, however,* That in case of the death or disqualification of any candidate who has duly announced his candidacy, occurring within the ten days next preceding the day of election, as hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for any other duly qualified person to file, on or before noon of the day set for the election, a certificate of his candidacy for the position for which the deceased or disqualified person was a candidate."

SEC. 8. The first and second paragraphs of section fifteen of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the municipal council in each municipality wherein a general election is to be held to appoint, ninety days immediately prior to the date of such general election, three inspectors of election and one poll clerk for each election precinct therein who shall hold office for four years. Should there be in such municipality one or more political parties or branches thereof which shall have polled thirty per centum or over of the votes cast at the preceding general election, then two of the said inspectors shall belong to the party which polled the largest number of votes in said municipality at the said preceding election and the other inspector shall belong to the party which polled the next largest number of votes at said election: *Provided, however,* That the inspectors so appointed shall be persons proposed by the representative or representatives of such political parties.

"Any person appointed as inspector who accepts appointment and qualifies for the office shall be ineligible to be elected or appointed to any other office during the entire time for which he was appointed as such inspector. No person who holds any public office, or is a candidate for public office, shall be eligible to appointment as inspector or poll clerk."

SEC. 9. Section seventeen of the election law is hereby amended by adding, after the words "in the fifth column the respective residences of such persons by street and number or, if there be none, by a brief description of the locality thereof," the following:

"In the sixth column the qualification or qualifications by virtue of which he has taken the elector's oath."

SEC. 10. The seventh paragraph of section seventeen of the election law is hereby amended by making the first sentence read as follows:

"Any person who applies for registration, or who is registered, may, at any of the first four meetings of the board, be challenged by any inspector, qualified voter, or candidate, or representative of such candidate authorized in writing."

SEC. 11. The first paragraph of section twenty-one of the election law is hereby amended by making the first sentence thereof read as follows:

"SEC. 21. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.—At all the elections held under the provisions of this act the polls shall be open from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the afternoon, during which period not more than one member of the board of inspectors shall be absent at one time, and then for not to exceed twenty minutes at one time."

SEC. 12. The second paragraph of section twenty-two of said Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The voter on receiving his ballot shall forthwith retire alone to one of the empty polling booths and shall there prepare his ballot by writing in the proper space for each office the name of the person for whom he desires to vote. A voter otherwise qualified who declares that he can not write, or that from blindness or other physical disability he is unable to prepare his ballot, may make an oath to the effect that he is so disabled and the nature of his disability and that he desires the inspectors to assist him in the preparation of such ballot. The board shall keep a record of all such oaths taken and

file the same with the municipal secretary with the other records of the board after the election. Two of the inspectors, each of whom shall belong to a different political party, shall ascertain the wishes of the voter, and one of them shall prepare the ballot of the voter according to his wishes, in the presence of the other inspector, and out of view of any other person. The information thus obtained shall be regarded as a privileged communication. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another voter, or to occupy a booth more than eight minutes in case there are voters waiting to occupy booths, or to speak or converse with any one other than as herein provided while within the polling place. It shall be unlawful to erase any printing from the ballot or to add any distinguishing feature thereto, or to intentionally tear or deface the same, or to make any mark thereon other than the names of the candidates voted for."

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

C. B. No. 72.

[No. 2046.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four pesos and thirty-two centavos, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the appropriation of the executive bureau for expenses incident to the visit of the Secretary of War to the Philippine Islands during the year nineteen hundred and ten.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four pesos and thirty-two centavos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the appropriation of the executive bureau for expenditures made by that bureau incident to the visit of the Secretary of War to the Philippine Islands during July, August, and September of the year nineteen hundred and ten.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

C. B. No. 92.

[No. 2047.]

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Two thousand and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide funds for the travel and subsistence expenses of the delegates of the Philippine Islands to the International Tuberculosis Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, during the present year of nineteen hundred and eleven," by providing that the delegates shall be appointed by the Governor General.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one of act numbered two thousand and forty-two is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The sum of four thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the travel expenses

and subsistence during the trip of two delegates who shall attend the International Tuberculosis Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, during the year nineteen hundred and eleven. The appropriation herein made shall be also available for the travel and subsistence expenses of said delegates while visiting hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis abroad."

SEC. 2. Section two of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The aforesaid delegates shall be appointed by the Governor General, and they shall, during their absence from the Philippine Islands, receive their regular salaries, if any, as employees of the Insular Government."

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of act numbered nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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C. B. No. 69.

[No. 2048.]

AN ACT Authorizing the selection of additional teachers to receive the benefits of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-four, providing that the classes thereby provided for may be held at other points than the city of Manila, and making an annual appropriation for carrying out the provisions of said act.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby given for the selection of thirty additional teachers to receive the benefits of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An act authorizing the creation of special classes of superior instruction for municipal or insular teachers and appropriating the sum of fifty thousand pesos for such purpose," and for carrying out the purposes of said act there is hereby annually appropriated, beginning with the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The special classes provided for by said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-four may in future be held in the city of Manila or elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, subject to conditions which the secretary of public instruction may require.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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C. B. No. 70.

[No. 2049.]

AN ACT Authorizing the appointment for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve of certain high-school students under the provisions of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and appropriating funds for carrying out the purposes of said act.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, authority is hereby given for the appointment of one hundred students



to pursue a course in training for teaching in the Philippine Normal School or in the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, under the provisions of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of certain high-school students as Government pupils while pursuing a course of training for teaching, and authorizing expenditure for such pupils from funds designated by section twenty-six of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, as amended," and for the purpose of continuing the work provided for by said act there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of thirty thousand pesos.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 502.

[No. 2050.]

AN ACT Providing for scholarships in the school of forestry, appropriating fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty pesos therefor, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Thirty-five scholarships, one for each of the provinces organized under the provincial government act, Numbered Eighty-three, and the special provinces of Palawan, Mindoro, and Batanes, are hereby created in the Government School of Forestry established at Los Banos, La Laguna. Such scholarships shall be awarded to students who have completed at least the second year of a high-school course and who shall be appointed by the director of forestry, upon recommendation of the director of education. Appointment to these scholarships shall be made subject to the following conditions:

(a) The director of education shall, by means of an examination of students who have completed the second year of the high-school course, select the one best qualified to carry on the studies provided for in the school of forestry and so certify to the director of forestry, who shall order that each student be duly matriculated in said school;

(b) The Government shall pay the traveling expenses of the student from his home to Los Banos, La Laguna, and return after the completion of his studies. Each student shall receive twenty-five pesos monthly during the time he is studying and until he receives the certificate of graduation in the course pursued by him: *Provided*, That any student who shall fail to pass the examinations prescribed for the completion of the course in the school of forestry, or who shall violate any rule or regulation of said school in such manner as to make himself liable to expulsion, shall forfeit his scholarship and shall be immediately sent back to his Province at the expense of the Government;

(c) The holder of a scholarship who shall be graduated from the school of forestry shall be employed according to the needs of the bureau of forestry for a period at least equal to the time he has received instruction, unless he accept some position in some other branch of the Government of the Philippine Islands or that the secretary of the interior grant him permission to act otherwise.

Failure to comply with the conditions of this section shall be sufficient reason for disqualifying him from any employment in the Government of the islands for a period of time double that which he should have served.

SEC. 2. The director of forestry shall render a report from time to time to the secretary of the interior regarding the filling of scholarships and the standing of the students, which report shall be transmitted to the Philippine Legislature at the beginning of each session.

SEC. 3. The director of forestry is authorized to enlarge the temporary buildings devoted to the school of forestry at Los Banos, La Laguna, and to increase the equipment thereof, in an amount not to exceed one thousand five hundred pesos.

SEC. 4. The sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the foregoing sections, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That five hundred pesos of the sum thus appropriated may be spent for traveling expenses and per diems of the students holding scholarships on their visits to some forestry reserve, or in order to increase their knowledge, during vacation periods. The unexpended balance of this appropriation shall constitute a separate fund which shall be added to appropriations in future years for the purposes of this act, until the Philippine Legislature shall provide otherwise.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of June of nineteen hundred and eleven or on the beginning of the next school year.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 556.

[No. 2051.]

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six by providing to whom the final evidence for perfecting grants of homesteads on the public domain may be submitted.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six is hereby amended by inserting after section three thereof a new section, numbered three-a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 3-a. All the proofs, affidavits, and oaths of any kind required to be furnished, made, or taken by applicants entered subject to the homestead provisions of the public land act, may be furnished, made, or taken before the justice of the peace of the municipality in which the land is situate, or before the judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of the court of first instance of the Province in which the land is situate, or before any judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of the court of land registration sitting in the Province in which the land is situate, or before any notary public of the province in which the land is situate. The fees for the taking of such final evidence before any of the officials hereinbefore mentioned shall be as follows:

"For each affidavit, fifty centavos.

"For each deposition of the applicant or the witnesses, fifty centavos."

SEC. 2. As soon as this act shall have been approved by the President of the United States and shall have received the express or implied sanction of Congress, as provided for in section thirteen of the act of Congress approved on July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," these facts shall be published by proclamation of the Governor General of the islands, and this act shall take effect on the date of such proclamation.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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A. B. No. 327.

[No. 2052.]

AN ACT To relieve the Provinces by appropriating the sum of one million pesos to be used to assist them in the construction of roads and bridges and to define the relation between the provinces, the bureau of public works, and the insular treasury in regard to the settlement of mutual accounts.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, improvement, and, where necessary, maintenance of roads and bridges in those Provinces which shall accept the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall by resolution of the provincial board, guarantee, by continuing annual appropriations, the establishment of such conservation system as may be necessary in the judgment of the director of public works on all first-class roads now or hereafter constructed and declared to be such by the director of public works, including the construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, one million pesos: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be available for use until released for allotment by the Governor General: *And provided further*, That until such time as the money hereby appropriated shall be thus made available for use, the insular treasurer is authorized and empowered to advance to the bureau of public works an amount not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount owing to the bureau of public works by the Provinces, and to apply the money received from the Provinces in payment of said claims to the repayment of the sums thus advanced to the said bureau.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature, and the appropriations herein made shall become immediately available, subject to the above proviso.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

C. B. No. 57.

[No. 2053.]

AN ACT To amend article two of the franchise contained in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act granting to the Philippine Railway Company a concession to construct railways in the islands of Panay, Negros, and Cebu, and guaranteeing interest on the first-mortgage bonds thereof, under authority of the act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five," by extending its provisions, under certain limitations, to the foreshore and reclaimed land.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The first paragraph of article two of the franchise contained in Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-seven of the Philippine Commission is hereby amended to read as follows:

"2. Under and by virtue hereof the right of way through the public lands of the Philippine Government is hereby given and granted to the grantee for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the railroad or railroads as herein authorized to the extent of one hundred feet in width where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for depots, machine shops, station buildings, workshops, water stations, warehouses, terminals, including wharves and dock fronts, switches, sidetracks, and turntables, and also such extra lands beyond such one hundred feet as may be found necessary for said purposes: *Provided*, That the same be approved by the Governor General as a part of the definite plans hereinbefore provided for, and the right, power, and authority shall thereunder be given to said grantee, with the written approval of the Governor General, to open and work quarries and gravel pits upon any public lands and take from such lands earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction of such railway; but the provisions of this paragraph shall only apply to public lands available for homestead settlement or for sale under the public land act, or to timber lands of the Philippine Government, and shall not apply to lands used and assigned for other public purposes, nor to the lands known as the 'friars' lands:' *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to the foreshore, as defined in existing law, and to all Government and public lands made or reclaimed by the Government by dredging or filling, or otherwise, unless such land shall have been used or assigned for other public purposes; and such foreshore, or other land, hereby granted to the grantee, is hereby taken out of the operation of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-four of the Philippine Commission: *And provided further*, That the quantity of land or width of right of way which, by virtue of this act, may be acquired by the railway company for right of way or other railway uses upon the foreshore or reclaimed land shall be determined by the Governor General."

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 444.

[No. 2054.]

AN ACT Permitting municipalities to change the dates of their local fiestas under certain conditions.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Municipalities of the Philippine Islands organized under Act Numbered Eighty-two, known as "The Municipal Code," are hereby authorized to change the dates of their local fiestas, as fixed under the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 2. The change of date authorized in the next preceding section must be made on or before the thirty-first of December, nineteen hundred and eleven, and not later, in the manner and under the terms prescribed in section one of said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and nine for selecting such dates. If the local fiesta shall have been held in any part of the year nineteen hundred and eleven before the change of date authorized under this act, then the new date shall be effective beginning with the year nineteen hundred and twelve: *Provided*, That once the new date for the celebration of the local fiesta shall have been adopted, it shall not be changed except by an act of the legislature.

SEC. 3. In the event that for weighty reasons, such as typhoons, earthquakes, epidemics, or other public calamities, the fiesta can not be held on the date fixed in accordance with section two, then it may be changed to another date in the same year, which date the municipal council shall fix for that year only, with the approval of the provincial board.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 486.

[No. 2055.]

AN ACT Providing for the appointment of a third member of the provincial board in the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes under certain circumstances, providing that in said Provinces the provincial treasurer shall be accountable for all public property, and to amend Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine by providing that residents of Provinces organized under "the special provincial government act," Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, shall be exempt from the payment of the cedula tax.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. In the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes when the duties of provincial supervisor are required to be discharged by the provincial governor or the provincial treasurer there shall be a third member of the provincial board who shall be appointed by the Governor General with the approval of the commission.

SEC. 2. In the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes the duties with respect to the purchase and custody of provincial property shall be performed by the provincial treasurer, who shall purchase all stationery and office supplies and shall be accountable for the custody, care, preservation, and proper use of all public property pertaining to the Province.

SEC. 3. Section one hundred and twenty of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "*Provided further*, That persons who are required to pay the tax imposed by section nineteen of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six shall be exempt from the payment of the tax imposed by this article."

SEC. 4. A certificate showing the payment in the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, or Batanes of the public improvement tax imposed by section nineteen of "The special provincial government act," Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six, may be used for all purposes for which a cedula certificate may be used, as provided by section one hundred and twenty-five of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

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C. B. No. 65.

[No. 2056.]

AN ACT To amend section thirty-seven of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled "The municipal code," by adding at the end of that section a paragraph to be numbered letter (c) fixing the duties of the lieutenants and substitute lieutenants of barrios, the term of their office, and the procedure for their suspension or dismissal.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-seven of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled "The municipal code," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 37. (a) If the number of barrios in a municipality is less than or equal to the number of councilors, the council shall put each of its members in immediate charge of a barrio or part of a barrio, so that each barrio shall be under the direction of one or more councilors.

"(b) If the number of barrios exceeds the number of councilors, including the vice president, the council shall group the barrios into as many districts as there are councilors, and shall place each councilor in charge of one such district. Each councilor shall be empowered to appoint one lieutenant in each barrio or part of barrio which comes under his immediate supervision. A lieutenant of barrio shall be a duly qualified elector, shall serve without compensation, and shall report directly to the councilor appointing him. Each councilor shall be empowered to appoint a substitute lieutenant, who shall be a duly qualified elector, for each barrio, or part of barrio, which comes under his immediate supervision, to take the place of the lieutenant of such barrio, or part of barrio, during his temporary absence or inability to perform his duties.

"(c) The lieutenant, or in his absence or inability the substitute lieutenant of barrio, shall assist the councilor in the performance of his ministerial duties in such barrio, or part of barrio, to which he is assigned. The term of his office shall be that fixed in his appointment. The councilor may, for cause, suspend or dismiss the lieutenant of barrio from his office with the advice and consent of the municipal council."

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 501.

[No. 2057.]

AN ACT To Amend section six hundred and twenty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An act providing for a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands," by safeguarding more efficiently the authenticity of wills.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section six hundred and twenty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled "An act providing for a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 620. WHO ARE COMPETENT WITNESSES.—Any person of sound mind and of the age of eighteen years or more, and not blind, deaf, or dumb, and able to read and write, may be a witness to the execution of a will."

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

C. B. No. 78.

[No. 2058.]

AN ACT Appropriating the sum of fifty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended, subject to the approval of the Governor General, together with an equal amount, to be contributed by private persons interested in the development of the Philippine Islands, to advertise in the United States Philippine products and interests, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary according to the provisions hereinafter contained, to be expended by the insular treasurer with the prior approval of the Governor General, in advertising in the United States Philippine products and interests: *Provided, however,* That only so much of the said sum of fifty thousand pesos shall be expended as above for the said purpose as shall equal an amount contributed to said fund by private persons interested in the development of the Philippine Islands. Such amounts so contributed, together with the amount herein appropriated, shall be expended for the said purpose by the insular treasurer with the prior approval of the Governor General.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 536.

[No. 2059.]

## AN ACT Making appropriations for public works.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following-named public works and permanent improvements, and for other purposes of the insular government: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations herein made shall be available for use in any of the works herein authorized without prior authorization of the Governor General.

## BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For the construction of buildings at Culion, fifty thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For the construction of permanent buildings at Ilagan, Isabela, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, twenty thousand pesos; for permanent buildings, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, thirty thousand pesos: *Provided*, That of this amount ten thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available for the construction of a strong room for the storage of arms and ammunition in the Oriente Building in Manila; in all, fifty thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the construction, improvement, and, where necessary, maintenance of roads and bridges in those Provinces which shall accept the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall by resolution of the provincial board guarantee, by continuing annual appropriations, the establishment of such a conservation system as may be necessary in the judgment of the director of public works on all first-class roads now or hereafter constructed and declared to be such by the director of public works, including the construction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and bridges in the Provinces of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, one million five hundred thousand pesos: *Provided*, That of the sum appropriated in this section twenty thousand pesos are declared available to be loaned, with the approval of the Governor General and subject to the conditions prescribed by him, by the secretary of commerce and police to the provincial board of Rizal, for improvements, sanitation, and public works in the municipality of Antipolo. Said provincial board in the performance of this duty is hereby vested with all the authority and duties conferred upon the committee created by Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended.

For the repair and construction of the wagon road between Baliuag and San Miguel, Bulacan, including the necessary bridges and cul-



verts, and for the maintenance of grounds, buildings, additional baths, extension of streets, construction of additional bridges and culverts, and additional funds for the sanitarium, all within the zone reserved in Sibul Springs, to be expended by the committee created by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-one, fifty thousand pesos.

For the determination of existing water rights, to be expended by the director of public works, with the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, forty thousand pesos.

For the drilling of artesian wells and for the construction of water-supply systems, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, five hundred thousand pesos.

For river control, investigation, and construction, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, taking into consideration the necessities of the Provinces and municipalities, two hundred thousand pesos.

Subject to approval by the secretary of commerce and police, work may be executed by the bureau of public works for private parties, the total charges thereof to be collected and deposited to the credit of appropriations for current expenses of the bureau of public works and become available therefor: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall be retroactive in effect, to include operations for the period from July first, nineteen hundred and ten, to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

The insular treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to advance from time to time to the bureau of public works an amount not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount owing to the bureau of public works by the Provinces, and to apply the money received from the Provinces in payment of said claims to the repayment of the sum thus advanced the bureau.

Employees of the bureau of public works shall be entitled to medicines and medical attendance while engaged on any authorized public works at places where usual medical attendance is not accessible, and the director of public works may, subject to the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, appoint such physicians, at fixed monthly salaries, as may be in his judgment for the best interest of the service, when such medical attendance and supplies can not be furnished by the bureau of health or the bureau of constabulary.

In all, two million two hundred and ninety thousand pesos.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For the improvement of ports and dredging of navigable rivers and canals, opening of new canals, construction of breakwaters, sea walls, dams, and containing walls, for the prevention of inundations, including the continuation of the sea wall in the port of Cebu, and for the improvement of the port of Iloilo, and further investigations at the ports of Dagupan, Aparri, and Calbayog, to be allotted in the discretion of the secretary of commerce and police, five hundred thousand pesos: *Provided*, That, in case of the approval by Congress of a law authorizing the sale of bonds for public improvements and the approval of a law by the legislature appropriating part of the proceeds from the sale of such bonds for the improvement of ports, this appropriation shall be of no force or effect.

For the purchase of launches and the improvement of cutters for the purpose of fitting them up for new work, forty thousand pesos.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of lights and buoys, including dwellings for the light keepers, and so forth, as approved by the lighthouse board, subject to the approval of the secretary of commerce and police, two hundred and fifty thousand pesos.

For the construction and equipment of a shallow-draft steel hull for the stern-wheel engine and boiler at present owned by the bureau, for use on the Cagayan River, thirty thousand pesos.

For the reconstruction of the cutter "Corregidor," to be used as a buoy vessel, for the placing and overhauling of buoys, and the construction of beacons, fifty thousand pesos.

In all, eight hundred and seventy thousand pesos.

#### BUREAU OF POSTS.

For the purchase of submarine cable to replace the present cable, two hundred and twenty thousand pesos; for the establishment of new telegraph lines and the repair and maintenance of existing lines, fifty thousand pesos. Total for the bureau of posts, two hundred and seventy thousand pesos.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For the completion of the Pandacan cattle quarantine station, including office building, additional sheds, concrete and other fences, concrete docks and runway, revetment along river front, fill, surfacing of roads, concrete silos, industrial railway, and adobe masonry river wall at forage factory, twenty thousand pesos.

#### COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

For the construction of a vault, five thousand pesos; for the construction of an electric elevator, one thousand and five hundred pesos; in all, six thousand and five hundred pesos.

#### BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For insular school buildings, to be allotted by the secretary of public instruction, five hundred thousand pesos.

#### UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For the construction of a building for the use of the University of the Philippines, two hundred and fifty thousand pesos; for the construction, for the college of agriculture at Los Baños, of a stable, eight thousand pesos; irrigation system, fourteen thousand pesos; in all, two hundred and seventy-two thousand pesos.

#### PHILIPPINE LIBRARY.

For the purchase of book stacks and appurtenances thereto, eleven thousand pesos; for the purchase of books, fifteen thousand pesos; in all, twenty-six thousand pesos.

Total appropriations for public works and permanent improvements, four million three hundred and fifty-four thousand and five hundred pesos.

All balances remaining unexpended when any public work or permanent improvement appropriated for by this act is completed shall be returned at once to the insular treasury and shall not be available for withdrawal or disbursement thereafter, but shall be carried to the general revenues of the islands.

SEC. 2. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, but the appropriations herein made shall not be available until July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

A. B. No. 532.

[No. 2060.]

AN ACT Amending section two of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by section four of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for certain reforms in the organization of the Philippine Constabulary.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that:*

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by section four of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In addition to the pay provided by law for the commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary, there shall be allowed and paid to each of such officers who is not an officer of the United States Army detailed for service with the constabulary, ten per centum of his current annual pay for each term of five years of faithful and efficient service: *Provided*, That the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law: *And provided further*, That in computing compensation for length of service or retirement pay to commissioned officers of the Philippine Constabulary who have risen from the ranks they shall be credited with the time during which they served as enlisted men."

SEC. 2. This Act shall have retroactive effect.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the same shall take effect on its passage, in accordance with section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and forty-five of the Philippine Legislature.

Enacted, February 3, 1911.

C. B. No. 93.

[No. 2061.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Establishing a sales agency for articles manufactured in the schools in the Provinces inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes and by the people of said Provinces, and appropriating money for the construction of a suitable building for the same, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby established an agency, to be known as "The Sales Agency," for the following purposes: The distribution

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

of products and manufactures of the schools under the direction of the Government, and of articles produced or manufactured by the people, in the Provinces inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes; to assist the inhabitants of said Provinces to find market for their labor; to stimulate the interest of persons outside of the Philippine Islands in products, and values of articles the product, of Moro and other non-Christian Provinces; to ascertain the designs, forms, methods of manufacture, and selection of material most likely to obtain a ready market for such articles as are or can be manufactured in the schools and by the people of the said Moro and other non-Christian Provinces; and to give such information to the bureau of education as will enable it to standardize and direct its instruction toward the production and manufacture of articles of a readily salable nature; to maintain an office at which pertinent information may be given to tourists or visitors to the Philippine Islands; to make public practical information in regard to the business of the agency; and to buy and sell such articles as may be necessary to carry out the intentions of this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction and equipment of a suitable building for the agency, to be located at some point designated by the Governor General.

SEC. 3. The administration of this agency shall be vested in a sales agency board of five members, composed of the secretary of public instruction, who shall be ex officio chairman, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of commerce and police, one other member of the Philippine Commission, and one other person to be designated by the Governor General, who shall be known as the sales agent. It shall be the duty of the board to prepare and promulgate necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of this act; to authorize the employment of such traveling agents, clerical force, and other labor as may be necessary; to authorize the expenditure of funds herein designated as available for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the agency; to fix and regulate the rates of commission which the agency shall charge upon the different classes of transactions; to exercise general supervision over the affairs of the agency.

SEC. 4. The sales agent of the board, acting under the direction of the board, shall have charge of the operation of the agency. He shall receive a compensation of four thousand eight hundred pesos annually, and a percentage of the gross business of the agency, to be fixed by the board.

SEC. 5. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand pesos or so much thereof as the sales agency board shall deem necessary, which shall constitute a reimbursable fund. The receipts resulting from the operation of the agency shall accrue to the benefit of this fund and shall be deposited with the insular treasury. All expenses and other charges in connection with the operation of the agency shall be paid out of this fund.

Enacted, April 10, 1911.

C. B. No. 94.

[No. 2062.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Second Philippine Legislature, making an appropriation to enable said territory to participate in the benefits of Act Numbered Two thousand and twenty-three, and legalizing, confirming, and ratifying the collection of taxes and all other action heretofore taken in said territory under the provisions of any of said acts.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The following acts of the Second Philippine Legislature are hereby made applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and shall have full force and effect therein:

No. 2015. Passed January nineteenth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal Revenue Law of nineteen hundred and four,' as amended, by imposing a tax at the rate of seventy centavos per liter on all distilled spirits and manufactured liquors, with certain exceptions, and by extending the meaning of the term 'manufactured liquors' as used in said act so as to include certain medicinal, toilet, and other liquid preparations; and for other purposes."

No. 2016. Passed January twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-five by increasing to sixty per centum of the value of the mortgaged property the amount which may be loaned by the Agricultural Bank."

No. 2019. Passed January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend subsection (a) of section twenty of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and sixty-one, known as the "Opium Act," by providing for the collection of taxes on the amount of opium or its derivatives contained in certain medicinal preparations, and for other purposes."

No. 2022. Passed January twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend section two of Act Numbered Seventeen hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'An act authorizing the compensation of students in industrial and agricultural schools for work done therein outside of regular school hours and not connected with their regular school work,' by providing for the creation of reimbursable funds."

No. 2024. Passed January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act amending section four, paragraph (b) of section six, and section ten of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'An act for the purpose of founding a university for the Philippine Islands, giving it corporate existence, providing for a board of regents, defining the board's responsibilities and duties, providing higher and professional instruction, and for other purposes.'"

No. 2027. Passed January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend paragraph six of section sixty-eight of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'The Internal

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

Revenue Law of nineteen hundred and four,' as amended, by reducing the license tax for wholesale liquor dealers outside the city of Manila."

No. 2031. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act entitled 'The Negotiable Instruments Law.'"

No. 2035. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act amending Chapter VI of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, entitled 'An act providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands,' by prescribing the manner in which notaries public shall keep their official registers and providing for supervision over notaries public and for the final disposition of notaries' registers, amending section seven hundred and ninety-one of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, known as the Code of Civil Procedure, so as to increase the fees which notaries public may collect in certain cases, and for other purposes."

No. 2036. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend sections one and four of Act Numbered Five hundred and eighteen, entitled 'An act defining highway robbery or brigandage, and providing for the punishment therefor,' as amended, so as to reduce the penalties therein prescribed."

No. 2037. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend sections one hundred and fifty and one hundred and eighty-two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty-nine, by authorizing insurance corporations to make loans on the security of real estate with 'titulo real' duly registered or with title registered under the Spanish Mortgage Law, and for other purposes."

No. 2057. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend section six hundred and twenty of Act Numbered One hundred and ninety, entitled 'An act providing for a Code of Procedure in Civil Actions and Special Proceedings in the Philippine Islands,' by safeguarding more efficiently the authenticity of wills."

No. 2060. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act amending section two of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-four, as amended by section four of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, providing for certain reforms in the organization of the Philippine Constabulary."

SEC. 2. The following acts of the Second Philippine Legislature are hereby made applicable to municipalities organized under the Municipal Code in that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and shall have full force and effect therein:

No. 2018. Passed January twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the municipal councils to appropriate at the beginning of each year a certain sum from the school funds to pay the traveling expenses of municipal teachers when, at a certain time of the year, they have to go to Manila or to provincial capitals or any place in the Provinces to attend the so-called summer schools."

No. 2054. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act permitting municipalities to change the dates of their local fiestas under certain conditions."

No. 2056. Passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend section thirty-seven of Act Numbered Eighty-two, entitled 'The Municipal Code,' by adding at the end

of that section a paragraph to be numbered letter (c) fixing the duties of the lieutenants and substitute lieutenants of barrios, the term of their office and the procedure for their suspension or dismissal."

SEC. 3. Act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Two thousand and thirty, passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act amending paragraph numbered five of article five hundred and three, and articles five hundred and eight, five hundred and twelve, and five hundred and twenty of the Penal Code, by imposing a severer penalty for the crimes of robbery and theft of large cattle," is hereby made applicable to the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan, and shall have full force and effect therein.

SEC. 4. Act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Two thousand and fifty-one, passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six by providing to whom the final evidence for perfecting grants of homesteads on the public domain may be submitted," is hereby made applicable to any political division of that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes in which chapter one of the "Public Land Act" is in effect.

SEC. 5. Act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Two thousand and twenty-three, passed January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to provide for an exposition of Philippine products in the city of Manila, to appropriate funds therefor, and for other purposes," is hereby made applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and for carrying out the purposes expressed in section seven thereof in said territory the sum of ten thousand pesos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. Sections one, two, four, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of Act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Two thousand and forty-five, passed February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to provide that all elective provincial and municipal offices shall be for four years; to prohibit a second reelection to the same; to change the date of the general elections; to amend certain sections of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eighty-two, known as 'The Election Law,' and for other purposes," in so far as they are applicable to municipal elections and officers are hereby made applicable to municipalities organized under the Municipal Code in that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and shall have full force and effect therein.

SEC. 7. All taxes collected and all action taken and things done in the territory of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes prior to the enactment of this law under the provisions of any act hereby made applicable to said territory are hereby legalized, ratified, and confirmed as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had by prior act of the Philippine Commission been specifically authorized and directed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 18, 1911.

C. B. No. 95.

[No. 2063.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To amend Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act making a toll road of all that part of the Benguet Road situate, lying, and being within the boundaries of the Mountain Province," as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand and eight, by providing for the regulation of passage of traffic of all kinds thereon, and fixing penalties for violation of such regulations.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, as amended by Act Numbered Two thousand and eight, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) The Governor General is hereby authorized in his discretion to declare that portion of the Benguet Road within the Mountain Province a toll road for vehicles carrying freight or merchandise, to make and promulgate rates and method of payment of toll, and to regulate the passage of traffic of all kinds thereon, and to make and promulgate such other regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act and to discontinue the collection of toll whenever in his judgment the public interests require. The proceeds of all tolls and fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be devoted, under the direction of the Governor General, to the payment of the expenses of collection of the toll and of the maintenance and repair of said road. The Governor General may exempt vehicles of the Army, Navy, or other Department of the United States Government from the payment of the toll.

"(b) Any person who, by himself or acting through an agent or agents, drives, or being in charge thereof permits to be or to remain between stations on the Benguet Road within the Mountain Province, any automobile, bull cart, wagon, or other vehicle at any time other than during the hours specified in the regulations promulgated by the Governor General, a copy of which in English, Spanish, and the Ilocano dialect shall be posted in a conspicuous place at each toll or block station on the said road within the Mountain Province, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than five pesos nor more than twenty-five pesos, and upon conviction for a second or succeeding offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten pesos nor more than thirty pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than fifteen days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"(c) Any person who injures or breaks or causes to be injured or broken any toll gate or other gate on such road within the Mountain Province or who offers any resistance to or hinders or interferes with any keeper of a toll or other gate on said road within the Mountain Province in the performance of his duty as defined in the aforesaid regulations promulgated by the Governor General, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.



more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"(d) Any person who places, drops, throws, or who causes to be placed, dropped, or thrown, on any portion of the Benguet Road within the Mountain Province any nail, tack, piece of wire, broken glass, or other matter of such nature as to tend to cause injury to tires of automobiles using said road or to obstruct or endanger in any other way the traffic on said road, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 18, 1911.

C. B. No. 96.

[No. 2064.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Renewing certain appropriations in Acts Numbered Nineteen hundred and ninety-two and Nineteen hundred and ninety-eight until such time as the regular appropriations for the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan and for insular expenses in said Provinces, the Moro Province, and the city of Baguio for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve shall have been made.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. All appropriations for the necessary operations of the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan and of the insular government in said Provinces and the Moro Province, and the city of Baguio, under the various headings as expressed in Acts Numbered Nineteen hundred and ninety-two and Nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby renewed in similar amounts for the general purposes therein specified until such time as the regular appropriations for said Provinces and for the insular government in said Provinces and city for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, or any part thereof, shall have been made. This act shall not be construed to renew any appropriations in said acts for specific or temporary purposes not continuous in character. A sufficient sum is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named, and made available on July first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

SEC. 2. All withdrawals of funds by warrant under this act shall be transferred from the appropriation made by this act and charged on the books of the auditor to the regular appropriations for the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan and for the insular government in said Provinces, the Moro Province, and the city of Baguio, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, when the same shall have been made.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 23, 1911.

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

C. B. No. 97.

[No. 2065.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making an appropriation for sundry expenses of the bureau of audits in the territory inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry expenses of the bureau of audits in the territory inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, including salaries and wages, traveling expenses, per diems, office expenses, and other incidental expenses, nine thousand two hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. This act shall be retroactive and shall take effect as of July first, nineteen hundred and ten.

Enacted, June 23, 1911.

C. B. No. 98.

[No. 2066.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of a Province to be known as the Mountain Province, for the establishment of a prison at Bontoc for non-Christian criminals, changing the boundaries of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, amending Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, as amended, by changing the boundaries of the Mountain judicial district and the times and places of holding courts of first instance in the said district, providing for participation by the Mountain Province in the distribution of internal-revenue collections, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act," by creating the office of fiscal of the Mountain Province; creating the office of provincial fiscal of Nueva Vizcaya; abolishing the position of fiscal for the Mountain judicial district, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. (a) There shall be a governor of the Mountain Province. He shall reside and have his office at Bontoc, which shall be the capital of the Province. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed six thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(b) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Benguet, who shall reside and have his office at Baguio, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand six hundred pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(c) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Amburayan, who shall reside and have his office at Tagudin, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compen-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

sation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand two hundred pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(d) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Ifugao, who shall reside and have his office at Banaue, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(e) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Lepanto, who shall reside and have his office at Cervantes, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(f) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Bontoc, who shall reside and have his office at Bontoc, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(g) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Kalinga, who shall reside and have his office at Lubuagan, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(h) There shall be a lieutenant governor of the subprovince of Apayao, who shall reside and have his office at Taut, which shall be the capital of the subprovince. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(i) There shall be a secretary-treasurer of the Province, who shall reside and have his office at the capital of the Province. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed five thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(j) There shall be a supervisor of the Province, who shall reside and have his office at the capital of the Province. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed four thousand pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(k) There shall be a fiscal of the Province, who shall reside and have his office at the capital of the Province: *Provided, however,* That the governor general may authorize him to reside and have his office at Baguio in the subprovince of Benguet. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand five hundred pesos per annum, with quarters.

"(l) There shall be such subordinate employees of the Mountain Province as the provincial board shall recommend and the executive secretary approve."

SEC. 2. There shall be a fiscal of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, who shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand pesos per annum.

SEC. 3. The position of fiscal of the Mountain judicial district is hereby abolished.

Enacted, July 22, 1911.

C. B. No. 99.

[No. 2067.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Providing for the investment of a portion of the accretions to the gold-standard fund in loans to the provinces and municipalities in the territory inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, for certain purposes, in securities authorized for the investment of funds of the postal savings bank, and in interest-bearing bonds to assist in the construction of sugar centrals, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Governor General first had, to invest such portion or portions of the accretions to the gold-standard fund arising from interest and sales of exchange, as the population of the territory inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes under the exclusive general legislative jurisdiction of the Commission, bears to the total population of the Philippine Islands, as follows, any existing provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, namely:

(a) In loans for a period not exceeding five years to provinces inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and municipalities and townships thereof to aid in the construction of public works, particularly those of a revenue-producing character; or,

(b) In any way in which the funds of the postal savings bank may be invested, under the provisions of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended; or

(c) In the purchase of interest-bearing first-mortgage bonds of any corporation organized for the purpose of constructing and operating sugar mills in the territory over which the Commission has exclusive general legislative jurisdiction, with such security and on such terms and conditions as may be required by the Governor General: *Provided, however,* That the amount of bonds shall not exceed seventy per centum of the value of the property offered as security: *And provided further,* That before such purchase is made such corporation shall have contracts with the owners of not less than three thousand hectares of land suitable for the cultivation of sugar, obligating such owners to cultivate in sugar cane a reasonable area of their holdings and to deliver or sell to the corporation all the sugar cane produced on such land and to convey to the corporation such rights of way as the corporation may deem necessary for roads and railroads connecting the mill and the fields; that all of the owners of said lands shall be stockholders in the corporation, and that the corporation shall provide for a sinking fund to be deposited with the Insular Treasurer for the retirement of the bonds, the payments to which shall have preference over any dividends or profits of the stockholders and shall be sufficient for the total extinction of the debt in not exceeding thirty years; but until all bonds issued by such corporation shall be fully paid or money sufficient to pay the same safely deposited for that purpose with the Insular Treasurer, no dividend in excess of ten per centum per annum shall be paid upon the stock of such corporation, and the net earnings over and above said divi-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

dend shall be used in additions, betterments, or improvements to the property offered as security or in the redemption of the bonds of such corporation.

SEC. 2. All profits arising from any such investments shall accrue to the credit of the gold-standard fund and all such profits shall be subject to similar reinvestment.

Enacted, July 24, 1911.

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C. B. No. 100.

[No. 2068.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT To provide for the employment of a prosecuting attorney for the Moro Province.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There shall be a prosecuting attorney for the Moro Province, who shall also be ex officio assistant attorney for the Moro Province, and who shall discharge his duties under the general supervision of the attorney for the Moro Province. He shall be appointed by the governor of the Moro Province subject to confirmation by the legislative council. He shall be a lawyer admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, or in the supreme court of a State or Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia. He shall receive such annual salary as may be fixed and provided for such officer in the appropriation acts of the legislative council. He shall represent the public in the prosecution of crime in any courts within the Moro Province, when the public interest requires it, and shall render such services as assistant attorney for the Moro Province as may be assigned to him by the attorney for the Moro Province. Before assuming office he shall take the oath of office prescribed for provincial officers in Act Numbered Eighty-three.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be retroactive and take effect as of April twentieth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Enacted, July 26, 1911.

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C. B. No. 101.

[No. 2069.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the provincial governments of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province, for insular expenses in the said provinces and the Moro Province for the period ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and adding to the purposes for which the money appropriated by section five of Act Numbered Two thousand and sixty-two may be used.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treas-

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<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

ury not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the provincial governments of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Mountain Province and for Insular expenses in the said provinces and the Moro Province for the period ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and thereafter until expended.

#### PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant governor for the subprovince of Bukidnon, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one assistant to the provincial governor, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; two assistants to the provincial governor, at one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; one assistant to the provincial governor at a compensation of six hundred pesos per annum, in addition to pay and allowances as an officer of the Philippines Constabulary; one assistant to the provincial governor, at a compensation of five hundred pesos per annum, in addition to pay and allowances as an officer of the Philippines Constabulary; one assistant to the provincial governor for Bukidnon, at three thousand and two hundred pesos per annum; one assistant to the provincial governor for Bukidnon, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; for per diems of the third member of the provincial board; two-eighths of the salary of the fiscal for the district of Agusan, Misamis, and Surigao, and for two-eighths of the salary of the clerk to said fiscal, and for a proportionate part of the salaries of clerks to the district auditor; one storekeeper at Malaybalay, at thirty pesos per month and a percentage of sales to be fixed by the provincial treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses including actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office supplies; printing and binding; postage and telegrams; maintenance of official transportation; for land transportation equipment, including work animals and saddle horses; seeds; alteration, maintenance and repair of provincial buildings; maintenance of equipment; rents; maintenance and repair of bridges, roads, and trails, and telephone lines, and the removal of obstructions in rivers; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; maintenance of prisoners; maintenance and operation of launches; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; proportionate part of the fees for bonds of officers; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two, under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; fifty-one thousand two hundred pesos: *Provided*, That the provisions of sections two and three of Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and forty-five are hereby extended to and made applicable to the third

member of the provincial board of the Province of Agusan, but all resolutions of the provincial board fixing the per diems to be paid such third member shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; assistant to the provincial governor for work among the Ilongots, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum; for the share of Nueva Vizcaya of the salary of the fiscal for the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; twenty uniforms for jail guards, one hundred and forty pesos; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees, under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for the transportation of supplies; for the purchase of office supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; premiums on surety bonds; rents; maintenance of official transportation; maintenance of prisoners; maintenance of jail guards on Bagabag-Isabela Road; alteration, maintenance, and repair of buildings; for the maintenance of the Padre Juan Villaverde trail; for the maintenance and repair of other roads, bridges, and trails, and telephone lines, and the removal of obstructions in rivers; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two under the head "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; twenty-seven thousand seven hundred pesos.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

For salaries and wages, including salary of provincial governor, at six thousand pesos per annum; provincial secretary-treasurer, at five thousand pesos per annum; provincial supervisor, at four thousand pesos per annum; provincial exchange officer, at four thousand pesos per annum; assistant to the provincial supervisor, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Benguet, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Amburayan, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Lepanto, at three thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Apayao, at four thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Bontoc, at four thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Kalinga, at four thousand pesos per annum; lieutenant governor of Ifugao, at one thousand six hundred pesos per annum, in addition to compensation as an officer of the Philippines Constabulary; for the share of the Mountain Province of the salary of the fiscal of the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya;

for a proportionate part of the salaries of clerks to the district auditor; for salaries and wages of such employees as may be authorized by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Executive Secretary; for general provincial expenses, including the actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and ninety-six; for sheriff's fees; for the transportation of supplies; for land transportation equipment; for the purchase of office supplies; postage and telegrams; printing and binding; maintenance of official transportation; maintenance of equipment; maintenance and operation of launches and vessels; alteration, maintenance, and repair of provincial buildings; rents; maintenance and repair of bridges, roads, and trails, and telephone lines and removal of obstructions in rivers; operation of land transportation; maintenance of public animals, including breeding animals loaned by the Bureau of Agriculture; court expenses; maintenance of prisoners; uniforms of guards; sanitary and burial fund for indigent persons; premiums on surety bonds; for a fund to be expended by the provincial governor in the manner funds are provided to be expended by Act Numbered Six hundred and eighty-two, under the head of "Provincial government of Lepanto-Bontoc;" and other incidental expenses; one hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred pesos.

#### BUREAU OF AUDITS.

For salaries and wages and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Audits, in the territory inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, nine thousand two hundred pesos.

#### BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For salaries and wages and duly authorized contingent expenses of the Bureau of Constabulary, including maintenance and repair of Insular buildings, for use in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Viscaya, seven hundred and eighty thousand five hundred pesos.

#### BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For salaries and wages of district health officer, Mountain Province, at four thousand pesos per annum; district health officer, Nueva Viscaya, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; district health officer, Agusan, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; two sanitary inspectors, at two thousand four hundred pesos per annum each; nine assistant sanitary inspectors, at four hundred and eighty pesos per annum each; for emergency sanitary inspectors; contingent expenses, including medicines and supplies; traveling expenses; per diems; and other incidental expenses; thirty thousand pesos.



## BUREAU OF LANDS.

For the expenses of survey parties and the expense of making free-patent, homestead, and other public-land inspections, in Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, Mountain Province, and the Moro Province, twenty-five thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

For salaries and wages of foresters, rangers, guards, and fire wardens, including three thousand pesos to enable the Bureau to maintain a nurseryman at Baguio to assist in the establishment of an arboretum and other work for the beautification of Baguio; for contingent expenses, including transportation, traveling expenses, and per diems of officers and employees traveling on official business; office supplies; postage and telegrams; exploration and other incidental expenses in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan; twenty-three thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For salaries and wages of one division superintendent, at four thousand pesos per annum; one-third of the salary of one division superintendent, at four thousand pesos per annum; one division superintendent, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one-third of the salary of one division superintendent at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, Class D; one clerk, Class H; one clerk, Class J; two teachers, class six; six teachers, class seven; six teachers, at three thousand pesos per annum each; six teachers, class eight; three teachers, at two thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; five teachers, class nine; one teacher, at one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two pesos per annum; two teachers, Class G; fourteen teachers, Class H; twenty-four teachers, Class I; four teachers, at five hundred and forty pesos per annum each; twenty-seven teachers, Class J; nine teachers, at four hundred and twenty pesos per annum each; twenty-six teachers, at three hundred and sixty pesos per annum each; twenty-one teachers at three hundred pesos per annum each; thirty-one teachers, at two hundred and forty pesos per annum each; accrued leaves and allowances: *Provided*, That the Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may designate certain teachers for continuous duty throughout the school vacation periods in cases where the good of the service makes this action advisable, such teachers to be entitled to the leave privileges provided in section twenty-three (a) of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight in lieu of the vacation privileges granted to teachers in section twenty-three (d) of said Act; for contingent expenses, including the purchase of books, tools, and miscellaneous supplies; traveling expenses and per diems of officers and employees traveling on official business; transportation of supplies; maintenance

and clothing of pupils; allowances and traveling expenses of ten students to be selected from the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya to pursue a course in training for teaching, subject to the provisions contained in Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and eighty-three of the Philippine Legislature: *Provided*, That such students shall not be subject to the scholarship requirement of said Act and may receive the training hereby provided for in any school of the Philippine Islands selected by the Director of Education; and other incidental expenses; two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred pesos.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

For salaries and wages of two veterinarians, Mountain Province, at three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each; two veterinarians, Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya, at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; one-half salary of the superintendent of Trinidad garden; for hire of inspectors, laborers, and other temporary employees, including labor on the farms; contingent expenses, including per diems and traveling expenses of veterinarians and others; seeds, plants, and fertilizers, including seeds for distribution; tools and implements; experiments in growing Irish potatoes in the Mountain Province and for furnishing seed potatoes to Igorots; and other incidental expenses; forty thousand pesos.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

For a special fund to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for such purposes as may be considered necessary in establishing and promoting friendly relations with non-Christian tribes and suppressing head-hunting, six thousand pesos.

Total of appropriations for all purposes, one million two hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred pesos.

SEC. 2. The money appropriated by section five of Act Numbered Two thousand and sixty-two is hereby also made available for assistance to provinces inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes in holding local expositions and fairs, and this provision shall be retroactive to include the Moro Province Fair held in Zamboanga in February of nineteen hundred and eleven.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as removing the administrative jurisdiction of the Insular Auditor, the Director of Constabulary, the Director of Health, the Director of Lands, the Director of Forestry, the Director of Education, or the Director of Agriculture over their respective Bureaus in any of the Provinces mentioned in this Act.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect as of July first, nineteen hundred and eleven, except as herein otherwise provided.

Enacted, July 27, 1911.

C. B. No. 102.

[No. 2070.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Making appropriations for public works and permanent improvements in the provinces of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for public works and permanent improvements in the Provinces of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, the Mountain Province, and the Moro Province.

PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

For the construction of a road or trail from the Misamis boundary line to Malaybalay, eight thousand pesos; for the construction of the Impasugan-Sumilao Road and for bridges in Bukidnon, two thousand pesos; for the construction of a jail at Malaybalay, two thousand pesos; for the purchase of a lot for the provincial building, four hundred pesos; for the construction of a telephone line from Butuan to Waloe, five thousand pesos; for the construction of a wharf and improvement of the waterfront at Butuan, three thousand pesos; for the Cabadbaran-Butuan Road and other roads or public works in Agusan, five thousand pesos; for the construction of a Government exchange building at Malaybalay, one thousand pesos; for machine-shop equipment, one thousand pesos; for the purchase of three disk plows, two hundred and fifty-two pesos; for office equipment, eight hundred pesos; for the survey and monumenting of the boundary line between Agusan and Misamis, two thousand pesos; for a reimbursable fund for the Government exchange at Malaybalay, one thousand pesos; for road and bridge equipment, two thousand pesos; in all, for the Province of Agusan, thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-two pesos.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

For the construction of the Padre Juan Villaverde trail; for the construction of other roads, bridges, and trails; for the construction of telephone lines; and for permanent equipment, five thousand pesos.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

For the purchase of a hospital lot, six hundred pesos; for plans of lots and the expense of surveys, one thousand four hundred pesos; for office equipment, three thousand pesos; in all, for the Mountain Province, five thousand pesos.

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

## CITY OF BAGUIO.

For assistance to the city of Baguio in the establishment of an arboretum, planting of trees, and other work for the beautification of Baguio, five thousand pesos.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

For the construction and improvement of roads and bridges, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, one hundred and fifty thousand pesos, which fund shall also be available for allotment for the payment of existing debts on account of the Benguet Road.

For the drilling of artesian wells and to obtain water by other means, including the cost of new equipment and pumping plants when necessary, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, ten thousand pesos.

For the construction of irrigation works, to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, ten thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

For the purchase of additional automobiles and equipment for the same, fifty thousand pesos, which shall be added to the reimbursable fund created by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and ninety-four for the equipment and maintenance of an automobile passenger and freight transportation service in the Mountain Province.

For the Insular Government's share of the cost of improving parks and lagoons, city of Baguio, five thousand pesos.

For additions to and alterations in the building known as "Hotel Pines," situated in the city of Baguio, Mountain Province, and owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, eight thousand pesos: *Provided*, That before any payment is made under this authority the lessee of the building shall agree by a properly executed instrument to an increase of a like amount in the sum at which he holds an option to purchase said building and to a proportionate increase in rent.

In all, for the Bureau of Public Works, sixty-three thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF CONSTABULARY.

For the construction of permanent buildings for the Bureau of Constabulary to be allotted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, forty-four thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF HEALTH.

For the purchase or construction of a building for a hospital at Butuan, Province of Agusan, including a lot for same, one thousand pesos.

## BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

For the construction of a girls' industrial school and teachers' cottage in Baguio or vicinity, twenty thousand pesos; for the construction of other schools in the Mountain Province, ten thousand pesos; for the construction of a school building in the subprovince of Bukidnon, Province of Agusan, six thousand pesos; for the construction of schoolhouses in the subprovince of Butuan, Province of Agusan, ten thousand pesos; in all, for the Bureau of Education, forty-six thousand pesos.

Total appropriations for all purposes, three hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and fifty-two pesos.

SEC. 2. The "road and bridge fund" available for expenditure by the provincial board of any province exclusively under the control of the Philippine Commission shall be expendable for the construction or maintenance of roads, trails, and bridges; but adequate provision shall first be made for the maintenance of existing roads, trails, and bridges, and only the amount available after such maintenance has been provided for shall be expended for new construction.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 27, 1911.

C. B. No. 104.

[No. 2071.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Prohibiting slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, and the sale or purchase of human beings in the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan, and providing punishment therefor.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Whoever, except in pursuance of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction or other lawful authority, shall hold any person in slavery or involuntary servitude, or deliver any person to another person to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than twenty years and by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos and not more than five thousand pesos, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall compel another person, against his will, to render labor or services in payment of a debt, or whoever shall accept labor or services for such purpose performed under such compulsion, with knowledge of that fact, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or by both such imprisonment and fine in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall sell or barter or cause to be sold or bartered, and whoever shall buy or barter or cause to be bought or bartered, any human being, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by im-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

prisonment for not less than one year nor more than twenty years or by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos and not more than ten thousand pesos, or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Upon the trial of any person for violation of any of the provisions of this Act, lack of consent of a person under eighteen years of age shall be conclusively presumed.

SEC. 5. One-half of any fine collected under the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the injured person and such payment shall not operate to extinguish in whole or in part any civil action which such injured person may have for damages.

SEC. 6. This Act shall apply to the Mountain Province and the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Agusan.

Enacted, August 7, 1911.

C. B. No. 105.

[No. 2072.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Conferring jurisdiction upon justices of the peace in the Moro Province to try persons charged with infraction of municipal ordinances.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Justices of the peace in the Moro Province shall have original jurisdiction to try persons charged with infraction of municipal ordinances arising within the limits of their respective territorial jurisdictions: *Provided, however,* That this provision shall not be construed to repeal in any way the provisions of section twenty-seven of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, as amended.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on October first, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Enacted, August 7, 1911.

C. B. No. 106.

[No. 2073.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Establishing and defining the legal rate of interest, and declaring the effect of usury upon contracts, and for other purposes, in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Interest for any legal indebtedness shall be at the rate of six per centum per annum, unless a different rate not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is contracted for in writing as provided by article eleven hundred and eight of the Civil Code; and no person, company, or corporation shall directly or indirectly take or receive any money, goods, or things in action, or in any other way, any greater sum or any greater value for the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, than fifteen per centum per annum; and in the computation of interest upon any

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.

bond, note, or other instrument or agreement, interest shall not be compounded. But any contract to pay interest not usurious upon interest overdue shall not be construed to be usury.

SEC. 2. Any person, who for any such loan or forbearance, shall have paid or delivered any greater sum or value than is allowed to be received, may by himself or his personal representative recover in an action against the person who shall have taken or received the same, or his personal representative, the full amount of interest or premium so paid, with costs, if such action shall be brought within two years after such payment or delivery.

SEC. 3. All bonds, bills, notes, assurances, conveyances, chattel mortgages, and all other contracts and securities whatsoever, and all deposits of goods, or anything whatever, whereupon or whereby there shall be reserved, secured, or taken any greater sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods, or things in action, than is above prescribed, shall be void, except as to *bona fide* purchasers of negotiable paper, as hereinafter provided, in good faith, for a valuable consideration, before maturity: *Provided*, That no merely clerical error in the computation of interest, made with no intent to avoid the provisions of this Act, shall render the contract usurious: *And provided further*, That the payment of interest in advance for one year at a rate not to exceed fifteen per centum per annum shall not be construed to constitute usury: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the purchase of negotiable mercantile paper, usurious or otherwise, for a valuable consideration, by an innocent purchaser, free from all equities, at any price, before the maturity of the same, when there has been no intent to evade the provisions of this Act, or where said purchase has not been a part of the original usurious transaction. In any case, however, where the original holder of a usurious note sells the same to an innocent purchaser, the maker of said note or his representative shall have the right to recover back from the said original holder the amount of principal and interest paid by him on said note.

SEC. 4. Every person, company, or corporation offending against the provisions of this Act, shall be compelled to answer on oath any complaint that may be exhibited or filed against him in a court of competent jurisdiction for the discovery of any sum of money, goods, or things in action so taken, accepted, or received in violation of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as in any way affecting any contract heretofore or hereafter made, whereby one of the parties thereto has advanced, or may advance, money to be used in business or other ventures, mutually determined upon, and whereby the other party thereto, the one receiving such money, has refunded, or agrees to refund the same, with interest thereon as stipulated (provided such interest does not exceed a lawful rate) and in addition thereto has shared, or agrees to share equally or otherwise, with the party so advancing the money, the profits, if any there were or may be, of the business or other ventures carried on, or undertaken in whole or in part with such money.

SEC. 6. Whenever it satisfactorily appears to a court that any bond, bill, note, assurance, pledge, conveyance, contract, security,

or evidence of debt has been taken or received in violation of the provisions of this Act, the court shall declare the same to be void, and enjoin any proceeding thereon, and shall order the same to be canceled and given up.

SEC. 7. None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the business of building and loan associations, or to the business of duly licensed pawnbrokers.

SEC. 8. This Act shall apply to the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, and the Provinces of Agusan and Nueva Vizcaya.

Enacted, August 19, 1911.

C. B. No. 107.

[No. 2074.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Amending Act Numbered Two thousand and seventy-two entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon justices of the peace in the Moro Province to try persons charged with infraction of municipal ordinances" by postponing the date of the taking effect thereof.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered Two thousand and seventy-two, entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon justices of the peace in the Moro Province to try persons charged with infraction of municipal ordinances" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and twelve."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 26, 1911.

C. B. No. 103.

[No. 2075.]<sup>1</sup>

AN ACT Providing certain special proceedings for the settlement and adjudication of land titles in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, the Province of Agusan, and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Whenever in the opinion of the Governor General the public interests require that the title or titles to any land or lands in the Moro Province, the Mountain Province, the Province of Agusan, or the Province of Nueva Vizcaya be settled and adjudicated, upon the order of the Governor General, the director of lands shall make a survey and plan of such land or lands. The director of lands shall give notice to persons claiming an interest in the land or lands, and to the general public, of the day on which such survey will begin, giving as full and accurate a description as possible of the land or lands to be surveyed. Such notice shall be published in two succes-

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.



sive issues of the Official Gazette, in both the English and Spanish languages, and a copy of the notice in the English and Spanish languages shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the land included in the petition, and also in a conspicuous place on the chief municipal building of the municipality, township, or settlement in which the land, or any portion thereof, is situated. A copy of the notice shall also be sent to the president of such municipality, township, or settlement, and to the legislative council of the Moro Province, or the provincial board of Agusan, Nueva Vizcaya, or the Mountain Province, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. The officer or employee of the bureau of lands making the survey shall, whenever possible, give reasonable notice of the day on which the survey of any portion of such land is to begin, and shall post such notice in the usual place on the chief municipal building of such municipality, township, or settlement in which the land is situated, and shall mark the boundaries of the land by monuments set up at proper places on the land.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the officer and his assistants making the survey to enter upon the land whenever necessary for the making of such survey or for the placing of monuments, and it shall be the duty of every person claiming an interest in the land or lands to be surveyed, or in any parcel thereof, to communicate to the surveyor in charge upon his request therefor all information possessed by such person concerning the boundary lines of any lands to which he claims title or in which he claims any interest. Any person who willfully refuses to give such information, or in any manner interferes with the making of the survey, and any person defacing, destroying, or removing the monuments placed upon the land by the surveyors or their assistants, or altering the location of such monuments, or destroying or removing the notices of survey posted on the land, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. When the land has been surveyed and platted, the director of lands, represented by the attorney general, shall file in the court of land registration a petition against the holders, claimants, possessors, or occupants of such land or lands, or any part thereof, stating in substance that the public interests require that the title or titles to such land or lands be settled and adjudicated, and praying that such title or titles be so settled and adjudicated. The petition shall contain a description of the land in question and shall be accompanied by a plan thereof, and may contain such other data as may serve to furnish full notice to the occupants of the land and to all persons who may claim any right or interest therein. If the land contains two or more parcels held or occupied by different persons the plan shall indicate the boundaries or limits of the various parcels as correctly as may be. The parcels shall be known as "lots" and shall on the plans filed in the case be given separate numbers by the director of lands, which numbers shall be known as "cadastral numbers." The lots situated within each municipality, township, or settlement shall, as far as practicable, be numbered consecutively, beginning with the number "1," and only one series of numbers shall be used for that purpose in each municipality, township, or settlement: *Provided, however,* That in cities or town sites a designation

of the land holdings by block and lot number may, with the approval of the Governor General, be employed instead of the designation by cadastral numbers and shall have the same effect for all purposes as the latter.

SEC. 5. After final decree has been entered for the registration of a lot its cadastral number shall not be changed except by order of the court of land registration. Future subdivisions of any lot shall, with the approval of said court, be designated by a letter or letters of the alphabet added to the cadastral number of the lot to which the respective subdivisions pertain. The letter with which a subdivision is designated shall be known as its "cadastral letter": *Provided, however,* That subdivisions of additions to cities or town sites may with the approval of the court be designated by block and lot numbers instead of cadastral numbers and letters.

All subdivisions under this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section forty-four of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, and the provisions of section fifty-eight of the same Act shall be applicable to conveyances of lands so subdivided.

SEC. 6. Upon the receipt of the petition and the accompanying plan the clerk of the court of land registration shall cause notice of the filing of said petition to be published twice in successive issues of the Official Gazette, in both the English and the Spanish languages. The notice shall be issued by order of the court, attested by the clerk, and shall be in form substantially as follows:

#### REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

— Province,  
Court of Land Registration.

To (here insert the names of all persons appearing to have an interest and the adjoining owners so far as known) and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the director of lands, praying that the title or titles to the following-described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated (insert description), you are hereby cited to appear at the court of land registration to be held at —, in the Province of —, on the — day of —, Anno Domini, 19—, at — o'clock forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said lands or any portion thereof and to present evidence, if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the title or titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness: —, judge of said court, this — day of —, A. D. 19—.

Attest:

—, Clerk of the Court.

SEC. 7. The return of said notice shall not be less than thirty days nor more than one year from the date of issue. The court shall also,

within seven days after the publication of said notice in the Official Gazette, as hereinbefore provided, cause a copy of the notice in the English and the Spanish languages to be mailed by the clerk to every person named therein whose address is known. The court shall also cause a duly attested copy of the notice to be posted, in the English and the Spanish languages, in a conspicuous place on the land included in the application, and also in a conspicuous place upon the chief municipal building of the municipality, township, or settlement in which the land or a portion thereof is situated, by the sheriff of the Province, or by his deputy, or by such other person as may be designated by the court, fourteen days at least before the return day thereof. A copy of the notice shall also be sent by registered mail to the president of the municipal council of the municipality, township, or settlement in which the land is situated and to the legislative council or provincial board, as the case may be. The court may also cause other or further notice of the petition to be given in such manner and to such persons as it may deem proper.

Sec. 8. Any person claiming any interest in any part of the land, whether named in the notice or not, shall appear before the court by himself, or by some person in his behalf, and shall file an answer on or before the return day or within such further time as may be allowed by the court. The answer shall be signed and sworn to by the claimant or by some person in his behalf and shall state whether the claimant is married or unmarried and, if married, the name of the husband or wife and the date of the marriage. The answer shall also contain:

- (a) The age of the claimant.
- (b) The cadastral number of the lot or lots claimed, as appearing on the plan filed in the case by the director of lands, or the block and lot numbers, as the case may be.
- (c) The name of the barrio and municipality, township, or settlement in which the lots are situated.
- (d) The names of the owners of the adjoining lots as far as known to the claimant.
- (e) If the claimant is in possession of the lots claimed and can show no express grant of the land by the Government to him or to his predecessors in interest the answer shall state the length of time he has held such possession and the manner in which it has been acquired, and shall also state the length of time, as far as known, during which his predecessors, if any, held possession.
- (f) If the claimant is not in possession or occupation of the land the answer shall fully set forth the interest claimed by him and the time and manner of its acquisition.
- (g) If the lots have been assessed for taxation, their last assessed value.

(h) The incumbrances, if any, affecting the lots and the names of adverse claimants as far as known.

Sec. 9. The governor of the Province shall upon the request of the court detail an officer or employee of the Province to assist the defendants in any action brought under this act in the preparation of their pleadings and evidence, without cost to them, and without prejudice to their right to employ other counsel if they so desire: *Provided, however,* That the court may, in its discretion, detail any

of its employees to perform such services, and in case of failure of the provincial governor to make suitable provision for the assistance of the defendants as above set forth, the presiding judge of the court may, with the approval of the secretary of finance and justice, employ for such purpose the necessary personnel, to be paid out of provincial funds.

SEC. 10. The trial of the case may occur at any convenient place within the Province in which the land is situated or at such other place as the court, for reasons stated in writing and filed with the record of the case, may designate and shall be conducted in the same manner as ordinary trials and proceedings in the Court of Land Registration and shall be governed by the same rules. Orders of default and confession shall also be entered in the same manner as in ordinary cases in the same court and shall have the same effect. All conflicting interests shall be adjudicated by the court and decrees awarded in favor of the person or persons entitled to the land or the various parts thereof, and such decrees, when final, shall be the basis for an original certificate of title in favor of said persons, which shall have the same effect as certificates of title granted on application for registration of land under the land registration act; and, except as herein otherwise provided, all of the provisions of said land registration act, as now amended, and as it hereafter may be amended, shall be applicable to proceedings under this act, and to the titles and certificates of title granted or issued hereunder.

SEC. 11. In case of the death of any judge, who may have begun the trial of an action brought under the provisions of this act, before the termination of the trial or in case of his inability for any other reason to terminate such trial, the presiding judge of the court may designate another judge to complete the trial and to decide the case. Such other judge shall have the same power as the judge who began the trial to decide all questions arising in connection with the case and to decide the case upon the evidence appearing in the record.

SEC. 12. Whenever in an action brought under the provisions of this Act a new trial is ordered the court shall specify the lot or lots with reference to which the new trial is ordered, and the case shall remain closed as to all other lots, if any, included in the action.

SEC. 13. In the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court from any decision or order of the court of land registration in an action brought under the provisions of this act only the lot or lots claimed by the appellant shall be affected thereby. The decision of the court of land registration shall be final as to all remaining lots, if any, included in the action, and upon the expiration of the time for the filing of a bill of exceptions final decrees for such remaining lots may be entered and certificates of title therefor issued.

SEC. 14. Except as otherwise ordered by the court, a separate certificate of title shall be entered and a corresponding duplicate certificate issued for each separate parcel or holding of land included in the petition.

SEC. 15. After the entry of the final decree of registration of any lot, the designation of the lot by its cadastral number, or block and lot number, as the case may be, together with the name of the municipality, township, or settlement and province in which the lot is situated, shall be a sufficient description of said lot for all purposes. The

cadastral letter of a subdivision of a lot added to the cadastral number of that lot shall, together with the name of the municipality, township, or settlement and province, be a sufficient description of such subdivision. In deeds of conveyance or other documents evidencing the transfer of title to land, or creating incumbrances thereon, the cadastral number or the block and lot numbers, as the case may be, shall be written in words and figures.

SEC. 16. In registration of land under this act no fees shall be required for the assurance fund and the provisions of section one hundred and one of the land registration act shall not be applicable to proceedings brought hereunder, nor shall any fee be required for the filing of an answer under section eight of this Act.

SEC. 17. In all proceedings under this Act the fees of the several registers of deeds for the making and entering a certificate of title, including the issue of one duplicate certificate, and for the registration of same, including the entering, indexing, filing, and attesting thereof, shall be as follows, and no other fees shall be lawful:

When the value of the property does not exceed fifty pesos, fifty centavos.

When the value of the property exceeds fifty pesos but does not exceed two hundred pesos, one peso.

When the value of the property exceeds two hundred pesos but does not exceed five hundred pesos, two pesos.

When the value of the property exceeds five hundred pesos, six pesos.

For the purposes of this section the value of the property shall be its last assessed value or such other value as may be determined by the court.

The fees authorized under this section shall become due and payable in the same manner and at the same time as the first annual installment of costs provided for in section eighteen of this Act and may be collected in the same manner as said installment.

SEC. 18. One-tenth of the cost of the survey and monumenting and the registration proceedings had under this Act shall be borne by the Insular Government, one-tenth shall be paid by the province or provinces, and one-tenth by the municipalities, townships or settlements in which the land is situated, to be apportioned by the court: *Provided*, That when in the opinion of the legislative council or provincial board, as the case may be, a township or settlement is without sufficient funds to meet this obligation, its share shall be paid by the Province. The court shall in its final decision, or by subsequent order, designate the share of the Insular Government and the amounts to be paid by the province or provinces and the municipalities, townships, or settlements, and shall tax and apportion the remaining seven-tenths of the cost of the survey, monumenting, and registration proceedings against the various lots and the owners thereof; and the clerk of the court shall transmit to the provincial treasurer a statement of such taxation and apportionment, specifying the amounts taxed against each lot or parcel of land as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no apportionment of any part of the cost of the survey shall be made against any lot which at the time of making such survey had already been surveyed and a plat thereof approved by the bureau of lands; nor shall any apportionment of any part of the cost of the survey, monumenting, and registration proceedings be

made against any lot which has theretofore been registered in the court of land registration under the provisions of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six. The amount to be taxed against each lot or parcel of land shall be considered a special assessment of taxes against the respective parcels, shall constitute a first lien upon the land, and shall be collected by the provincial treasurer in five equal annual installments. The first installment shall become due and payable at the same time as the general land taxes for the year next succeeding the year in which the decision of the court of land registration is rendered and shall be collected in the same manner as such general land taxes. Each succeeding installment shall become due and payable at the same time as the general land taxes for the corresponding year and shall be collected in the same manner: *Provided, however,* That the owner of any lot may also, if he so desires, at any time before it becomes due, pay any installment of the costs taxed against such lot.

The court having fixed the share of the Insular Government and the amounts to be paid by the province or provinces, the municipalities, townships, or settlements, and the owners of the various lots, the insular treasurer is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the bureau of lands an amount equal to the cost of the survey and monumenting, and to the judiciary an amount equal to the cost of the registration proceedings, and the necessary amounts to make such payments are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts to be credited respectively to the appropriations for the bureau of lands and the judiciary. The amounts to be paid by the province or provinces and the municipalities, townships, or settlements, and the amounts collected by the provincial treasurer from the owners of the various lots shall be paid into the insular treasury.

SEC. 19. Whenever, in proceedings under this act, the court is of the opinion that the interests of the public or of the parties themselves require that a partition be made of land included in the petition and held by various persons in common or jointly the court may order that such partition be made and for that purpose may appoint two or more disinterested and judicious persons to be commissioners to make the partition, and shall order a writ of partition to issue to the commissioners, commanding them to make partition of the land and to set off to each of the parties in interest such part and proportion of the land as the court shall order. By agreement between the co-owners or co-tenants of land included in the petition, land not so included, but held by said co-owners or co-tenants in the same manner and by the same tenure, may, with the approval of the court, be included in the same partition proceedings, and in such cases the court may order a survey to be made of such land.

SEC. 20. Before making the partition the commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will faithfully perform their duties as such commissioners, which oath shall be filed in court with the other proceedings in the case.

SEC. 21. Except as herein otherwise provided, the commissioners and the court, in making the partition, shall be governed by the provisions of sections one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-

eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and ninety, and one hundred and ninety-one of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the commissioners shall receive such compensation as the court may determine, but not to exceed three pesos per day for the time actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 22. The order of the court effecting the partition shall state definitely, by adequate description the particular portion of the estate which is apportioned to each party in interest and shall have the same force and effect as the final judgment in partition proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 23. The guardians of minors and persons of unsound mind shall represent them in the partition proceedings authorized by this Act. Where no guardian is appointed, or where he fails to appear, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the minors or persons of unsound mind in the proceedings. Such guardian or guardian ad litem may, on behalf of his ward and with the approval of the court, do and perform any act, matter, or thing respecting the partition of the estate, including amicable partition thereof, which such minor or person of unsound mind could do in the partition proceedings if he were of age or of sound mind.

SEC. 24. The proceedings in partitions authorized by this Act shall be regarded as a part of the land registration case in connection with which the partition is ordered, and no special fees shall be charged by the clerk of the court for any service performed by him in such partition proceedings, but the compensation of the commissioners appointed and additional expenses incurred in connection with the partition, including the costs of additional surveys, may be taxed as costs in the case and apportioned among the parties interested in the partition to such an extent and in such a manner as the court may deem just and equitable. Upon the order taxing and apportioning such costs becoming final, an execution may issue therefor as in partition proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure unless the court direct that payment be made in installments as provided in section eighteen of this Act.

SEC. 25. If the property partitioned under the foregoing provisions constitutes the estate, or part of the estate, of a deceased person, which has not been settled by administration proceedings under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the heirs or devisees of such deceased person shall, for the full period of two years from the date of the order effecting the partition, be jointly liable to the creditors of the deceased for his debts: *Provided, however,* That no heir or devisee shall be liable for a greater amount than the value of the property received by him as his share in the estate: *And provided further,* That for the purpose of contribution between the heirs or devisees themselves the amount of the debts of the estate for which each shall be liable shall bear the same proportion to the value of his share of the estate as the total amount of the legal debts paid by the heir or devisee, demanding contribution, bears to the total value of the estate. Any heir or devisee who, under a final judgment rendered in an action brought under this section, pays more than his proportionate share of the debts of the estate shall, with reference to the excess, be subrogated to the rights of the creditors under such judgment against each of the other heirs or devisees to the extent of their respective proportionate shares of the debts so paid by him:

*Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to modify the provisions of existing law as to the order in which the heirs or devisees are liable to pay the debts of the deceased.

The judgment rendered in any action brought under this section by a creditor against the heirs or devisees of a deceased person shall, if favorable to the plaintiff, specify the maximum amount for which each heir or devisee shall be liable under such judgment.

SEC. 26. In the interpretation of the provisions of this Act the rules of construction laid down by sections one, two, three, and four of the Code of Civil Procedure and section one hundred and twenty-three of the Land Registration Act shall apply. The word "court" as used in this Act shall mean the Court of Land Registration.

SEC. 27. The short title of this Act shall be "the Cadastral Act."

SEC. 28. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 3, 1911.





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## **RESOLUTIONS.**

**[July 24, 1910, to October 30, 1911.]**

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## **OFFICIAL CHANGES.**

**[June 1, 1910, to and including those published in the Official Gazette of July 26, 1911.]**

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## PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS, SECOND PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

#### *Special session.*

(A. C. R. No. 1.—Concurrent resolution No. 1.) Providing for the adjournment of the special session of the legislature, on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, at twelve o'clock postmeridian, and for other purposes.

*Resolved by the Philippine Assembly, the Philippine Commission concurring,* That the President of the Commission and the Speaker of the Assembly be, as they hereby are, authorized to declare the special session of the Second Philippine Legislature, now sitting in Baguio, adjourned on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, the date on which the twenty days of said session, which began on the twenty-eighth day of March of this year, in accordance with the proclamation of the Executive, dated February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, will be completed, by adjourning the sessions of both Houses sine die at twelve o'clock postmeridian on Tuesday, April nineteenth, nineteen hundred and ten:

*Resolved further,* That a committee of three members of the Commission, appointed by the President, and a like number of members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker, meet and wait on the Chief Executive of the Islands, on the night of the said date, before the hour designated for adjournment, to inform him that the two Houses are ready to adjourn the session at the hour specified, unless the Executive have some message or communication to transmit to them; and

*Resolved further,* That the part of this resolution relative to the adjournment be cabled to the President of the United States, through the honorable the Governor General.

Adopted, April 19, 1910.

#### *First session.*

(A. C. R. No. 2.—Concurrent Resolution No. 2.) Petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass an Act amending the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, so that the legal age of qualified electors for the office of Delegates shall be twenty-one years.

Whereas the Act of Congress of the United States of July first, nineteen hundred and two, known as "The Philippine Bill," provides in section seven thereof that the qualification of electors in elections for the office of Delegate shall be the same as then provided by law in case of electors in municipal elections;

Whereas at the time of the passage of the said Act of Congress, the law then in force in the Philippine Islands in matters of election was Act Numbered Eighty-two of the Philippine Commission, entitled "The Municipal Code," and the same provides in section six thereof that the electors shall be twenty-three years old or over and have the other qualifications determined and established in the same section;

Whereas by virtue of the aforesaid Act of Congress, the Philippine Legislature lacks power to change the qualifications for voters for the office of Delegate to the Philippine Assembly;

Whereas it is the intention of the Philippine Legislature to fix the age for voters for elective municipal and provincial offices at twenty-one years, thus harmonizing it with Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and ninety-one of said Legislature, which has provided that the majority age for the full exercise of civil rights be twenty-one years or over; and

Whereas it is advisable to require the same qualifications in the voters for Delegates to the Philippine Assembly as in those for municipal and provincial offices: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Philippine Assembly, the Philippine Commission concurring,* That the Philippine Legislature petition the Congress of the United States to amend the Act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," in the sense that the age of qualified electors for the office of Delegate shall be twenty-one years.

*Resolved further,* That copies of this Resolution be furnished to the Resident Commissioners in the United States, with the recommendation that they secure from Congress the early enactment of the legislation requested.

Adopted, February 3, 1911.

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(A. C. R. No. 6.—Concurrent Resolution No. 3.) Providing for the close of the first session of the Second Philippine Legislature, on Friday, February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, at twelve o'clock midnight.

*Resolved by the Philippine Assembly, the Philippine Commission concurring,* That the President of the Commission and the Speaker of the Assembly be, as they hereby are, authorized to declare the present session closed sine die, each adjourning his respective House to-day, Friday, February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, at twelve o'clock midnight.

Adopted, February 3, 1911.

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#### JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

##### *First session.*

(A. J. R. No. 5.—Joint Resolution No. 1.) Fixing the time from which the Commission and the Assembly shall hold sessions to continue the matter of the election of Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

Whereas, on November 4, 1910, the legislature adjourned without having elected Resident Commissioners, as provided by Acts of Congress of July 1, 1902, and June 14, 1910: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly*, That the two Houses of the Legislature shall meet, each House separately, at four o'clock in the afternoon of November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, and at the same hour of each subsequent legislative day until an agreement is reached, unless by a concurrent resolution of both Houses some other hour shall hereafter be agreed upon, and continue the matter of the election of Resident Commissioners to the United States in accordance with Joint Resolution Numbered Two of the First Philippine Legislature, which is hereby declared to be in full force and effect.

Adopted, November 8, 1910.

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(C. C. R. No. 1.—Joint resolution No. 2.) Postponing temporarily further consideration of the election of Resident Commissioners to the United States.

*Resolved by the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly*, That the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly postpone further consideration of the election of Resident Commissioners to the United States until Thursday, November seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the provisions of Joint Resolution Numbered One of the Second Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

Adopted, November 10, 1910.

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(A. J. R. No. 21.—Joint resolution No. 3.) Providing for the appointment of a joint committee to select the Resident Commissioners to the United States.

*Resolved by the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in Joint Resolutions Numbered Two of the First Philippine Legislature and Two of the Second Philippine Legislature, a joint conference committee be appointed, composed of members of each House, not exceeding three for each, to come to an agreement, if possible, regarding the candidates for Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

Adopted, February 3, 1911.



## PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS, PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.<sup>1</sup>

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(No. 33.) Providing for the issuance of bonds by the Manila Railroad Company upon preliminary completion of any section of railway to the amount of the actual cost of construction and equipment, constructed or acquired prior to January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and ten, exclusive of contractors' or construction profits.

Whereas in Resolution Numbered Fourteen, adopted April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, the terms upon which bonds of the Manila Railroad Company will be issued, under the provisions of act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, and act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Nineteen hundred and five, in connection with the construction of its "Southern Lines" are stated only with respect to the issuance of bonds to the extent of ninety-five per cent of the total cost of "preliminary completion;" and

Whereas subsection four of section 1 of Act Numbered One thousand nine hundred and five provides also for the issuance of bonds "to the amount of the actual cost of construction of the heretofore constructed portion of such railways and appurtenances and of the equipment thereof in so far as it has been heretofore acquired, exclusive of contractors' or construction profits;" and

Whereas it is desired to provide for the issuance of bonds upon the preliminary completion of any section to the amount of the actual cost of construction of the portion of such railway, appurtenances, and equipment thereof of said "Southern Lines" as were constructed or acquired prior to January twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and ten, exclusive of contractors' or construction profits, as provided in subsection four of section one of Act Numbered One thousand nine hundred and five, such amount to be determined as provided in subsection five of section one of said act: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Governor General that upon preliminary completion of any section of railway by the Manila Railroad Company, the construction of which is provided for by the concessionary contract or grant authorized by Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and five, under the heading "Southern Lines," bonds containing the guaranty provided by the concession will be certified to the amount of the actual cost of construction of the portion of such railways, appurtenances, and equipment thereof as were constructed or acquired prior to January twenty-seventh,

<sup>1</sup> Passed by the Philippine Commission, acting within its exclusive general legislative jurisdiction over all that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes.



nineteen hundred and ten, exclusive of contractors' or construction profits, as provided in subsection four of section one of Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and five, such amount to be determined as provided in subsection five of section one of said act; and

*Resolved further*, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Governor General that a copy of this resolution be furnished the representatives of the Manila Railroad Company in Manila with the request that they return the resolution with their formal acceptance of the same in writing, if satisfactory to them.

Adopted, August 13, 1910.

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(No. 35.)<sup>1</sup> Reservation for public school purposes, Cotabato, Moro Province (amending Resolution Numbered One hundred and eighteen, of August ninth, nineteen hundred and nine).

Whereas by Resolution Numbered One hundred and eighteen, adopted August ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, the commission approved a plan of partial subdivision of Cotabato town site, in the Moro Province, and reserved lot numbered three in block numbered five thereof for public civil purposes; and

Whereas it is now desired by the Moro Province to have said lot reserved for provincial public school purposes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That that portion of commission Resolution Numbered One hundred and eighteen, adopted August ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, reserving lot numbered three in block numbered five of said partial subdivision of Cotabato town site for public civil purposes be and hereby is annulled; and

*Resolved further*, That said lot numbered three in block numbered five of said partial subdivision of Cotabato town site be and hereby is reserved for the use of the Moro Province for public school purposes.

Adopted, September 3, 1910.

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(No. 36.) Reservation for town site, Butuan, Province of Agusan.

Whereas on October twelfth, nineteen hundred and eight, the secretary of the interior was of the opinion that it would be in the public interest to reserve a town site at Butuan, Province of Agusan; and

Whereas on said date the secretary of the interior directed the director of lands to cause a survey to be made of the exterior boundaries of the land which he deemed it wise to reserve; and

Whereas the survey so directed to be made was completed on February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nine; and

Whereas the said survey was approved by the director of lands on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine; and

Whereas the secretary of the interior, on the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and ten, recommended that a town site be established at Butuan, Province of Agusan, under chapter five of Act

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution No. 34 was laid on the table by the commission on October 21, 1910, and not adopted.

Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, in accordance with the plan so approved by the director of lands, the exterior boundaries of which are shown to be as follows:

Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, which is identical with T. S. R./B. L. Monument No. 3, thence N.  $80^{\circ} 42'$  E. 99.2 m. to point 2; S.  $8^{\circ} 31'$  E. 190.25 m. to point 3; S.  $22^{\circ} 18'$  E. 164.59 m. to point 4; S.  $33^{\circ} 51'$  E. 159.25 m. to point 5; S.  $38^{\circ} 09'$  E. 89.94 m. to point 6; S.  $44^{\circ} 38'$  E. 234.04 m. to point 7; S.  $21^{\circ} 03'$  E. 74.69 m. to point 8; S.  $5^{\circ} 06'$  E. 65.2 m. to point 9; S.  $15^{\circ} 55'$  E. 30.03 m. to point 10; S.  $4^{\circ} 07'$  E. 60.42 m. to point 11; S.  $0^{\circ} 39'$  W. 191.65 m. to point 12; S.  $13^{\circ} 26'$  W. 53.16 m. to point 13; S.  $15^{\circ} 48'$  W. 72.59 m. to point 14; S.  $44^{\circ} 45'$  W. 36.3 m. to point 15; S.  $79^{\circ} 59'$  W. 69.29 m. to point 16; S.  $83^{\circ} 04'$  W. 160.91 m. to point 17; S.  $50^{\circ} 51'$  W. 102.77 m. to point 18; S.  $7^{\circ} 18'$  W. 3.7 m. to point 19; N.  $89^{\circ} 49'$  W. 178.72 m. to point 20; N.  $0^{\circ} 11'$  E. 1,356.75 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Point 2 is identical with T. S. R./B. L. Monument No. 4; points 2 to 19, inclusive, on bank of Agusan River; point 20, identical with T. S. R./B. L. Monument No. 2.

Bounded on north, south, and west by public land; on northeast and southeast by Agusan River.

Bearings true. Variation,  $1^{\circ} 40'$  E.

Points referred to marked on plan.

Surveyed, January eleventh to February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, by R. J. Buck.

Approved, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section thirty-eight of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, known as the Public Land Act, the commission hereby approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the town site is hereby reserved, the boundaries of which shall be those hereinbefore described and shown on said plan and that the land so described may be hereafter disposed of only as provided in chapter five of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the director of lands for his action in accordance with section sixty-two of chapter six and section thirty-nine and following of chapter five of the public land act.

Adopted, September 3, 1910.

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(No. 37.) Authorizing the appointment of district health officers for the Province of Cebu and Oriental Negros.

*Resolved*, That pursuant to the provisions of section two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven of the Philippine Commission, and upon the recommendation of the director of health, there shall hereafter be a district health officer in each of the Provinces of Cebu and Oriental Negros, and the Governor General shall, under the provisions of said section two of Act Numbered Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven, appoint one district health officer for each of said Provinces of Cebu and Oriental Negros: *Provided*, That the

salary of the district health officer for the Province of Cebu shall not exceed five thousand pesos per annum, and the salary of the district health officer of Oriental Negros shall not exceed two thousand four hundred pesos per annum.

Adopted, September 3, 1910.

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(No. 38.) Request for pension for widow of Edward Y. Miller, late first Lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army.

Whereas First Lieutenant Edward Y. Miller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, after seven years of service on detail to the Government of the Philippine Islands as governor of the Province of Palawan (formerly Paragua), lost his life by drowning in line of his official duties; and

Whereas the duty upon which Lieutenant Miller was engaged was one of the most difficult and arduous that man could be called upon to perform, having wide jurisdiction over a group of three hundred and fifty-eight islands, extending a distance of some four hundred miles, the greater part of which were uncharted and extremely dangerous to navigation, owing to the coral reefs which came up from deep water without warning, the largest island of this group containing four thousand and twenty-seven square miles and having a length of two hundred and forty miles and covered with dense vegetation, without roads; and

Whereas the inhabitants of this extended Province were extremely difficult and dangerous to govern and composed in part of men of the Mohammedan religion, known as Moros, many of whom had been sent away from other Moro countries because of their lawless character, many of whom had always obtained their living, until the arrival of Governor Miller, by acts of piracy; other inhabitants were savages who lived in the forests in the interior, low in the scale of civilization; and these savages were divided into tribes with different manners, customs, and characteristics, not only from the inhabitants of the coast, but also from each other; and the management and co-ordination of the government of these different people involved a high order of tact, perspicuity, and patience on the part of the officials; the other inhabitants of the islands were civilized and Christian Filipinos engaged in agriculture and commerce, whose interests had to be protected as opportunities developed; and

Whereas Governor Miller, during the seven years during which he served as governor of this difficult Province, combined rugged integrity, honesty of purpose, intrepid personal courage, ceaseless vigilance, and wide intelligence, and in this period he succeeded in maintaining peace and order throughout the difficult Province, increasing the commerce and the peaceful development of the people; and

Whereas Governor Miller, in this self-imposed exile at the capital town of this Province, without communication by wire with the rest of the world, lived all these years accompanied by his wife, partner of his labors and helper in his work; and

Whereas Governor Miller's death leaves his widow without money enough to live, as the pension to which she is entitled under the law amounts to but six months' pay at the rate Lieutenant Miller was

receiving at the time of his death, aggregating one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, a monthly stipend of seventeen dollars and a monthly allowance of two dollars until her son, now eleven years old, reaches the age of sixteen; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Philippine Commission respectfully requests the Secretary of War of the United States to lay these facts before Congress, in the hope that a law may be passed providing for an adequate pension for the widow of this very deserving public servant.

Adopted, September 23, 1910.

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(No. 40.)<sup>1</sup> George C. Schweickert appointed acting secretary of the commission.

Whereas George C. Schweickert, senior employee in the office of the secretary of the commission, has returned to duty from leave of absence; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That George C. Schweickert be, and hereby is, appointed acting secretary of the commission during the absence of William H. Donovan, secretary of the commission, on leave.

Adopted, September 23, 1910.

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(No. 41.) Regret as to death of Honorable Teófilo Castillejos, late delegate to Philippine Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the commission has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Honorable Teófilo Castillejos, late delegate to the Philippine Assembly from the Province of Batanes.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the commission communicate this resolution to the family of the deceased and to the Philippine Assembly at the opening of its next session.

*Resolved*, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the commission do now adjourn.

Adopted, September 23, 1910.

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(No. 42.) Committee on public parks and playgrounds, Manila.

*Resolved*, That the resolution of this commission creating a committee on parks and park reservation adopted April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Whereas the Burnham plan provides for a number of parks and playgrounds distributed in different sections of the city of Manila, and

"Whereas it is desirable that the location of such parks and playgrounds should be determined upon in order that such lands now owned by said city or the insular government as are needed for the same shall be reserved for these purposes and a plan prepared for the acquisition of other tracts: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in lieu of the committee heretofore appointed under the resolution of April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution No. 39 was laid on the table by the commission on September 23, 1910, and not adopted.

seven, the Governor General is hereby requested to appoint a committee to consist of the secretary of commerce and police, the consulting architect, and one person to be designated by the Governor General, who may be an officer or employee of the city of Manila, who shall be the executive and recording officer of such committee and who shall be entitled to receive from said city for his services thereon, in addition to his regular salary, such sum as the municipal board may appropriate therefor, not to exceed fifteen hundred pesos per annum. Said committee will study the whole question of parks and playgrounds in the city of Manila and its environs; ascertain and recommend the land necessary or advisable to be secured therefor; ascertain the ownership, cost of and the manner in which it may be acquired; present a plan for accomplishing the general results as outlined by the Burnham plan, and recommend the same to the consideration of this commission and the municipal board."

Adopted, October 4, 1910.

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(No. 43.) Secretary to inform assembly that a quorum of the commission is assembled and ready to proceed to business.

*Resolved*, That the secretary inform the Philippine Assembly that a quorum of the commission is assembled and that the commission is ready to proceed to business.

Adopted, October 17, 1910.

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(No. 44.) Requesting the Governor General to advise President of United States that first regular session of Second Philippine Legislature was opened October seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten.

*Resolved*, That in conformity with the request of the assembly, the president of the commission be, and hereby is, requested to appoint a committee of three to meet the committee appointed by the assembly for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor General and requesting him to communicate by telegraph to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, the information that, in accordance with the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as amended by the act of Congress of February twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and nine, and act of the Philippine Legislature Numbered Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, passed by authority thereof, the first regular session of the Second Philippine Legislature was opened this the seventeenth day of October, nineteen hundred and ten, at four o'clock, and thirty minutes postmeridian, the sixteenth day of October, as fixed by said Act Numbered Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, being a legal holiday.

Adopted, October 17, 1910.

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(No. 45.) Providing for the printing of the message of the Governor General.

*Resolved*, That the executive secretary be, and he hereby is, directed to have printed in pamphlet form six thousand copies in Spanish and five thousand copies in English of the message of the Governor Gen-

eral to the Philippine Legislature delivered at the opening of the first session of the Second Philippine Legislature on Monday, October seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten, one thousand or more copies in English to be furnished the honorable the Secretary of War as may be directed by the Governor General, one hundred copies in Spanish to the Philippine Assembly, and the remainder to be distributed in the same manner as distribution was made of the message of the Governor General delivered at the opening of the inaugural session of the First Philippine Legislature, in accordance with Commission Resolution Numbered Two, adopted on October seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seven, or as may be directed by the Governor General.

Adopted, October 17, 1910.

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(No. 46.) Reducing the valuation of and tax on the Methodist Episcopal mission in Baguio.

Whereas the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal mission own certain real property situate in the city of Baguio, Subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, more particularly described as follows: Lot numbered one, residence section B, of the townsite of Baguio, according to the plan thereof on file in the office of the registrar of deeds in and for the Province of Benguet, containing an area of thirty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-six square meters; and

Whereas the deed to said property restricts the use thereof to religious and educational purposes and provides that if said property shall be used for any other purpose, the same shall revert to the insular government; and

Whereas the assessor of the city of Baguio has placed a valuation on said property for assessment purposes at the rate of twenty-five centavos per square meter, aggregating for the whole thereof the sum of nine thousand nine hundred pesos and the city council of Baguio has levied thereon a special tax of ten and six-tenths per cent on said aggregate valuation; and

Whereas the appeal of the trustees of said Methodist Episcopal mission to the board of tax appeals for the city of Baguio, made in accordance with the provisions of law, for a reduction in said valuation, was denied by said board; and

Whereas said trustees have now appealed to the Governor General for a reduction in said valuation from twenty-five centavos per square meter, as fixed by the assessor, to nine centavos per square meter as originally fixed by the board of tax revision for the township of Baguio and for an extension of the time for payment without penalty of said special tax, pending decision of their appeal; and

Whereas the Governor General has granted an extension for the payment thereof until the first day of November, nineteen hundred and ten, and has submitted to the commission the question of reduction in valuation from twenty-five centavos to nine centavos per square meter, as aforesaid: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, in consideration of the peculiar nature of the title to said property and the restrictions and limitations upon the ownership and use thereof, the city council of Baguio, Subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, be, and hereby is, authorized and directed—

(a) To reduce the valuation placed on said property for assessment purposes from twenty-five centavos to nine centavos per square meter;

(b) To direct the treasurer of the city of Baguio to accept payment of such special tax and issue receipt in full therefor on the basis of a valuation of nine centavos per square meter; and

(c) To remit, waive, or set aside any penalty which may have accrued and any forfeiture which may have been worked by reason of failure to pay said special tax prior to the first day of November, nineteen hundred and ten.

Adopted, October 21, 1910.

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(No. 47.) Townsite at Boso-Boso, Province of Rizal established.

Whereas on September first, nineteen hundred and ten, the secretary of the interior was of the opinion that it would be in the public interests to reserve a townsite at Boso-Boso, municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal, and so informed the director of lands; and

Whereas on September first, nineteen hundred and ten, the secretary of the interior directed the director of lands to cause a survey to be made of the exterior boundaries of the land which he deemed it wise to reserve; and

Whereas the director of lands on August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and ten, reported to the secretary of the interior that the survey of the proposed townsite was undertaken at the request of the municipal board of the city of Manila and was completed on April twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and ten; and

Whereas said survey was approved by the secretary of the interior on September first, nineteen hundred and ten, and the plan thereof was approved by the director of lands on October eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten; and

Whereas the secretary of the interior, under date of October twentieth, nineteen hundred and ten, recommended that a townsite be established at Boso-Boso, Province of Rizal, under Chapter Five, of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, in accordance with said plan, the exterior boundaries of which are shown to be as follows:

Beginning at point 1, a cement monument 15 by 15 by 60 cm., thence S. 8° 29' W. 201.8 m. to point 2; S. 44° 24' E. 5.3 m. to point 3; S. 80° 26' W. 27.7 m. to point 4; N. 72° 08' W. 25.7 m. to point 5; S. 79° 01' W. 16.8 m. to point 6; N. 53° 37' W. 21.2 m. to point 7; S. 87° 57' W. 66.9 m. to point 8; S. 71° 57' W. 23.6 m. to point 9; S. 79° 00' W. 22 m. to point 10; S. 21° 17' W. 31.1 m. to point 11; N. 66° 21' W. 143.1 m. to point 12; S. 78° 28' W. 34.5 m. to point 13; N. 49° 56' W. 22.2 m. to point 14; N. 31° 58' W. 39.8 m. to point 15; N. 46° 49' W. 42.2 m. to point 16; N. 30° 31' W. 54 m. to point 17; N. 46° 46' W. 34.5 m. to point 18; N. 5° 45' W. 13 m. to point 19; N. 14° 38' E. 69.7 m. to point 20; S. 77° 07' E. 19.3 m. to point 21; N. 29° 30' E. 22.7 m. to point 22; S. 85° 30' E. 17.9 m. to point 23; N. 24° 17' E. 61.8 m. to point 24; N. 6° 18' E. 27.4 m. to point 25; N. 20° 27' E. 26.9 m. to point 26; N. 4° 06' W. 23.8 m. to point 27; N. 31° 00' W. 31.3 m. to point 28; N. 63°

57' W. 24.8 m. to point 29; N. 26° 52' W. 16.8 m. to point 30; N. 1° 28' W. 43.1 m. to point 31; N. 66° 12' W. 29.7 m. to point 32; N. 7° 47' E. 59 m. to point 33; N. 32° 15' W. 35.2 m. to point 34; N. 16° 52' E. 12.7 m. to point 35; N. 48° 28' E. 24.6 m. to point 36; N. 78° 10' E. 34.6 m. to point 37; N. 33° 28' E. 51.7 m. to point 38; N. 34° 48' W. 35.6 m. to point 39; S. 85° 39' W. 59.4 m. to point 40; N. 27° 47' W. 92.5 m. to point 41; N. 15° 56' W. 98.4 m. to point 42; N. 33° 11' E. 28 m. to point 43; S. 61° 38' E. 105.5 m. to point 44; N. 81° 40' E. 65.6 m. to point 45; N. 26° 49' E. 41.9 m. to point 46; N. 1° 03' E. 60.3 m. to point 47; N. 54° 45' E. 9.2 m. to point 48; S. 83° 34' E. 33.9 m. to point 49; S. 69° 28' E. 57 m. to point 50; S. 7° 25' E. 37.2 m. to point 51; S. 53° 06' E. 48.1 m. to point 52; N. 74° 02' E. 44 m. to point 53; N. 87° 55' E. 49.5 m. to point 54; N. 89° 48' E. 57.9 m. to point 55; S. 72° 36' E. 58.2 m. to point 56; S. 44° 39' W. 93.9 m. to point 57; S. 25° 55' E. 63.6 m. to point 58; S. 34° 06' W. 27.3 m. to point 59; S. 1° 09' E. 24.1 m. to point 60; S. 10° 20' W. 20.5 m. to point 61; S. 19° 12' E. 31.4 m. to point 62; S. 89° 16' E. 20.3 m. to point 63; N. 46° 29' E. 22.2 m. to point 64; S. 73° 48' E. 43.6 m. to point 65; S. 14° 06' W. 18.2 m. to point 66; S. 46° 27' W. 54.2 m. to point 67; S. 14° 46' W. 23.4 m. to point 68; S. 15° 40' W. 27.4 m. to point 69; S. 23° 17' W. 21.8 m. to point 70; S. 29° 45' E. 31.9 m. to point 71; S. 9° 05' E. 27.4 m. to point 72; S. 40° 05' W. 41.3 m. to point 73; S. 3° 40' W. 28.2 m. to point 74; S. 54° 53' E. 18.9 m. to point 75; S. 81° 33' W. 17.7 m. to point 76; S. 7° 22' W. 20.3 m. to point 77; S. 23° 23' E. 23.4 m. to point 78; S. 37° 12' W. 48 m. to point 79; S. 79° 26' E. 30.5 m. to point 80; S. 74° 07' E. 27.8 m. to point 81; S. 8° 17' W. 31.2 m. to point 82; S. 87° 04' E. 46.9 m. to point 83; S. 65° 55' E. 14.5 m. to point 84; S. 11° 38' W. 59 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing three hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square meters.

Points 2 and 31 are cement monuments; points 3 and 32, trees; points 3 to 11, inclusive, on bank of Sapang Galili; points 13 to 30, inclusive, on bank of irrigation ditch; points 32 to 56, inclusive, on bank of Pantay River; points 57 and 58, on bank of Sapang Mananta; points 59 to 84, inclusive, in center of Sapang Botohin.

Bounded on north by Pantay River; on east by Sapang Mananta, Sapang Botohin, and public land; on south by Sapang Galili; on southwest by properties of Frino Santos, Ciriaco Ferez, and Telesforo Panganiban, and irrigation ditch; on west by irrigation ditch, Pantay River, and properties of Valentin Sumulong, Basilio Lualhati, and Basilio Lualhati.

Bearings, true. Variation, 0° 42' E.

Points referred to marked on plan K-18.

(NOTE.—Lot No. 110 is claimed by Justo Marquez.)

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section thirty-eight of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, known as "The Public Land Act," the Commission hereby approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the townsite is hereby reserved, the boundaries of which shall be those hereinbefore described and shown on said plan, and that the land so described may be here-



after disposed of only as provided in Chapter V, of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Director of Lands for his action in accordance with section sixty-two, and sections thirty-nine and following of the Public Land Act.

Adopted, October 26, 1910.

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(No. 48.) Authorizing appointment of a justice of the peace for Prosperidad, Agusan.

Whereas the provincial governor of Agusan and the Secretary of the Interior recommended the appointment of a justice of the peace at the settlement of Prosperidad, Province of Agusan; and

Whereas sections sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a justice of the peace at the settlement of Prosperidad, Province of Agusan, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included within said settlement, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Adopted, November 10, 1910.

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(No. 49.) Recommending that General H. H. Bandholtz be given permanent grade of brigadier general, United States Army.

Whereas Brigadier General H. H. Bandholtz, director Philippine Constabulary, has served the insular government continuously since March third, nineteen hundred and two; as governor of Tayabas until April, nineteen hundred and three; then until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary; and from that date until the present time as director, Philippine Constabulary; and

Whereas General Bandholtz has during that time borne the responsibility for the command, supply, discipline, et cetera, of important districts and later of the entire constabulary, calling for a high degree of administrative ability and a thorough knowledge of organization and involving an amount of work greater than that which comes to most Army department commanders in time of peace, including the special work of the pacification of Albay in nineteen hundred and three, and the apprehension of the ladrone leaders, Felizardo and Montalan, near Manila in nineteen hundred and six; and

Whereas the faithful, efficient, and long-continued service of General Bandholtz cannot be properly requited by the insular government in the line of his military profession: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the unanimous sense of the commission that General H. H. Bandholtz deserves the permanent grade of brigadier general in the United States Army, and to receive an appointment to one of the vacancies in that rank to occur between December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and ten, and March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eleven, it being the opinion of the commission that the efficiency shown by General Bandholtz has been so conspicuous as to justify this recognition on the part of higher authority and to demonstrate his fitness to occupy permanently the grade which he has exercised temporarily, but to the entire satisfaction of the insular government for over three years.

Adopted, November 10, 1910.

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(No. 50.) Authorizing the appointment of a justice of the peace at the East Batan coal mine, barrio of Batan, Rapu-Rapu, Albay.

Whereas the justice of the eighth judicial district recommends the appointment of a justice of the peace and of an auxiliary justice of the peace at the East Batan coal mine, barrio of Batan, municipality of Rapu-Rapu, Province of Albay; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a justice of the peace and of an auxiliary justice of the peace at the East Batan coal mine, with jurisdiction over the territory included within said barrio of Batan, municipality of Rapu-Rapu, Albay Province, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Adopted, November 22, 1910.

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(No. 51.) Directing the printing of handbooks containing standing rules of the commission, etc.

*Resolved*, That the secretary be directed to have printed two hundred handbooks containing the standing rules of the commission, legislative rules established by law and joint resolution, important precedents of the United States House of Representatives, notes as to statutes, and such other matters as may be approved by the committee on rules, to be bound in fabrikoid or other similar material; and that when the said two hundred copies shall have been printed and bound one copy be delivered to each commissioner and one copy to each member of the Philippine Assembly, the remainder to be disposed of as may be directed by the commission.

Adopted, December 8, 1910.

(No. 52.) Congress requested to confer citizenship of the United States upon Reverend José Algué, Society of Jesus.

Whereas the Reverend José Algué, Society of Jesus, director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, has rendered most valuable services to the inhabitants of these islands; and

Whereas Father José Algué, in the performance of his duty, risked his life by remaining at his post while the city of Manila was blockaded by the American fleet and besieged by the American land forces and the troops under General Aguinaldo, and, despite flying Mauser bullets against the buildings and occasional shells bursting in the observatory grounds, refused to heed the urgent requests that he withdraw to a place of safety, but continued calmly in the discharge of his duty; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that after the surrender of the city of Manila on August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the greater part of the Spanish officials refused to remain in office, Father Algué and his staff, with a zeal that showed a greater regard for the public welfare than for their private feelings, continued their observations, working without compensation until the first of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, when the military government began to pay their salaries, doubtless thus saving many lives and much property from destruction by the notices given of the typhoons which occurred during that period; and

Whereas Father Algué was appointed director of the Philippine Weather Bureau on May twenty-second, nineteen hundred and one, and in the performance of his duties has shown himself to be one of the Government's most zealous, capable, and efficient officials, and under his administration there has been developed a most admirable weather service; and

Whereas Father Algué is a scientist of world-wide reputation who would be an honor to any nation of which he might be a citizen; and

Whereas Father Algué, by continuing in the service of the American Government, has lost his Spanish citizenship: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to pass an act conferring the citizenship of the United States upon the Reverend José Algué, Society of Jesus.

Adopted, December 19, 1910.

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(No. 53.) Continuation of duty on rice.

Whereas paragraph two hundred and fifteen of the Philippine Tariff Act reads as follows:

"215. Rice, gross weight (until May first, nineteen hundred and ten): (a) Unhusked, one hundred kilos, sixty cents; (b) husked, one hundred kilos, one dollar; (c) flour, one hundred kilos, two dollars. On and after May first, nineteen hundred and ten: (a) Unhusked, one hundred kilos, eighty cents; (b) husked, one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty cents; (c) flour, one hundred kilos, two dollars.

*“Provided, That the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, may, in his discretion, continue in force the rates of duty first prescribed in this paragraph, until in his judgment conditions in the Philippine Islands may warrant the imposition of the higher rates herein prescribed; and*

*“Provided further, That the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, may suspend all duties upon rice or the duties upon rice for consumption in particular localities, to be designated by him, whenever and for such period as, in his judgment, local conditions require, in which event rice admitted free by virtue of his order shall be distributed under governmental supervision or in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe.”*

*Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Governor General that the rates of duty first prescribed in the foregoing paragraph (heretofore continued in force until January first, nineteen hundred and eleven) be continued in force until January first, nineteen hundred and twelve.*

Adopted, December 20, 1910.

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(No. 54.) Authorizing the appointment of a justice of the peace at Waloe, Province of Agusan.

Whereas the provincial governor of Agusan and the secretary of the interior have recommended the appointment of a justice of the peace at the settlement of Waloe, Province of Agusan; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the appointment of a justice of the peace at the settlement of Waloe, Province of Agusan, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included within said settlement, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty and Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven.*

Adopted, January 3, 1911.

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(No. 55.) Subsection six of section fifty-four of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six applied to the entire Moro Province.

*Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of section seventy-eight of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, known as the “Public Land Act,” subsection six of section fifty-four of said act, is hereby extended over and put in force throughout the whole of the Moro Province.*

Adopted, January 6, 1911.

(No. 56.) Lots at Baguio, Benguet; reservations; restrictions; titles.

Whereas a survey of certain additional lots in Baguio townsite subdivision has been made; and

Whereas a roadway has been opened through lot numbered eighty-nine, residence section A, and the north line of said lot has been changed so as to include an area equal to the roadway; and

Whereas the north line of Baguio Park numbered one, residence section D, has been changed so as to provide an entrance to the naval reservation; and

Whereas a spring is located on lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, residence section D; and

Whereas it is desired to reserve lot numbered one hundred and thirty-eight, residence section D, for the official residence of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands; and

Whereas it is deemed advisable to extend Baguio Park numbered one, by the addition of lot numbered one hundred and thirty-nine, residence section D; and

Whereas lot numbered one hundred and forty, residence section D, has been reserved by the President of the United States as a naval reservation; and

Whereas the naval authorities desire that the naval reservation be enlarged by the addition of lot numbered one hundred and forty-one, residence section D; and

Whereas it seems desirable to enlarge the Constabulary reservation by the addition of lot numbered ten, residence section B: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the survey and plat, presented by the Acting Director of Lands, of lots numbered eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one, residence section A; lot numbered ten, residence section B; lots numbered eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen, residence section C; Baguio Park numbered one, residence section D, lots numbered from seventy-six to one hundred and forty-one, inclusive, residence section D; lots numbered three and four, residence section J; lots numbered sixty-nine, seventy, and seventy-one, residence section K, be, and the same are hereby, approved as an amendment to the plan approved by the Philippine Commission, May fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

*Resolved further*, That lot numbered one hundred and thirty-seven, residence section D, be, and the same is hereby, reserved from sale.

That lot numbered ten, residence section B, be reserved for Constabulary purposes, as an addition to lot numbered five, residence section B.

*Resolved further*, That the Director of Lands be, and hereby is, directed to place the following restrictions upon any lots herein mentioned which are offered for sale:

(1) That no lot shall be subdivided, nor shall more than one residence be erected thereon without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

(2) That no lot shall be used for any purpose other than that of residence without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) That no building shall be erected upon any lot until the plan thereof and the location of the building have been approved in writing by the Consulting Architect;

(4) That the purchaser of any lot hereinabove mentioned which is placed on sale shall be required to make improvements of the value of not less than three thousand pesos, upon any lot so purchased within two years of the date of the sale of said lot by the Government:

*Provided*, That lot numbered sixty-nine, residence section K, shall be used only for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, or for an ecclesiastical residence, and that improvements of the value of two thousand pesos shall be placed upon said lot within two years of the date of the sale of said lot by the Government.

Title issued to the purchaser of any of said lots, except as above provided, shall contain a provision whereby the government reserves the right, in case the purchaser of any lot shall fail to make the required improvements, to return to the purchaser the amount of the purchase price and take possession of said lots and dispose of same as in the case of other unsold lots. The value of improvements shall be determined by the director of lands subject to appeal to the secretary of the interior.

*Resolved further*, That until the commission shall otherwise determine, the profits from the sale of any of the above-mentioned lots shall be reserved for a special fund, to be devoted to public improvements in or near the town site, in accordance with Chapter Five, Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six.

Adopted, January 6, 1911.

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(No. 57.) Reservation of a town site—Tarlac, Province of Tarlac.

Whereas on August seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, the secretary of the interior was of the opinion that it would be in the public interests to reserve a town site at Tarlac, municipality of Tarlac, Province of Tarlac, and so informed the director of lands; and

Whereas on August seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, the secretary of the interior directed the director of lands to cause a survey to be made of the exterior boundaries of the land which he deemed it wise to reserve; and

Whereas said survey was completed in September, nineteen hundred and eight, and returned to the bureau of lands; and

Whereas the director of lands approved the plan of said survey on February tenth, nineteen hundred and nine; and

Whereas the secretary of the interior on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and ten, recommended that said town site be established under Chapter Five of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, in accordance with said plan, the exterior boundaries of which are shown to be as follows:

Beginning at point marked 1 on plan, S. 45° 51' W. 187.2 m. from B. L. L. M. No. 1, Tarlac, thence S. 64° 54' E. 117.18 m. to point 2; S. 66° 42' E. 162.9 m. to point 3; S. 49° 41' E. 115.72 m. to point 4; S. 34° 59' W. 123.26 m. to point 5; S. 30° 33' W. 76.57 m. to point 6; S. 0° 22' W. 198.36 m. to point 7; S. 28° 03' W. 217.88 m. to point 8; S. 26° 03' E. 112.18 m. to point 9; S. 17° 40' W. 795.33 m. to point 10; N. 74° 44' W. 409.84 m. to point 11; N. 19° 06' E. 1,141.05 m. to point 12; N. 9° 34' E. 332.8 m. to point 13; N. 86° 10' W. 87.5 m. to point

14; N. 19° 20' E. 120.0 m. to point 15; S. 69° 15' E. 80.5 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing five hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and ninety-four square meters.

Bounded on northeast by road; on southeast by properties of municipality of Tarlac and Timoteo Flores and public land; on southwest by public land; on northwest by properties of Roque Medina, Porfirio Espinosa, Timoteo Villegas, Francisco Macabulos, and Domingo Apolinario.

Bearings true. Variation.

Points referred to marked on plan K-10.

Surveyed September, nineteen hundred and eight. Approved, February tenth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section thirty-eight of Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, known as the "Public Land Act," the commission hereby approves the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, and the town site is hereby reserved, the boundaries of which shall be those hereinbefore described and shown on said plan, and the land so described may be hereafter disposed of only as provided in Chapter Five of said Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the director of lands for his action, in accordance with section thirty-nine and following of Chapter Five of the public land act.

Adopted, January 9, 1911.

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(No. 58.) Secretary directed to have printed journal of the commission, January first, nineteen hundred and ten to February third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

*Resolved*, That the secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized to take steps to have printed and bound at the end of the present session of the legislature five hundred copies in English and five hundred copies in Spanish of the journal of the commission for the period January first, nineteen hundred and ten, to February third, nineteen hundred and eleven, including the special session of nineteen hundred and ten and the first regular session of the Second Philippine Legislature, following the same general style as that of the journals for preceding sessions, fifty copies of the journal in English and fifty copies in Spanish, to be bound in full sheep, and the remainder in cloth.

Adopted, February 3, 1911.

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(No. 59.) Mary T. Tormey appointed principal of an intermediate school at three thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Whereas the secretary of public instruction deems it desirable and for the best interests of the service that Miss Mary T. Tormey, an employee of the bureau of education, be appointed principal of an intermediate school at a salary of thirty-two hundred pesos per annum; and

Whereas Miss Tormey, who is now receiving a salary of twenty-eight hundred pesos per annum, is not eligible for such promotion because of the fact that she has never taken a civil-service examination; and

Whereas it is shown that Miss Tormey has been in the service of the Government for the past ten years, having been appointed before the adoption of the civil-service rule which now prevents her promotion, and has rendered services of the highest character and has always given satisfaction to her officials, and is now performing work which, under the general rules of the bureau of education, should be compensated at a higher rate than that which is now received: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That under the general authority contained in section seventeen of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, Miss Mary T. Tormey is hereby appointed to the position of principal of an intermediate school at a salary of thirty-two hundred pesos per annum, effective this date; and be it

*Resolved, further*, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the insular auditor, the director of civil service, and the director of education, for their information and guidance.

Adopted, February 3, 1911.

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(No. 60.) Washington L. Goldsborough appointed to represent Philippine Islands at conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

*Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Governor General that he appoint Washington L. Goldsborough, of the code committee, as a commissioner to represent the Philippine Islands at the conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, to hold office until the work of the code committee shall have been completed; and

*Resolved, further*, That such appointment shall be made with the understanding that no expense whatever to the Philippine Government shall be occasioned thereby.

Adopted, February 21, 1911.

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(No. 61.) Concerning uses of launches, etc., by the Governor General.

Whereas the Governor General has requested an expression of views from the commission regarding the use by him of launches, steamers, and other means of transportation; and

Whereas the Governor General has stated to the commission that he prefers that no steam vessel be assigned exclusively to his use; be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the commission that whenever the Governor General desires the use of Government launches, cutters, or other means of transportation, directly or indirectly under his personal orders, such service is and shall be considered to have been necessary and proper for the public service.

Adopted, February 21, 1911.



(No. 62.) Appointment of the Secretary.

*Resolved*, That George C. Schweickert be, and hereby is, appointed Secretary of the commission.

Adopted, February 28, 1911.

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(No. 63.) Recommending to Congress amendment of section four, act of February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, concerning railroads.

Whereas the commission has received a petition from the Manila Railroad Company dated March twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eleven, requesting that the commission recommend to Congress the amendment of section four of the act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, dealing with the Government guaranty of bonds issued against the construction of railroads in the Philippine Islands so that it will read that contracts of guaranty may be executed upon the completion of the railroad in sections of not less than ten continuous kilometers each instead of twenty continuous miles each, as now provided; and

Whereas the commission is convinced that the change requested will result in very much more rapid completion of the contracts for railroad construction with corresponding benefit to the people and it can see no way in which the public interests can be made to suffer by reason thereof, the commission being of the opinion that experience has proven that the other safeguards placed about the construction amply protect the Government and the people against loss: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the commission recommends that Congress be asked to amend section four of the act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, dealing with the Government guaranty of bonds issued against the construction of railroads in the Philippine Islands so that contracts of guaranty thereby authorized may be executed upon satisfactory proof of the construction of the railroad in sections of not less than ten continuous kilometers each instead of twenty continuous miles each, as now provided.

Adopted, April 11, 1911.

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(No. 64.) Town site, Bosoboso, Antipolo, Rizal.

Whereas the plan of survey of the exterior boundaries of land to be reserved as a town site at Bosoboso, municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal, was approved, and said land so reserved by resolution Numbered Forty-seven of the Commission, dated October twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten; and

Whereas the survey of a partial subdivision of the town site has been completed by the bureau of lands, and plans were approved by the acting director of lands of lots one to one hundred and twelve, inclusive, on January fifth, nineteen hundred and eleven; and

Whereas several of the lots which have been surveyed are to be used for public civil purposes; and

Whereas the said plan of partial subdivision is herewith submitted by the acting director of lands for approval; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the plan submitted by the acting director of lands be, and the same hereby is, approved, as regards lots one to one hundred and twelve, inclusive; and

*Resolved, further*, That lots forty-eight, fifty-two, and one hundred and nine shall be, and hereby are, reserved for public civil purposes; and

*Resolved, further*, That lots fifty-nine to seventy, inclusive, and lots ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, one hundred, and one hundred and one shall be, and hereby are, designated as business lots, and the remainder of the lots, according to the partial subdivision above set forth, are hereby designated as residence lots; and

*Resolved, further*, That the proceeds derived from the sale of lots shall be reserved as a special fund to be devoted to public improvements in or near the town site to be expended by the district engineer of Rizal.

Adopted, July 25, 1911.

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(No. 65.) Lt. Vicente Fernandez exempted from payment of bond premium.

Whereas Second Lieutenant Vicente Fernandez, P. C., has been appointed supply officer at Tacloban, Leyte, in which position he is required to give bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands, and to pay one-third of the premium thereon from his personal funds; and

Whereas it appears that Lieutenant Fernandez is under obligation to render service to the Government for a period equal to that during which he received the benefit of education at the expense of the Government in the United States, and under the rule established in such cases can not receive any increase in compensation until such obligation has been discharged, and has been denied the increase usually allowed supply officers of the Constabulary, as well as the full salary belonging to the rank of second lieutenant: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section 4 of Act No. 1739, Lieutenant Fernandez is hereby exempted from the payment of the one-third of the premium on his bond until the expiration of the period of services required by Act No. 854.

Adopted, July 27, 1911.

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(No. 66.) Leave of absence for L. F. Goodale.

*Resolved*, That, in accordance with section 6 of Act No. 1507, Mr. L. F. Goodale, supervising railway expert, shall be entitled to leave for his services from July 1, 1909, in accordance with the civil-service law, computed however for the period July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911, inclusive, on the basis of a salary of twelve thousand pesos per annum.

Adopted, August 18, 1911.

(No. 67.) Justice of the peace authorized for San José, Corregidor Island.

Whereas the commanding officer, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Cavite, with the approval of the Commanding General, Philippines Division, recommends the appointment of an auxiliary justice of the peace at the barrio of San José, Corregidor Island, municipality of Cavite, Province of Cavite; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven and Two thousand and forty-one, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the appointment of an auxiliary justice of the peace for the barrio of San José, Corregidor Island, municipality of Cavite, Province of Cavite, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included within the Fort Mills Military Reservation, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, and Two thousand and forty-one.

Adopted, August 18, 1911.

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(No. 68.) Sympathy and condolence of the Commission extended to the family of Señora Teodora Alonso y Quintos, deceased, mother of Dr. José Rizal.

Whereas the Commission has heard with deep regret of the death of Señora Teodora Alonso y Quintos, mother of Dr. José Rizal, the Philippine patriot and martyr: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Commission extend on its own behalf, and in the belief that in this matter it voices the sentiment of all the people of the Philippine Islands, to the bereaved family its most sincere sympathy and condolence; and

*Resolved further*, That the Secretary of the Commission is directed to send a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

Adopted, August 18, 1911.

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(No. 69.) H. W. Newman exempted from payment of one-third of the premium on his bond.

Whereas Mr. H. W. Newman, a clerk of the treasury bureau, has been designated to make cash payments in Manila on monthly pay rolls of certain bureaus and offices of the insular government, viz: Executive bureau, bureau of printing, bureau of civil service, bureau of justice, office of the code committee, office of the supreme court, office of the reporter of the supreme court, and the court of land registration, and the insular auditor has ruled that he should give bond and pay the one-third of the premium thereon usually required of disbursing officers; and

Whereas Mr. Newman performs such duties in addition to his regular duties as a clerk of the treasury bureau and without additional compensation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section 4 of Act No. 1739, Mr. H. W. Newman be and is hereby exempted from the payment of the one-third of the premium on his bond while performing extra duty without additional compensation therefor.

Adopted, September 15, 1911.

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(No. 70.) Justice of the peace for artillery district of Subic Bay.

Whereas the commanding officer, Fort Wint, Grande Island, Zambales, recommends the appointment of a justice of the peace for the artillery district of Subic Bay, comprising Grande and Chiquita Islands; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, and Two thousand and forty-one, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a justice of the peace for the artillery district of Subic Bay, comprising Grande and Chiquita Islands, municipality of Olongapo, Province of Zambales, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included within said islands, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, and Two thousand and forty-one.

Adopted September 15, 1911.

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(No. 71.) Justice of the peace authorized for barrio of Sisiman, Mariveles, Bataan Province.

Whereas the director of agriculture recommends the appointment of a justice of the peace for the barrio of Sisiman, municipality of Mariveles, Province of Bataan; and

Whereas section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, and Two thousand and forty-one, provides that places other than organized municipalities for which appointments of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace are made shall be determined by resolution of the Commission: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a justice of the peace for the barrio of Sisiman, municipality of Mariveles, Province of Bataan, with jurisdiction over the entire territory included in said barrio, is hereby authorized in accordance with section sixty-seven of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, as amended by Acts Numbered Fourteen hundred and fifty, Sixteen hundred and twenty-seven, and Two thousand forty-one.

Adopted, September 15, 1911.

(No. 72.) Town site, Cabcaben, Maariveles, Bataan.

Whereas on October 20, 1909, the Secretary of the Interior expressed the opinion that it would be in the public interest to reserve a town-site at Cabcaben, municipality of Mariveles, Province of Bataan, and

Whereas on July 20, 1910, the Secretary of the Interior requested the director of lands to cause a survey to be made of the exterior boundaries of the land which it was deemed wise to reserve, and

Whereas on September 23, 1910, the director of lands ordered the survey of the land, as directed by the Secretary of the Interior, and

Whereas said survey was completed on May 25, 1911, and

Whereas on August 1, 1911, the director of lands approved the plan of said survey, the boundaries of which are as follows:

Beginning at point marked 1 on plan, N. 58° 18' E. 1518.24 m. from B. L. M. No. 1, Cabcaben, thence S. 34° 50' W. 55.32 m. to point 2; S. 35° 15' W. 85.25 m. to point 3; S. 44° 57' W. 83.55 m. to point 4; S. 48° 57' W. 36.86 m. to point 5; S. 39° 35' W. 77.9 m. to point 6; S. 52° 10' W. 103.71 m. to point 7; S. 68° 33' W. 145.8 m. to point 8; S. 74° 02' W. 113.96 m. to point 9; S. 60° 57' W. 195.61 m. to point 10; S. 43° 28' W. 174.38 m. to point 11; S. 9° 09' W. 79.55 m. to point 12; S. 2° 47' W. 135.71 m. to point 13; S. 0° 46' W. 105.28 m. to point 14; S. 16° 56' W. 89.07 m. to point 15; S. 42° 01' W. 92.33 m. to point 16; S. 8° 07' W. 51.76 m. to point 17; S. 36° 19' W. 23.83 m. to point 18; S. 3° 37' W. 10.32 m. to point 19; S. 8° 17' E. 70.25 m. to point 20; S. 1° 44' W. 26.72 m. to point 21; S. 54° 22' W. 77.29 m. to point 22; S. 56° 17' W. 54.74 m. to point 23; N. 72° 59' W. 50.87 m. to point 24; N. 25° 18' W. 32.48 m. to point 25; N. 13° 51' W. 72.15 m. to point 26; N. 72° 21' W. 33.35 m. to point 27; N. 79° 37' W. 25.68 m. to point 28; N. 83° 42' W. 51.38 m. to point 29; S. 87° 41' W. 89.88 m. to point 30; N. 76° 34' W. 40.34 m. to point 31; N. 52° 00' W. 155.9 m. to point 32; N. 41° 28' W. 61.29 m. to point 33; N. 47° 23' W. 35.97 m. to point 34; N. 15° 48' W. 30.22 m. to point 35; N. 10° 00' E. 23.82 m. to point 36; N. 10° 43' W. 22.59 m. to point 37; N. 70° 05' W. 75.18 m. to point 38; S. 82° 10' W. 72.02 m. to point 39; N. 75° 11' W. 44.68 m. to point 40; N. 73° 19' W. 24.58 m. to point 41; N. 71° 20' W. 79.97 m. to point 42; N. 70° 40' W. 27.13 m. to point 43; N. 53° 35' W. 56.4 m. to point 44; N. 71° 56' W. 62.72 m. to point 45; N. 63° 45' W. 22.34 m. to point 46; N. 36° 25' W. 115.6 m. to point 47; N. 21° 17' E. 355.66 m. to point 48; N. 21° 17' E. 210.41 m. to point 49; N. 21° 18' E. 329.81 m. to point 50; N. 21° 17' E. 53.12 m. to point 51; N. 21° 17' E. 120.57 m. to point 52; N. 75° 36' E. 51.34 m. to point 53; S. 67° 47' E. 80.51 m. to point 54; N. 44° 48' E. 39.35 m. to point 55; N. 10° 40' W. 97.66 m. to point 56; S. 51° 12' E. 40.23 m. to point 57; S. 45° 21' E. 104.19 m. to point 58; S. 36° 34' E. 61.37 m. to point 59; S. 82° 56' E. 143.93 m. to point 60; N. 49° 49' E. 34.73 m. to point 61; S. 79° 20' E. 28.27 m. to point 61a; S. 62° 45' E. 58.27 m. to point 62; S. 60° 13' E. 88.35 m. to point 63; N. 62° 15' E. 32.71 m. to point 64; N. 25° 31' E. 20.99 m. to point 65; N. 2° 02' E. 20.23 m. to point 66; N. 42° 52' W. 39.59 m. to point 67; S. 77° 23' E. 27.42 m. to point 68; S. 55° 38' E. 74.57 m. to point 69; S. 52° 18' E. 49.35 m. to point 70; S. 73° 38' E. 20.41 m. to point 71; N. 89° 46' E. 29.31 m. to point 72; S. 82° 01' E. 37.27 m. to point 73; S. 15° 23' E. 50.48 m. to point 74; S. 69° 24' E. 48.21 m. to point 75; S. 68° 00' E. 45.87 m. to point 76; S. 13° 06' E. 12.71 m. to point 77;

S. 2° 46' W. 99.91 m. to point 78; S. 3° 28' E. 69.46 m. to point 79; S. 27° 41' E. 69.16 m. to point 80; S. 53° 25' E. 43.94 m. to point 81; S. 75° 38' E. 80.85 m. to point 82; N. 67° 26' E. 37.49 m. to point 83; N. 23° 37' E. 17.84 m. to point 84; N. 4° 55' E. 39.25 m. to point 85; N. 40° 15' E. 17.85 m. to point 86; N. 66° 44' 30'' E. 94.92 m. to point 87; S. 70° 11' E. 156.96 m. to point 88; N. 34° 58' E. 22.44 m. to point 89; N. 41° 36' E. 52.5 m. to point 90; N. 6° 45' E. 59.07 m. to point 91; N. 41° 18' E. 53.26 m. to point 92; N. 77° 11' E. 68.57 m. to point 93; S. 83° 13' E. 44.2 m. to point 94; N. 84° 15' E. 87.26 m. to point 95; N. 64° 57' E. 34.75 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing 1,615,378 square meters.

Points 32, 33, 47 to 52, inclusive, are P. L. S./B. L. monuments; all other points are marked by stakes; points 18, 19 and 47, on bank of Rio del Pueblo; points 24 to 46, inclusive, on bank of Pangulusanen River; point 50, on bank of creek; points 52 to 94, inclusive, on bank of Amo River.

Bounded on northeast by Amo River; on southeast, by Manila Bay; on southwest, by Pangulusanen River; on northwest by Sales Application claimed by Eugenio Tanjoco, homesteads claimed by Julian Nuñez and Miguel Inaya, properties of Valentín Nuñez and Ramón Ferrer.

Bearings true. Variation 1° 17' E.

Surveyed March 1 to May 25, 1911. Approved August 1, 1911.

NOTE.—Contour interval 2 meters, datum for contours is approximate mean high tide line.

All stations of primary and secondary traverse are marked by permanent concrete stakes, 15 by 15 by 60 cm. with beveled edges, with station numbers cast in top and are centered by nails.

Boundary monuments are concrete, 25 by 25 by 75 cm.

P. L. S./B. L. monuments are concrete, 20 by 20 by 75 cm. and 15 by 15 by 60 cm.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with section 38, Act No. 926, known as the Public Land Act, the Commission hereby approves the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and reserves as a town-site the land included in the aforesaid boundaries as shown on said plan, and that the land so described may be hereafter disposed of only as provided in Chapter V of Act No. 926.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the director of lands for his action in accordance with Section 62 and Chapter V of Act No. 926.

Adopted October 2, 1911.

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(No. 73.) Assembly to be informed that quorum of the Commission is assembled and ready for business.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the Philippine Assembly that a quorum of the Commission is assembled and that the Commission is ready to proceed to business.

*Resolved further*, That in conformity with the request of the assembly the chair be and hereby is requested to appoint a committee of three to meet the committee appointed by the Assembly for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor General and notifying him

that a quorum of both Houses of the Legislature is assembled and ready to receive any communication which he might desire to make to it.

Adopted October 16, 1911.

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(No. 74.) Message of Governor General authorized to be printed.

*Resolved*, That the executive secretary be and hereby is directed to have printed, in pamphlet form, five thousand copies in English and three thousand copies in Spanish of the message of the Governor General to the Philippine Legislature, delivered at the opening of the second session of the Second Philippine Legislature on Monday, October 16, 1911, one thousand or more copies in English to be furnished the honorable the Secretary of War as may be directed by the Governor General, one hundred copies in Spanish to be furnished the Philippine Assembly, and the remainder to be distributed in the same manner as distribution was made of the message of the Governor General delivered at the opening of the inaugural session of the First Philippine Legislature, in accordance with Commission Resolution Numbered Two, adopted on October seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seven, or as may be directed by the Governor General.

Adopted October 16, 1911.

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(No. 75.) Town site, Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Whereas the plan and survey of the exterior boundaries of land to be reserved as a town site at Bontoc, Mountain Province, was approved and said land was reserved by Resolution Number Twenty-nine of the Commission, dated June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and ten; and

Whereas a survey of a partial subdivision of the town site has been completed by the bureau of lands and plans approved by the acting director of lands of lots numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, and blocks 1 to 9, inclusive, on February seventh, nineteen hundred and eleven; and

Whereas several of the lots which have been surveyed are to be used for public purposes; and

Whereas the said plan of partial subdivision is herewith submitted by the director of lands for approval: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the plan submitted by the director of lands be and the same hereby is approved as regards lots numbered from 1 to 27, inclusive, and blocks 1 to 9, inclusive; and

*Resolved further*, That lots 1 and 3 shall be and hereby are reserved for provincial purposes; that lot 2 shall be and hereby is reserved for school purposes; that lots 4 and 5 shall be and hereby are reserved for constabulary purposes; that lot 8 shall be and hereby is reserved for hospital purposes; that lot 9 shall be and hereby is reserved for cemetery purposes; that lot 10 shall be and hereby is reserved for provincial jail purposes; and

*Resolved further*, That lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 25 and blocks 1, 2, and 3 shall be and hereby are designated as business section, and that

lots 6, 7, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 and blocks numbered from 4 to 9, inclusive, shall be and hereby are designated as residence section; and

*Resolved further*, That after the deduction of the cost of the survey made by the Bureau of Lands, two thousand four hundred and eight pesos and eighty-three centavos, the proceeds of the sale of the above-mentioned lots which are not reserved shall constitute a fund to be devoted to public improvements in or near the town site for the benefit of said town site.

Adopted October 25, 1911.

(No. 76.) Reservation made in Dansalan Township, Moro Province, for constabulary purposes.

Whereas it is desirable that a tract of land in the Dansalan Townsite, Moro Province, be reserved for constabulary purposes; and

Whereas a parcel of land suitable for such purposes was surveyed under authority of the director of lands in November, nineteen hundred and seven: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in accordance with the provisions of section forty, Act Numbered Nine hundred and twenty-six, the following described lot or parcel of land, situated in the Dansalan Townsite, Moro Province, be and the same is hereby reserved for constabulary purposes:

Beginning at point marked 1 on plan, N. 89° 52' E., 12.01 m. from monument No. 15, thence N. 44° 54' E., 91.44 m. to point 2; S. 45° 06' E., 201.16 m. to point 3; S. 44° 54' W., 91.44 m. to point 4; N. 45° 06' W., 201.16 m. to point 1, point of beginning.

Containing 18,394 square meters.

All points are marked by monuments.

Bounded on northeast, southeast, and northwest by lot No. 58, Dansalan Townsite; on southwest by Eighth Street.

Bearings true. Variation 2° 10' E.

Points referred to marked on plan "In-57."

Surveyed November, nineteen hundred and seven. Approved by the acting director of lands on August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Adopted, October 25, 1911.

(No. 77.) Distribution of "Legislative Procedure, Philippine Commission."

*Resolved*, That that portion of Commission Resolution Numbered Fifty-one of December eighth, nineteen hundred and ten, providing for the distribution of the reprint of the handbook entitled "Philippine Commission, Legislative Procedure," is hereby repealed and the following distribution directed:

To the Governor General (two copies),

Other members of the Commission (two copies each),

Speaker of the Assembly (one copy),

Members of the Assembly (one copy each),

Resident Commissioners (one copy each),



Secretary of the Commission (three copies),  
Secretary of the Assembly (three copies),  
Private secretaries to the Commissioners (one copy each),  
Executive Secretary (six copies);

and

*Resolved further*, That copies remaining after the foregoing distribution has been made may be sold or distributed free in the discretion of the Secretary of Public Instruction in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Sixteen hundred and sixty.

Adopted, October 30, 1911.

## OFFICIAL CHANGES, JUNE 1, 1910, TO JULY 11, 1911.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Arlington Pond, district health officer, Cebu, September 3; appointment.  
Julio Ruiz, district health officer, Oriental Negros, September 3; appointment.  
Dr. Carroll Fox, assistant director of health, December 29; appointment.  
Gilbert I. Cullen, district health officer for the Province of Samar, January 27; promotion.

Dr. R. E. L. Newberne, designated acting assistant director of health, bureau of health, during the absence of the director of health, January 31, 1911.

W. F. Sherfesee, acting director, bureau of forestry, during the leave of absence of the director from February 6 to February 7, 1911; designation.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

W. D. Latimer, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 1; appointment.  
Carl Rydell, captain, bureau of navigation, June 1; appointment.  
Adolph Christiansen, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 1; appointment.

E. H. Kirwan, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 22; appointment.

Hugo C. Petersen, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 22; appointment.

C. A. Peters, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 22; appointment.

F. E. Cross, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 22; appointment.

L. C. Drewson, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, June 26; appointment.

George Anderson, captain, bureau of navigation, July 1; appointment.

A. E. Deyo, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 5; appointment.

F. J. Albrecht, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 7; appointment.

H. A. Arnold, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 8; appointment.

A. Lozber, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 8; appointment.

R. Parrilla, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 16; appointment.

M. del Pan, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 18; appointment.

Pedro Alvarez, third lieutenant and assistant engineer, bureau of navigation, July 20; appointment.

Robert McL. Allen, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 25; appointment.

Lester W. Carpenter, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, July 25; appointment.

Bernard J. Aiken, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 7; appointment.

Antonio Pantoja, third lieutenant and assistant engineer, August 10; appointment.

John T. Macleod, member interisland shipping tribunal, August 12; resignation.

E. C. Roberts, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 12; appointment.

J. White, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 13; appointment canceled.

P. O'Neil, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 13; appointment canceled.

Amado Suzara, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 13; appointment canceled.

Olaf Blenckstone, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, August 16; appointment.

Vicente Cafilzeras, second lieutenant and passed assistant engineer, bureau of navigation, August 16; appointment.

William H. Scollan, first lieutenant and chief engineer, bureau of navigation, August 22; appointment.

Frank Martin, first lieutenant and chief engineer, bureau of navigation, September 8; appointment.

Owen F. Fisher, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, September 8; appointment.

Robert E. Bisset, first lieutenant and chief engineer, bureau of navigation, September 19; appointment.

Gerrard T. January, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, September 20; appointment.

Louis C. Drewson, captain (junior grade), bureau of navigation, October 1; appointment.

Charles Klein, first lieutenant and chief engineer, bureau of navigation, October 1; appointment.

Roque Suzara, second lieutenant and passed assistant engineer, bureau of navigation, October 5; appointment.

Ben Ericksen, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, October 10; appointment.

Theodore Flor, first lieutenant and chief engineer, bureau of navigation, October 10; appointment.

L. E. Burns, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, October 11; appointment canceled.

Augustus Short, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, October 23; appointment.

Mortimer B. Owens, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, November 4; appointment.

Rafael G. Gonzales, third lieutenant and assistant engineer, bureau of navigation, November 18; appointment.

Frank L. White, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 5; appointment.

William D. Drewry, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 6; appointment.

Charles J. Kunowsky, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 6; appointment.

Waltman Thompson, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 6; appointment.

Clarence E. Goodhue, captain, bureau of navigation, December 8; appointment.

E. Lendhardt, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 10; resignation.

George Michael Jerome McNulty, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 12; appointment.

Fred B. Shekell, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 12; appointment.

Vicente Cafilzares, second lieutenant and passed assistant engineer, bureau of navigation, December 14; resignation.

Vicente G. Manalo, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 20; appointment.

William Baxter, assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 27; appointment.

Salvador Longa, assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 27; appointment.

Richard D. Fisher, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 31; appointment.

Benjamin P. Parker, chief engineer with rank of first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, December 31; appointment.

Charles Green, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 4; appointment.

August Lozber, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 10; appointment.

Henry J. Kessler, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 12; appointment.

Francisco Such, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 14; resignation.

A. Christiansen, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 16; resignation.

Paul C. Greming, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 16; appointment.

Dwight A. Smith, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, January 31; resignation.

F. J. Albrecht, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, February 1; resignation.

Herman Helland, second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, April 8; appointment.

Alvaro Rodriguez, passed assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, April 8; appointment.

George A. Griffin, assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, April 22; appointment.

Frederick John Holtje, assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, April 22; appointment.

Herman Rorquist, assistant engineer with rank of second lieutenant, bureau of navigation, April 22; appointment.

Manuel Regera, first lieutenant, bureau of navigation, May 3; appointment.

N. C. Olsen, second lieutenant, Bureau of Navigation, June 17; appointment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

Carter D. Johnston, judge of the court of first instance for the first judicial district, November 2; appointment.

Edward W. Reynolds, assistant attorney, bureau of justice, December 5; appointment.

Charles A. Low, judge of the court of first instance for the fourteenth judicial district, January 1; appointment.

Herbert D. Gale, judge of court of first instance at large, January 1; appointment.

Gordon Fairchild, assistant attorney, bureau of justice, March 25; appointment.

Jose C. Abreu, judge of the court of first instance for the sixteenth judicial district, effective on July 1; appointment.

Simplicio del Rosario, judge of first instance, Manila, July 1; appointment.

Francisco Santamaria, judge of first instance of the fifteenth judicial district, July 1; appointment.

Gordon Fairchild, assistant attorney, bureau of justice, effective upon the date of transfer of his predecessor; appointment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William T. Nolting, acting purchasing agent, bureau of supply, designated to perform the duties of said office during the absence of Mr. E. G. Shields, or until further orders.

Mills Dean, assistant purchasing agent, March 25; designation.

#### PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Honorio Acosta, first assistant resident in obstetrics, effective from date of entrance to duty; appointment.

Potenciano Guazon, second assistant resident in surgery, effective from date of entrance to duty; appointment.

Antonio G. Sison, second assistant resident in clinical medicine, effective from date of entrance to duty; appointment.

John R. McDill, professor of surgery, July 1; appointment.

W. E. Musgrave, professor of clinical medicine and chief of clinics, October 1; appointment.

Ricardo Leynes, first assistant resident in pediatrics, effective from date of commencement of services; appointment.

Cayo Marfori, second assistant resident in obstetrics, effective from date of commencement of services; appointment.

Leoncio Lopez, second assistant resident in tropical medicine, effective from date of commencement of services; appointment.

Alfonso Raquel, third assistant resident in clinical medicine, effective from date of commencement of services; appointment.

Jose Eduque, third assistant resident in surgery, effective from date of commencement of services; appointment.

Maj. T. C. Lyster, Medical Corps, United States Army, associate professor of ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology, November 1; appointment.

#### CODE COMMITTEE.

Thomas Atkins Street, member, September 8; appointment.

#### AGENT TO CONDUCT CERTAIN FILIPINO STUDENTS HOME.

George Curry, agent of the insular government, to conduct to the islands certain Filipino students returning home, September 12; designation.

#### ZAMBOANGA FAIR.

E. M. Webster, publicity agent, Zamboango Fair, November 17; designation.

#### BUREAU OF AUDITS.

Alexander J. Gibson, acting deputy insular auditor, January 4; designation.

#### BOARD OF REGENTS, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Jose Escaler, member, January 11; appointment.

E. Finley Johnson, member, June 29; designation.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANK.

John R. Wilson, member of the board of directors, January 20; designation.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY, TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES, IN SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Dr. Paul C. Freer, January 24; appointment.

DELEGATES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO THE INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT ROME, ITALY, DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

Eleanor Franklin Egan, delegate, March 15; appointment.

Vicente de Jesús, delegate, March 15; appointment.

#### SALES AGENCY BOARD.

Juan Sumulong, member, May 31; designation.

Gabriel A. O'Reilly, sales agent, effective upon his return to the Philippine Islands; designation.

#### BOARD OF RATE REGULATION.

Hugh Minturn, secretary, effective upon qualification; appointment.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Washington L. Goldsborough, commissioner for the Philippine Islands at the forthcoming annual conference of the commissioners on uniform State laws, March 2; appointment.

#### PROVINCES.

##### AGUSAN.

Bienvenido Blanco, justice of the peace, Prosperidad, November 22; appointment.

Filomeno B. Cassion, justice of the peace, Butuan, December 22; resignation.

Teofilo A. Rosario, acting provincial treasurer, January 1; designation.

Lieut. L. D. Atkins, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, settlement of Waloe, January 7; appointment.

Mariano H. de Joya, fiscal, January 18; appointment.

Gumersindo Flores, justice of the peace, Butuan, February 21; appointment.

Andres Atega, third member, April 7; resignation.

Espiritu Torralva, third member, April 7; appointment.

Lieut. Col. John R. White, Philippine Constabulary, acting provincial governor, to take charge of the said office and perform all the duties thereof during the absence on leave of Maj. Frederick Johnson, Philippine Constabulary, or until further orders, June 7; designation.

ALBAY.

Jose Agullar, justice of the peace, East Batan coal mine, with jurisdiction over the territory included within the barrio of Batan, Rapu-Rapu, December 5; appointment.

Pastor Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, East Batan coal mine, with jurisdiction over the territory included within the barrio of Batan, Rapu-Rapu, December 5; appointment.

Eustaquilo Josen, justice of the peace, Virac, January 26; resignation.

Jose M. Villanueva, justice of the peace, Virac, February 21; appointment.

Gregorio Contradez, justice of the peace, Rapu-Rapu, March 13; resignation.

Dimas Lagrosa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rapu-Rapu, May 10; removal.

Jose del Rosario, justice of the peace, Ligao, June 5; resignation.

Tomas Almonte, councilor, Tabaco, June 9; removal and temporary disqualification.

Anacleto Mercado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tiwi, June 17; appointment.

Albert E. Somersalle, justice of the peace, Albay, July 1; appointment.

AMBOS CAMARINES.

Casimiro Sancho, justice of the peace, Tinambac, August 13; appointment.

Francisco Tordilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tinambac, August 13; appointment.

Conrado Badilla, justice of the peace, Baao, November 15; resignation.

Lorenzo Calinog, justice of the peace, San Fernando, November 22; resignation.

Gil Flordeliza, justice of the peace, San Fernando, November 22; appointment.

Balbino Fuertes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siruma, November 22; resignation.

Gabino Abraham, auxiliary justice of the peace, Siruma, November 22; appointment.

Mariano Balane, justice of the peace, Capalonga, December 1; resignation.

Paulino Bernas, justice of the peace, Baao, February 1; appointment.

Santiago Villafuerte, justice of the peace, Cabusao, February 21; appointment.

Leandro Villaseñor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabusao, February 21; appointment.

Francisco Tordilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tinambac, March 13; resignation.

Juan Chaves, justice of the peace, Siruma, April 1; removal.

Ursolino Ramirez, justice of the peace, Caramoan, April 19; resignation.

Urselino Ramirez, justice of the peace, Caramoan, June 7; resignation canceled.

Quirico Alarcon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caramoan, June 7; resignation.

Castolo Buesa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Milaor, June 17; appointment.

Fernando Alvarez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nueva Caceres, July 1; appointment.

ANTIQUE.

Juan Santorromana, justice of the peace, Bugasong, September 3; resignation.

Antonio Lagasca, justice of the peace, Bugasong, September 3; appointment.

Jacinto Peña, municipal president, San Jose, September 21; suspension continued until September 30, 1910.

Cayo S. Masa, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose de Buenavista, September 23; resignation.

Serapio Encarnacion, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose de Buenavista, September 23; appointment.

Francisco Tatoy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bugasong, November 22; resignation.

Andres Gerado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bugasong, November 22; appointment.

Ramon Manzanilla, sr., justice of the peace, Patnongon, December 5; resignation.

Vicente Manzanilla, justice of the peace, Patnongon, December 5; appointment.

Mariano Salvani, auxiliary justice of the peace, Patnongon, December 5; resignation.

Dionisio de la Cruz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Patnongon, December 5; appointment.

Ramon Masa, justice of the peace, S. Jose de Buenavista, July 1; appointment.

Serapio Encarnacion, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose de Buenavista, July 1; resignation.

Mateo Villavert, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Jose de Buenavista, July 1; appointment.

#### BATAAN.

Florentino Mendoza, justice of the peace, Mariveles, September 3; resignation.

Esteban Gonzalez, justice of the peace, Mariveles, September 3; appointment.

Valentin J. Nufiez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mariveles, September 3; appointment canceled.

Enrique Rodriguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mariveles, September 3; appointment.

Jose Tuason, justice of the peace, Balanga, June 29; removal.

Pablo Tecson, justice of the peace, Balanga, July 1; appointment.

#### BATANES.

Jose Gimenez, governor, relieved from office, effective upon assumption of duties by his successor.

George M. Egan, governor and teacher, effective upon assumption of duties; appointment.

Ignacio Susara, acting provincial secretary-treasurer, June 29; designation.

#### BATANGAS.

Perpetuo Joya Admana, justice of the peace, Batangas, September 3; appointment.

Peregrino Cabrera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taal, September 3; resignation.

Juan Mayuga, auxiliary justice of the peace, Taal, September 3; appointment.

Julian Calzado, justice of the peace, Balayan, October 11; appointment.

Mario Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balayan, October 11; appointment.

Domingo Arellano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibaan, October 11; resignation.

Aurelio Hernandez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibaan, October 11; appointment.

Vicente Reyes, justice of the peace, Rosario, November 9; resignation.

Justo Kamus y Convento, justice of the peace, Rosario, November 9; appointment.

Maximo Luna, justice of the peace, San Jose, November 22; resignation.

Bernardo Ona, justice of the peace, San Jose, November 22; appointment.

Francisco Loria, justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 29; resignation.

Anselmo Patag y Marasigan, justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 29; appointment.

Pedro Japlos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 29; resignation.

Emiliano Limbo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cuenca, December 29; appointment.

Vicente Almanzor, justice of the peace, Tuy, January 18; appointment.

Gregorio Paradero, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuy, January 18; appointment.

Julian Quinio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Loboo, February 1; appointment.

Anselmo Patag, justice of the peace, Cuenca, February 21; appointment canceled.

Martin Marasigan y Jardin, justice of the peace, Cuenca, February 21; appointment.

Quirico Ramirez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rosario, April 11; removal.

Cipriano Manalo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alitagtag, June 17; resignation.

Augusto Amurao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Alitagtag, June 17; appointment.

Lucas V. Advincunla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nasugbu, June 17; resignation.

Simon Samanlego, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nasugbu, June 17; appointment.

Perpetuo Joya Admana, justice of the peace, Batangas, July 1; appointment.

Pedro Laygo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Batangas, July 1; appointment.

## BOHOL.

Francisco D. Dinsay, justice of the peace, Guindulman, August 13; appointment.

Filomeno Hernanda, justice of the peace, Jetafe, August 13; appointment.

Valeriano Daria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jetafe, August 13; appointment.

Cipriano Bernido, justice of the peace, Anda, September 3; appointment.

Ruperto A. Gabiola, justice of the peace, Ubay, December 29; resignation.

Bonifacio Reyes, justice of the peace, Ubay, December 29; appointment.

Valeriano Daria, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jetafe, January 13; resignation.

Felipe Simagala, justice of the peace, Candijay, February 1; appointment.

Timoteo Forenas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Maribojoc, February 2; resignation.

Catalino Sale, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimiao, February 21; resignation.

Claudio Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimiao, February 21; appointment.

Desiderio Berjay, justice of the peace, Loboc, February 21; resignation.

Bonifacio Bagues, justice of the peace, Loboc, February 21; appointment.

Jacinto Valles, justice of the peace, Maribojoc, February 21; resignation.

Jose Flores, justice of the peace, Maribojoc, February 21; appointment.

Pedro Descaller, auxiliary justice of the peace, Maribojoc, February 21; appointment.

Juliano Magdales, justice of the peace, Dimiao, March 23; removal.

Cecilio M. Madjus, justice of the peace, Dimiao, April 7; appointment.

Pedro Maceren, justice of the peace, Bilar, July 8; resignation.

## BULACAN.

Marciano G. de Leon, municipal president, Santa Maria, September 22; suspension extended to October 1.

Benigno Villacorta, justice of the peace, San Ildefonso, December 5; appointment.

Pedro Lopez, justice of the peace, Quingua, December 17; resignation.

Higino de Jesus, justice of the peace, Quingua, December 17; appointment.

Mariano Ycasino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bulacan, January 7; resignation.

Braulio Tansinsin, auxiliary justice of the peace, January 7; appointment.

Antonio Tlongson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malolos, February 1; resignation.

Bartolome Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malolos, February 1; appointment.

Lorenzo Vergel de Dios, justice of the peace, San Rafael, February 21; resignation.



Hermogenes Borja, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Rafael, February 21; appointment.

Higino de Jesus, justice of the peace, Quingua, April 5; resignation.

George P. Banner, acting treasurer, during the absence of Charles G. Stark, or until further orders, April 18; designation.

Ramon de Leon, justice of the peace, Malolos, July 1; appointment.

Eugenio Pagula, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malolos, July 1; appointment.

#### CAGAYAN.

Emilio Araneta, fiscal of Cagayan and Isabela, effective upon qualification of successor; resignation.

Cayetano Lukban, fiscal of Cagayan and Isabela, effective upon assumption of duties; appointment.

Juan Bautista, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gattaran, October 17; resignation.

Petronilo Cuntapay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gattaran, October 17; appointment.

F. Andres Sosa, justice of the peace, Maunanan, November 10; removal.

Quirico E. Albano, justice of the peace, Abulug, November 30; appointment.

Jose Narag, justice of the peace, Maunanan, February 1; appointment.

Edwin B. Keesey, acting treasurer, until further orders, April 18; designation.

Pedro Lumabao, councillor, Abulug, June 15, removal and permanent disqualification.

Gerardo Siazon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, June 17; resignation.

Atilano Trinidad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baggao, June 17; appointment.

Ruperto Gutierrez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calayan, June 17; resignation.

Bonifacio Caddarao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calayan, June 17; appointment.

Eugenio Gacutan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Enrile, June 17; resignation.

Maximo Tamball, auxiliary justice of the peace, Enrile, June 17; appointment.

Eustaquio Pasquin, justice of the peace, Santo Niño, June 17; resignation.

Lucio Cruz, justice of the peace, Santo Niño, June 17; appointment.

Adriano Beltran, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Niño, June 17; removal.

Pablo Triunfante, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santo Niño, June 17; appointment.

Eugenio Gacutan, justice of the peace, Solana, June 17; appointment.

Julian Punciano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuao, June 17; resignation.

Cecilio Sagaydoro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tuao, June 17; appointment.

Ramon Valdez, justice of the peace, Tuguegarao, July 1; appointment.

#### CAPIZ.

Sisenando Barraca, justice of the peace, Nabas, August 13; appointment.

Catalino Lumaque, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, August 13; resignation.

Raymundo Villas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, August 13; appointment.

Marcelo Obordo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sapian, August 13; resignation.

Apolinario Alayra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sapian, August 13; appointment.

Filomon Legaspi, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panay, September 23; resignation.

Mateo Fernandez, justice of the peace, Buruanga, November 9; resignation.

Mauro Obrique, justice of the peace, Buruanga, November 9; appointment.

Cipriano Fernandez, municipal president, Lezo, November 15; removal and temporary disqualification.

Bernardo Moises, justice of the peace, Jamindan, November 22; removal and temporary disqualification.

Pedro Legaspi, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panay, November 22; appointment.

Jacinto Valguna, justice of the peace, Jamindan, December 8; appointment.

Raymundo Villas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, December 17; resignation.

Isidoro Orocia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jamindan, December 17; appointment.

Isabelo Felipe, auxiliary justice of the peace, Odlongan, December 20; resignation.

Cipriano Mayor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Odlongan, December 20; appointment.

Catalino Solidum, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibajay, February 21; resignation.

Alfonso Miraflores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ibajay, February 21; appointment.

Ruperto Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nabas, February 21; resignation.

Dalmacio Barraca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nabas, February 21; appointment.

Cipriano Mayor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Odlongan, June 17; appointment revoked.

Teodulo Fabreo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Odlongan, June 17; appointment.

Ildefonso Delotta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panitan, June 17; resignation.

Pablo Reynaldo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Panitan, June 17; appointment.

Gregorio Cometa, justice of the peace, San Fernando, June 17; resignation.

Jose Perez, justice of the peace, San Fernando, June 17; appointment.

Tomas Sison, justice of the peace, Capiz, July 1; appointment.

Sisenando Barraca, justice of the peace, Nabas, July 6; removal.

## CAVITE.

Antero Soriano, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz de Malabon, September 23; resignation.

Pedro Montano, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz de Malabon, September 23; appointment.

Silvino Vidal, municipal policeman, Kawit, November 21; removal and temporary disqualification.

Martiniano Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carmona, November 30; appointment.

Salvador Rivera, acting provincial treasurer, January 6; designation.

Ramon Prodigalidad, justice of the peace, Rosario, January 18; appointment.

Gregorio Topacio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rosario, January 18; appointment.

Marcelino Basa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Noveleta, June 10; resignation.

Francisco Lalana, justice of the peace, Cavite, July 1; appointment.

Pedro Montano, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz de Malabon, July 7; removal.

## CEBU.

Pascual Buot, justice of the peace, Carmen, August 26; resignation.

Vicente Montecclaros, justice of the peace, Medellin, September 3; resignation.

Vicente Mansueto, justice of the peace, Medellin, September 3; appointment.

Agustin Cabatingan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Medellin, September 3; appointment.

Rufo Alfon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bogo, January 18; appointment.

Fidel Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tudela, February 1; appointment revoked.

Teodoro Sotto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tudela, February 1; appointment.

Jose Briz, justice of the peace, Bogo, April 24; resignation.

Celestino Estrella, auxiliary justice of the peace, Asturias, June 5; resignation.

Aquilino Rivas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dalaguete, June 5; resignation.

Mariano Quevedo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oslob, June 5; resignation.

Atanasio Tacao, justice of the peace, Ginatilan, June 10; resignation.

## ILOCOS NORTE.

Simeon Mandac, governor, August 13; removal.  
 Melchor Flor, governor, August 13; appointment.  
 Tito Lopez, justice of the peace, Bangui, August 13; resignation.  
 Monico Andres, justice of the peace, Bangui, August 13; appointment.  
 Marcelo Dacuycuy, justice of the peace, Bacarra, September 3; resignation.  
 Francisco Paredes, justice of the peace, Bacarra, September 3; appointment.  
 Lorenzo Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacarra, September 3; appointment.

Severo Hernando, justice of the peace, Laoag, September 8; appointment.  
 Puglao, member of committee to fix the commuted value of labor in all settlements of the non-Christian tribes of the Province, December 14; appointment.  
 Tubay, member of committee to fix the commuted value of labor in all settlements of the non-Christian tribes of the Province, December 14; appointment.  
 Flaviano C. Foz, justice of the peace, Dingras, January 6; removal and temporary disqualification.

Antonio M. de Castro, acting treasurer during the absence of Frank B. Parsons, or until further orders, effective upon assumption of the duties of the office; designation.

Juan Mata Agcaoili, justice of the peace, Dingras, February 21; appointment.  
 Juan Aguda, 2d., auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasuquin, February 21; resignation.

Aniceto de Luna, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pasuquin, February 21; appointment.

Andres Bitanga, justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 21; resignation.  
 Primo Quetullo, justice of the peace, San Miguel, February 21; appointment.  
 Elias Pasion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoag, March 13; removal.  
 Severo Hernando, justice of the peace, Laoag, June 10; resignation.  
 Vicente Llanes, justice of the peace, Laoag, July 1; appointment.

## ILOCOS SUR.

Isidro Borgofia, justice of the peace, Bangued, September 23; appointment.  
 Leon Guerrero, justice of the peace, Magsingal, October 11; resignation.  
 Ramon G. Tolentino, justice of the peace, Magsingal, October 11; appointment.  
 Adriano Agdeppa, justice of the peace, Sinalit, November 22; resignation.  
 Juan Diaz, justice of the peace, Sinalit, November 22; appointment.  
 Gregorio Pilar, justice of the peace, Bantay, January 1; appointment.  
 Benito Pilar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bantay, January 1; appointment.  
 Luis Querido, justice of the peace, Caoayan, January 1; appointment.  
 Andres Nolasco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caoayan, January 1; appointment.

Eulogio Mendoza, justice of the peace, San Esteban, January 1; appointment.  
 Juan Vergara, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Esteban, January 1; appointment.

Francisco Lazo Singson, justice of the peace, San Vicente, January 1; appointment.

Urbano Lucero, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Vicente, January 1; appointment.

Luis Tongson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Vigan, January 14; appointment.  
 Urbano Lucero, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Vicente, February 1; appointment revoked.

Pastor Arroyo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Vicente, February 1; appointment.

Marcelino Siping, justice of the peace, Santiago, March 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Juan Astraquillo, justice of the peace, Santiago, April 7; appointment.

## ILOILO.

William W. Barclay, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Santiago Munieza, justice of the peace, Cabatuan, September 23; appointment.  
 Arsenio Jimenez, justice of the peace, Jaro, September 23; resignation.  
 Numeriano Villalobos, justice of the peace, Jaro, September 23; appointment.

Sotero Hinoian, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jaro, October 4; appointment.  
 Alejo Hingco, justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, December 22; resignation.  
 Venancio Dolar, justice of the peace, Dumangas, January 4; appointment.  
 Pablo Doronila, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumangas, January 4; appointment.

Francisco Canillas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Leon, January 7; resignation.

Julian Canillas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Leon, January 7; appointment.  
 Vicente Villalobos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Buenavista, January 31; removal and temporary disqualification.

Teodoro Buyco, justice of the peace, Arevalo, February 1; resignation.

Nicasio A. Gepana, justice of the peace, Arevalo, February 1; appointment.

Amadeo Savillo, justice of the peace, San Joaquin, February 1; appointment.

Feliciano Quidato, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Joaquin, February 1; appointment.

Vicente Casten, justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, February 1; appointment.

Francisco Varrioso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Barbara, February 1; appointment.

Luis Golez, justice of the peace, Barotac Nuevo, February 1; appointment.

Jose Nobleza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Miagao, February 1; resignation.

Abdon Nonato, auxiliary justice of the peace, Miagao, February 1; appointment.

Juan Capalla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sara, February 21; resignation.

Leopoldo Alerta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sara, February 21; appointment.

Ruperto Morales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabatuan, March 16; removal and permanent disqualification.

Irineo Confesor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabatuan, April 7; appointment.

Venancio Dolar, justice of the peace, Dumangas, June 5; resignation.

Luis Roldan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Buenavista, June 17; appointment.

#### ISABELA.

Emilio Araneta, fiscal of Cagayan and Isabela, effective upon qualification of successor; resignation.

Cayetano Lukban, fiscal of Cagayan and Isabela, effective upon assumption of duties; appointment.

Alejo Bangug, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabagan Nuevo, February 28, 1910 (corrected); appointment.

Ambrosio Baniked, municipal president, Tagle, April 6; removal and permanent disqualification.

Justo Aliangan, municipal secretary, Tagle, April 6; removal and permanent disqualification.

Vicente Agudo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cauayan, April 7; appointment canceled.

Jose Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cauayan, April 7; appointment.

Manuel Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gamu, April 7; resignation.

Santiago Dominguez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gamu, April 7; appointment.

Domingo Francisco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilagan, April 7; appointment canceled.

Vicente Aggabao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilagan, April 7; appointment.

Jose Janio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagle, April 7; resignation.

Eugenio Bullungan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagle, April 7; appointment.

#### LAGUNA.

Victoriano Camello, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lilio, August 13; resignation.

Jose Esmilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lilio, August 13; appointment.

Potenciano Malvar, governor, October 1; appointment.

Primitivo Estrellado, justice of the peace, Luisiana, October 11; resignation.

Engracio Peñalosa, justice of the peace, Luisiana, October 11; appointment.

Sinforoso Sollorano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Nagcarlan, December 8; resignation.

Ricardo Perlas, justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, February 1; resignation.

Manuel Afonuevo, justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, February 1; appointment.  
 Tiburcio Morando, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, February 13; resignation.

Jose Batallones, justice of the peace, Cabuyao, March 1; suspension and temporary disqualification.

Manuel Afonuevo, justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, April 4; resignation.

Jose Hemedes, justice of the peace, Cabuyao, April 7; appointment.

Aniceto Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabuyao, April 7; resignation.

Mariano Delfino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabuyao, April 7; appointment.

Vicente Lomo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Tunasan, April 18; appointment.

Vicente Corpua, justice of the peace, Famy, April 29; removal.

Canuto Arिताo, justice of the peace, Pangil, June 10; resignation.

Florencio Manalo, justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 1; appointment.

Felipe Ongkico, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Cruz, July 1; appointment.

#### LEYTE.

Calixto Llamas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Carigara, August 13; appointment.

Pablo Dapiton, auxiliary justice of the peace, Kawayan, August 13; resignation.

Felix Victorioso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Kawayan, August 13, appointment.

Guillermo de los Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tacloban, August 13; appointment.

Santiago de Veyra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, August 13; appointment canceled.

Andres Perez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tanauan, August 13; appointment.

Juan Ricacho, justice of the peace, Carigara, September 3; appointment.

Pascual Veloso Noel, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro, September 3; resignation.

Rufino Ayaso, auxiliary justice of the peace, Barugo, September 8; appointment.

Macario Lagado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Jaro, September 8; appointment.

Gerardo Apostol, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro, September; appointment.

Vicente Araza, municipal president, Barugo, September 17; temporary suspension.

Celestino Astorga, municipal vice president, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Gregorio G. Abarca, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Victor Astorga, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Mariano T. Balais, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Vicente T. Balais, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Daniel Corro, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Faustino de Gula, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Andres Fariscal, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Antonio Pefaranda, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Eusebio Ponferrada, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Telesforo Ponferrada, municipal councilor, Barugo, September 20; removal.

Juan Villahermosa, justice of the peace, Hilongos, September 20; removal and temporary disqualification.

Francisco M. Kuison, auxiliary justice of the peace, Macrohon, September 23; resignation.

Filomeno Demetrio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Macrohon, September 23; appointment.

Ricardo Villafior, auxiliary justice of the peace, Leyte, September 23; appointment.

Esteban Arradaza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ormoc, September 23; appointment.

Benigno Delgado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palompon, September 23; appointment.

Luis T. Lopez, justice of the peace, Jaro, October 11; resignation.

Isidro Gonzaga Madrazo, justice of the peace, Jaro, October 11; appointment.

Gaudencio Javier, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sogod, October 11; appointment.

Francisco Enage de Jesus, justice of the peace, Naval, October 31; reinstatement.

Juan Cañon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Malitbog, November 9; appointment.

Luis Urgel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hilongos, November 22; appointment.

Juan Monge, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palo, November 30; resignation.

Joaquin Canals, justice of the peace, Baybay, December 17; resignation.

Vicente Veloso, justice of the peace, Baybay, December 17; appointment.

Jose de la Rama, provincial fiscal, December 29; appointment.

Federico Advincula, justice of the peace, Palo, January 14; appointment.

Vicente N. de Veyra, justice of the peace, Hilongos, January 18; appointment.

Justo Caneja, municipal president, Naval, April 25; reinstatement.

Vicente Romualdez, justice of the peace, Tacloban, May 8; resignation.

Margarito Pongos, justice of the peace, Tacloban, July 1; appointment.

#### MANILA, CITY OF.

Manuel Camus, acting city attorney, October 26; designation.

Manuel Camus, judge of municipal court, November 2; appointment.

Norberto Romualdez, assistant city attorney, November 30; appointment.

Antonio Sanz, acting commercial register, December 17; designation.

Percy G. McDonnell, acting president of the municipal board during the absence of Felix M. Roxas or until further orders, May 2; designation.

David W. Yancey, acting judge of the municipal court, to take charge of and to perform all the duties in connection with the trial of case No. 12832 entitled "The City of Manila v. Doroteo Jose and Salome Jose," for violation of an ordinance, set for trial on July 6 at 3 p. m., in the absence of Judge Manuel Camus, who deems himself disqualified to try the case, in addition to the duties as clerk of the executive bureau, July 3; designation.

W. H. Booram, fourth assistant prosecuting attorney, effective upon assumption of duties; appointment.

#### MINDORO.

Antonio L. Luna, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calapan, September 3; resignation.

Crispulo Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calapan, September 3; appointment.

Carlos Basa, auxiliary justice of the peace, township of Naujan, January 18; resignation.

Balbino Gozar, auxiliary justice of the peace, township of Naujan, January 18; appointment.

C. W. Franks, acting governor, during the absence on leave of Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, United States Army, or until further order, in addition of the duties of superintendent of schools, February 6; designation.

Ambrosio V. Clanor, justice of the peace, township of Naujan, March 13; removal.

Lieut. Henry A. Hutchings, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, township of San Jose, April 7; appointment.

Dionisio Ordas, justice of the peace, Lubang, April 11; removal and temporary disqualification.

Crispulo Martinez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calapan, April 25; resignation.

Isabelo Venturanza, justice of the peace, township of Lubang, June 17; appointment.

Andres Ilagan, justice of the peace, township of Naujan, June 17; appointment.

#### MISAMIS.

Clark James, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Clementino Chavez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cagayan, September 23; resignation.

Leon Chaves, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cagayan, September 23; appointment.

Aniceto Y. Enerio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oroquieta, November 30; appointment.

Apolonio Israel, auxiliary justice of the peace, Initao, December 29; appointment.

Mariano H. de Joya, fiscal, January 18; appointment.

Castor Marte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisayan, February 21; resignation.

Arcadio Pader, auxiliary justice of the peace, Talisayan, February 21; appointment.

Leon Chaves, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cagayan, March 7; resignation.

Silvestre Dagaraga, justice of the peace, Sagay, April 7; resignation.

Francisco Chaves, justice of the peace, Sagay, April 7; appointment.

Felix Calleja, justice of the peace, Cagayan, July 1; appointment.

#### MORO.

Fred. L. Wilson, acting treasurer, August 8; designation.

Gregorio Alvar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caraga, August 13; appointment.

Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Army, justice of the peace, Malabang, August 13; resignation.

Lieut. O. P. Hazzard, United States Army, justice of the peace, Malabang, August 13; appointment.

Bernabe Duran, justice of the peace, Iligan, August 26; resignation.

Jose Neras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cotabato, September 3; resignation.

Antonio Sousa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cotabato, September 3; appointment.

Ceferino Tabilliran, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lubungan, September 3; appointment.

Capt. Robert Dickson, Philippine Scouts, justice of the peace, Margosa Tubig, September 3; resignation.

Capt. John A. Paegelow, Philippine Scouts, justice of the peace, Margosa Tubig, September 3; appointment.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, United States Army, justice of the peace, Dansalan, October 11; appointment.

Sixto Hamoy, justice of the peace, Dapitan, November 30; resignation.

Lieut. George H. Wright, Philippine Scouts, justice of the peace, Dapitan, November 30; appointment.

Lieut. O. P. Hazzard, United States Army, justice of the peace, Malabang, November 30; resignation.

Juan Anton, justice of the peace, Malabang, November 30; appointment.

Baltazar Diaz, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dansalan, December 17; resignation.

Lieut. W. H. Simpson, United States Army, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dansalan, December 17; appointment.

Leon Fernandez, justice of the peace, Iligan, December 19; appointment.

Capt. H. H. Elarth, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Siasi, January 4; resignation.

Otto H. Hanson, justice of the peace, Padada, January 7; appointment.

Ignacio Masankay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mati, January 14; resignation.

Bonifacio Serrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mati, January 14; appointment.

Capt. G. O. Fort, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Tawi-Tawi, January 14; appointment.

Julian Garcia, justice of the peace, Zamboanga, January 14; resignation.

Adriano Rodriguez, justice of the peace, Zamboanga, January 14; appointment.

Manuel Covarrubias, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zamboanga, January 14; appointment.

Capt. John T. Nance, Second Cavalry, United States Army, secretary, February 28; resignation.

Lieut. William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, secretary, March 1; appointment.

Eugenio Gepte, auxiliary justice of the peace, Parang, March 24; removal.  
 Ceferino Tabilliran, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lubungan, March 25; resignation.

Tomas Galleposo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dapitan, March 27; resignation.

Catalino Cataylo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Ilaya, April 4; removal.

Veronico Olvis, justice of the peace, Dipolog, April 4; resignation.

Capt. William H. Shutan, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Tawi-Tawi, April 7; appointment.

Mariano Fuentecilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iligan, April 7; resignation.

Eustaquo Adeva, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iligan, April 7; appointment.

Manuel Covarrubias, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zamboanga, April 18; resignation.

Lieut. Vernon L. Whitney, Philippine Constabulary, justice of the peace, Tawi-Tawi, June 17; appointment.

Feliciano Ifigo, justice of the peace, Davao, June 17; resignation.

Lieut. Joseph Russ, Philippine Scouts, justice of the peace, Davao, June 17; appointment.

Capt. E. G. Bingham, Medical Corps, United States Army, justice of the peace, Malabang, June 17; appointment.

#### MOUNTAIN.

Lieut. Col. John R. White, Philippine Constabulary, temporary member, city council of Bagulo, Subprovince of Benguet, August 17; designation.

A. V. Dalrymple, lieutenant governor, Subprovince of Amburayan, September 8; appointment.

Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, temporary member, city council of Bagulo, September 13; designation.

Primitivo Mina, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagudin, October 17; resignation.

Juan Sarmiento, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tagudin, October 17; appointment.

First Lieut. Harry Davis, Philippine Constabulary, chief of police, city of Bagulo, November 15; resignation.

Joseph J. Keith, chief of police, city of Bagulo, November 16; appointment.

Howard C. Page, city treasurer of Bagulo, in addition to duties as deputy provincial treasurer, until further orders, December 1; designation.

First Lieut. O. A. Tomlinson, Philippine Constabulary, acting lieutenant governor, Subprovince of Ifugao, January 12; designation.

Howard C. Page, temporary member of city council of Bagulo, with authority to act as mayor in the absence of mayor and vice mayor, January 19; designation.

Blas Villamor, lieutenant governor, Subprovince of Apayao, April 1; resignation.

Lieut. James Clark, Philippine Constabulary, acting lieutenant governor, Subprovince of Apayao, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

William A. Miller, acting lieutenant governor, Subprovince of Amburayan, during the suspension of A. V. Dalrymple or until further orders, June 26; designation.

George B. Angle, acting city health officer, city of Bagulo, during the absence of F. W. Vincent or until further orders, July 11; designation.

#### NUEVA ECIJA.

Victoriano Constantino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zaragoza, September 3; resignation.

Daniel P. Lorenzo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Zaragoza, September 3; appointment.

Jose Moreno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, October 3; resignation.

Rufino Naval, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabiao, October 3; resignation.

Ludovico L. Morales, justice of the peace, Gapan, October 17; appointment.

Potenciano Luno, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gapan, October 17; appointment.

Eugenio Gregorio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Aliaga, December 8; appointment.



Norberto Cruz Herrera, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabiao, December 17; appointment.

Felipe Tantiongco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, January 25; resignation.

Agustin Mendoza, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rosa, February 21; appointment.

Nicasio R. Domingo, municipal vice president, San Jose, April 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Urbano Valenton, municipal councillor, San Jose, April 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Crisanto de la Fuente, justice of the peace, San Isidro, July 1; appointment.

Silvino de Guzman, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro, July 1; appointment.

#### NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Norman C. Conner, acting governor, October 18; designation.

#### OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

Enrique Gustilo, justice of the peace, Cadiz, September 3; resignation.

Juan Mabug-at, justice of the peace, Cadiz, September 3; appointment.

Jose Robles, justice of the peace, Binalbagan, September 3; resignation.

Ulpiano Aurelio, justice of the peace, Binalbagan, September 3; appointment.

Pantaleon Tonogbanua, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalbagan, September 3; resignation.

Patricio Gayacao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalbagan, September 3; appointment.

Mauricio Alunan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Isabela, October 4; resignation.

Jose Robles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Isabela, October 4; appointment.

Lazaro Javellana, justice of the peace, Victorias, December 5; appointment.

Germiniano M. Montinola, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Carlota, December 22; resignation.

Jose Robles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Isabela, January 8; resignation.

Paul Muthrich, acting treasurer, during the absence of Edward A. McCreary, or until further orders, effective upon assumption of the duties of the office; designation.

Samuel Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Carlota, February 21; appointment.

Mariano Servando, auxiliary justice of the peace, Victorias, February 21; appointment.

Enrique Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pontevedra, February 21; appointment canceled.

Felix Ramirez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pontevedra, February 21; appointment.

Patricio Gayacao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalbagan, April 18; resignation.

Mauro Ledesma, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalbagan, April 18; appointment.

Jose Lopez Liso, justice of the peace, Bacolod, July 1; appointment.

#### ORIENTAL NEGROS.

Luciano Liboon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tayasan, August 8; resignation.

Clemente Fabruada, justice of the peace, Tayasan, October 11; removal.

Guillermo Maghanoy, justice of the peace, Siquijor, November 15; resignation.

Agapito Renda, justice of the peace, Sibulan, February 1; appointment.

Francisco Divinagracia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sibulan, February 1; appointment.

Benito Elnar, justice of the peace, Dauin, February 6; resignation.

Agustin Soledad, auxiliary justice of the peace, Guijulang, February 18; resignation.

Froilan Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dumagueta, February 17; resignation.

Isidro de Mirra, auxiliary justice of the peace, Manjuyod, March 17; resignation.

Victor J. Vincoy, auxiliary justice of the peace, Luzurlaga, June 5; resignation.

Macario F. Villalon, justice of the peace, Guijulang, June 9; resignation.

## PAMPANGA.

W. O. Kaminer, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Januario Alfaro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Minalin, October 4; resignation.

Quirino Belleza, justice of the peace, Lubao, October 21; removal and temporary disqualification.

Florencio Sunglao, justice of the peace, Floridablanca, October 29; removal.

Gregorio Alabado, justice of the peace, Candaba, November 15; resignation.

Santiago Cordero, justice of the peace, Candaba, December 5; appointment.

Macario Julao, justice of the peace, Guagua, December 17; appointment.

Marcelo Lising, auxiliary justice of the peace, Magalan, December 16; resignation.

Juan F. Garcia y Lampa, justice of the peace, Lubao, December 17; appointment.

Marcelo Paruñgao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Minalin, December 29; appointment.

Lorenzo Regala, justice of the peace, Floridablanca, January 14; appointment.

Gaudencio Sibug, justice of the peace, Sexmoan, February 21; appointment.

Emiliano Kerr, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, March 22; resignation.

Teofilo Carpio, justice of the peace, San Fernando, July 1; appointment.

Luis W. Dison, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, July 1; appointment.

## PANGASINAN.

Montano Castillo, justice of the peace, Balungao, August 13; appointment.

Florentino Ocampo, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Isidro Labrador, August 31; resignation.

Raymundo Verceles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binalonan, September 3; appointment.

Marcelino Rivero, justice of the peace, Agno, October 11; appointment.

Mariano Castelo, justice of the peace, Bani, October 21; removal and temporary disqualification.

Juan Orlino, first auxiliary justice of the peace, Bani, October 21; removal.

Pascual Jasmin, justice of the peace, Mangatarem, November 9; removal.

Juan Mejia, justice of the peace, San Nicolas, November 17; removal.

Montano Castillo, justice of the peace, Balungao, November 22; appointment.

Ludovico Velo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balungao, November 22; resignation.

Tranquilino Baptista Flor Mata, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balungao, November 22; appointment.

Juan Orlino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bani, November 22; removal.

Juan I. Cara, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bani, November 22; appointment.

Rosendo Villanueva, justice of the peace, Bolinao, November 22; removal.

Engracio Peña, justice of the peace, Bolinao, November 22; appointment.

Patricio Lamagna, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, November 22; resignation.

Eugenio Munar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Maria, November 22; appointment.

Elpidio Fulgosino, auxiliary justice of the peace, Umingan, November 22; appointment.

Aureo C. Yllarde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Natividad, December 1; resignation.

Tomas de Asia, justice of the peace, Bani, December 5; appointment.

Domingo Valenzuela, justice of the peace, Mangatarem, December 5; appointment.

Teodorico Maxlon, justice of the peace, San Nicolas, December 8; appointment.

Gregorio Abiles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mangatarem, December 20; appointment.

Justo Camero, justice of the peace, Anda, December 29; resignation.

Francisco Aquino, justice of the peace, Anda, December 29; appointment.

Tranquillino Caballero, justice of the peace, Mangaldan, January 13; resignation.

Ponciano Paningbatan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sual, January 13; resignation.

Zacarias Jimenez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mangaldan, January 14; appointment.

Paulino Mendoza, justice of the peace, Dasol, January 18; appointment.

Nazario Nacar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dasol, January 18; appointment.

Andres Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mapandan, February 1; resignation.

Domingo Soriano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mapandan, February 1; appointment.

Manuel Flora, auxiliary justice of the peace, Natividad, February 1; appointment.

Clemente Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mangaldan, February 21; appointment.

Paulino Lopez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Urdaneta, March 6; resignation.

Venancio Padilla, municipal president, Sual, April 12; removal and temporary disqualification.

Rafael Monserrat, justice of the peace, Lingayen, July 1; appointment.

#### RIZAL.

Juan Molina, justice of the peace, San Juan del Monte, July 19; temporary suspension.

Eulalie Paz, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Mateo, August 8; resignation.

Eugenio de Guzman, municipal policeman, Caloocan, August 17; removal and temporary disqualification.

Victoriano Francisco, municipal policeman, Caloocan, August 17; removal and temporary disqualification.

Simeon Gonzales, municipal policeman, Caloocan, August 17; removal and temporary disqualification.

Z. M. Smith, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Bernardo Dagala, auxiliary justice of the peace, Navotas, September 3; appointment.

Doroteo Cordero, justice of the peace, Caloocan, October 5; removal and permanent disqualification.

John H. Rethinger, acting treasurer, October 13; designation.

Z. M. Smith, provincial treasurer, unassigned, October 13; resignation, effective upon the expiration of accrued leave.

Fabian P. Reyes, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, December 29; appointment canceled.

Cipriano Bocalan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Binangonan, December 29; appointment.

Angel E. Paz, justice of the peace, Jalajala, December 29; resignation.

Domingo Mattenzo, justice of the peace, Jalajala, December 29; appointment.

Francisco Quintos, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pedro Macati, December 29; appointment.

Gregorio Basa, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Mateo, January 7; appointment.

Pedro Mendiola, justice of the peace, Caloocan, February 1; appointment.

Regino Asistio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Caloocan, February 1; appointment.

Roberto Angeles, auxiliary justice of the peace, Montalban, February 21; resignation.

Julian de Jesus, auxiliary justice of the peace, Montalban, February 21; appointment.

Clarence McDonald, acting provincial treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Ambrosio Flores, justice of the peace, Pasig, July 1; appointment.

## SAMAR.

Licerio Acedillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sulat, August 13; appointment canceled.

Daniel Acol, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sulat, August 13; appointment.

Vicente Zababa, justice of the peace, Tarangnan, August 13; appointment canceled.

Norberto Lucero, justice of the peace, Tarangnan, August 13; appointment.

William M. Gracey, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Clarencio Calagos, justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, September 8; appointment.

Inocencio Hilvano, justice of the peace, Santa Rita, September 3; resignation.

Mamerto Ilagan, justice of the peace, Santa Rita, September 3; appointment.

Rufo Mondragon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, September 3; appointment canceled.

Antonio Bernal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, September 3; appointment.

Feliciano Tamor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarangnan, September 3; appointment canceled.

Clemente Merida, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarangnan, September 3; appointment.

Pablo Borromeo, justice of the peace, Almagro, September 8; resignation.

Felipe Zufiga, justice of the peace, Almagro, September 8; appointment.

Pablo Prudenciado, auxiliary justice of the peace, Almagro, September 8; resignation.

Braulio Tomamuc, auxiliary justice of the peace, Almagro, September 8; appointment.

Nicolas de los Reyes, justice of the peace, Catarman, September 20; removal and temporary disqualification.

Bonifacio Balading, auxiliary justice of the peace, Palapag, September 23; appointment.

Francisco Rafael, justice of the peace, Gandara, October 1; removal and temporary disqualification.

Damiano Pomasen, municipal president, Dolores, October, 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Agneclio Robin, municipal vice-president, Dolores, October 7; removal and temporary disqualification.

Julian Cabacang, auxiliary justice of the peace, Allen, October 11; appointment canceled.

Maximo Peltto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Allen, October 11; appointment.

Agripino Infante, justice of the peace, Laoang, October 11; appointment canceled.

Domingo Adoro, justice of the peace, Laoang, October 11; appointment.

Cirilo Sacristan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoang, October 11; appointment.

Francisco A. Japson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Villareal, October 11; resignation.

Francisco Yraffela, auxiliary justice of the peace, Villareal, October 11; appointment.

Juan Mijares, justice of the peace, Catarman, December 5; appointment.

Manuel O. Bandal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capul, December 5; resignation.

Wenceslao B. Congzon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capul, December 5; appointment.

Rafael Manang, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Antonio, December 5; appointment.

Francisco Silla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Llorente, December 8; appointment.

Anastasio Avifion, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, December 8; appointment canceled.

Alfonso Serrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Margarita, December 8; appointment.

Capt. James M. McCloud, P. C., acting lieutenant governor, December 15; designation.

Lucio Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lavezares, December 17; resignation.

Agapito B. Maravilla, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lavezares, December 17; appointment.

Lazaro Cinco, justice of the peace, Gandara, January 18; appointment.

Hermenegildo Doroja, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gandara, January 18; appointment.

Leopoldo Roffo, justice of the peace, Oquendo, February 1; resignation.

Ponciano Mancol, justice of the peace, Oquendo, February 1; appointment.

Agapito Verdeñor, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balangiga, February 1; resignation.

Pedro Abuyan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balangiga, February 1; appointment.

Walter N. Franke, acting treasurer, during the absence of William M. Gracey, or until further orders, effective upon assumption of the duties of the office; designation.

Alfonso Camllen, auxiliary justice of the peace, Oquendo, April 7; appointment.

Basilio Rosales, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbayog, April 7; resignation.

Pio Yñota, auxiliary justice of the peace, Calbayog, April 7; appointment.

Lazaro Cinco, justice of the peace, Gandara, June 17; resignation.

Arlston Ramos, justice of the peace, Gandara, June 17; appointment.

Cirilo Sacristan, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoang, June 17; appointment revoked.

Emiliano Pantaleon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Laoang, June 17; appointment.

Luis Sobremonete, justice of the peace, Oras, June 17; resignation.

Benito Montellana, justice of the peace, Oras, June 17; appointment.

Antonio Bernal, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, June 17; resignation.

Hilario Agos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Santa Rita, June 17; appointment.

Isabelo Santajuana, justice of the peace, Tinambacan, June 17; appointment.

Andres Marquez, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tinambacan, June 17; appointment.

Clodualdo Lucero, justice of the peace, Catbalogan, July 1; appointment.

#### SORSOGON.

Atanacio R. de Jesus, justice of the peace, Pulanduta, August 13; resignation.

Basilio Santo Domingo, justice of the peace, Pulanduta, August 13; appointment.

Pio Estebaya, justice of the peace, Bulusan, September 3; appointment.

Higino Angustia, justice of the peace, Mandaon, September 3; appointment.

Teodorico Castroverde, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, September 3; resignation.

Patricio Santos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Dimasalang, September 3; appointment.

Agapito Duran, justice of the peace, Mobo, September 3; resignation.

Atilano Ramirez, justice of the peace, Mobo, September 3; appointment.

Raymundo Esquillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mobo, September 3; appointment.

Higino Angustia, justice of the peace, Mandaon, November 22; appointment canceled.

Manuel Rabino, justice of the peace, Mandaon, November 22; appointment.

George Reyes, justice of the peace, Pilar, November 22; resignation.

Maximino Quintos, justice of the peace, Pilar, November 22; appointment.

Luis Manlapas, auxiliary justice of the peace, Uson, November 22; resignation.

Ramon Marcalda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Uson, November 22; appointment.

Jose Fajardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pilar, December 29; resignation.

Francisco Basco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pilar, December 29; appointment.

Justino Bautista, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sorsogon, January 11; resignation.

Bernabe Flores Palma, justice of the peace, Sorsogon, January 16; resignation.

Leon Paras, auxiliary justice of the peace, Sorsogon, February 1; appointment.

Lazaro Medina, auxiliary justice of the peace, Milagros, April 7; resignation.

Pedro de Jesus, auxiliary justice of the peace, Milagros, April 7; appointment.

Pedro P. Ponte, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pascual, April 7; resignation.

Luis Salvación, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Pascual, April 7; appointment.

Bonifacio Ll. Adao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gubat, June 17; resignation.

Procopio Fajardo, auxiliary justice of the peace, Gubat, June 17; appointment.

Faustino Ayson, auxiliary justice of the peace, Prieto-Díaz, June 17; resignation.

Abdon Roca, auxiliary justice of the peace, Prieto-Díaz, June 17; appointment.

Federico Olbes, justice of the peace, Sorsogon, July 1; appointment.

#### SURIGAO.

Modesto Roura, justice of the peace, Hinatuan, September 14; resignation.

Pablo Chaves, auxiliary justice of the peace, Hinatuan, December 29; appointment.

Jose Borja, auxiliary justice of the peace, Surigao, January 18; appointment revoked.

Lamberto Cedro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Surigao, January 18; appointment.

Mariano H. de Hoya, fiscal, January 18; appointment.

Nicolas D. Enano, justice of the peace, Gigaquit, February 10; removal and temporary disqualification.

Edgar R. Tarwater, acting treasurer, until further orders, April 18; designation.

Julian Martinez, third member of the provincial board, May 19; resignation.

Eusebio Tionko, justice of the peace, Surigao, July 1; appointment.

#### TARLAC.

Melecio Ramos, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, August 13; resignation.

Juan Castillo, auxiliary justice of the peace, La Paz, August 13; appointment.

Francisco Yalung, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capas, October 4; resignation.

Celestino Aragon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capas, October 4; appointment.

Leon Reyes, justice of the peace, Capas, November 9; resignation.

Zollo Villarta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Victoria, January 3; resignation.

Antonio Vasco, justice of the peace, Capas, February 1; appointment.

Celestino Aragon, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capas, February 1; appointment revoked.

Mariano Tanglao, auxiliary justice of the peace, Capas, February 1; appointment.

Emillo Layog, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarlac, February 1; resignation.

Pedro Garcia Lampa, auxiliary justice of the peace, Tarlac, February 1; appointment.

Conrado R. Guekoh, justice of the peace, Tarlac, July 1; appointment.

Juan Nepomuceno, justice of the peace, Victoria, July 7; resignation.

#### TATARAS.

Leonard G. Dawson, acting treasurer, effective upon assumption of duties; designation.

Vicente Trivifio, municipal president, Boac, August 15; temporary suspension.

Lino Angara, justice of the peace, Baler, September 3; resignation.

Julian Trinidad, justice of the peace, Baler, September 3; appointment.

Cipriano Valenzuela, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baler, September 3; appointment revoked.

Nicolas Gallegos, auxiliary justice of the peace, Baler, September 3; appointment.

Pedro Villaster, municipal president, Mogpog, September 9; temporary suspension.

Domingo Zalazar, auxiliary justice of the peace, Lucban, September 23; appointment.

Bonifacio Villanueva, justice of the peace, Mauban, September 23; appointment.

Nicolas Asia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mulanay, December 5; appointment.

Julian Trinidad, justice of the peace, Baler, December 17; appointment canceled.

Teodorico Molina, justice of the peace, Baler, December 17; appointment.

Tomas Gutierrez, justice of the peace, Dolores, December 17; resignation.

Marcial Mitra, justice of the peace, Dolores, December 17; appointment.

Eugenio Fleta, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pagbilao, December 29; resignation.

Jose Berroya, auxiliary justice of the peace, Pagbilao, December 29; appointment.

Ildefonso de la Calzada, auxiliary justice of the peace, Mauban, January 10; removal.

#### UNION.

Tirso Dacanay, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacnotan, October 17; resignation.

Gregorio Sagmaquen, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bacnotan, October 17; appointment.

Pedro Obillo, justice of the peace, Balaoan, October 17; resignation.

Leon Espiritu, justice of the peace, Balaoan, October 17; appointment.

Miguel Olba, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangar, October 17; appointment canceled.

Anastacio de Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangar, October 17; appointment.

Atanacio Aquiltania, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rosario, October 17; resignation.

Antonio Pabia, auxiliary justice of the peace, Rosario, October 17; appointment.

Anastacio Casuga, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, October 17; resignation.

Paulino Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, October 17; appointment.

Nicanor Silson, justice of the peace, Santo Tomas, October 17; resignation.

Vicente Ungson, justice of the peace, Santo Tomas, October 17; appointment.

Lucas Runes, third member, November 29; appointment.

Anastacio de Castro, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangar, February 1; resignation.

Anacleto Bautista, auxiliary justice of the peace, Bangar, February 1; appointment.

Paulino Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, February 1; appointment revoked.

Pablo Flores, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Fernando, February 1; appointment.

Pedro Zembrano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Balaoan, March 29; resignation.

Juan T. Lucero, justice of the peace, San Fernando, July 1; appointment.

#### ZAMBALES.

First Lieut. Maurice A. Shearer, United States Marine Corps, justice of the peace, United States naval reservation, Olongapo, August 13; appointment.

Benito M. Rivera, justice of the peace, Cabangan, September 19; resignation.

Gabriel Alba, auxiliary justice of the peace, United States naval reservation, Olongapo, September 23; appointment.

Francisco R. Ponco, auxiliary justice of the peace, Subic, October 11; appointment.

Gregorio de Lustino, justice of the peace, Cabangan, October 17; appointment.

Santiago Manzano, auxiliary justice of the peace, Castillejos, November 15; resignation.

Esteban Garcia, justice of the peace, San Antonio, November 30; resignation.

Cipriano Corcuera, justice of the peace, San Antonio, November 30; appointment.

Serafin Garcia, auxiliary justice of the peace, San Antonio, November 30; appointment.

Vicente Posadas, justice of the peace, San Narciso, November 30; resignation.

Paulino de los Santos, justice of the peace, San Narciso, November 30; appointment.

Juan Rodriguez, justice of the peace, San Marcelino, December 5; resignation.

Feliciano F. Carpio, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabangan, January 18; resignation.

Antonio T. Barretto, auxiliary justice of the peace, Cabangan, January 18; appointment.

Pablo Manda, auxiliary justice of the peace, Iba, January 27; resignation.

Cipriano Corcuera, justice of the peace, San Antonio, February 1; appointment revoked.

Pio V. Corpus, justice of the peace, San Antonio, February 1; appointment.

Domingo Doloroso, justice of the peace, Palaulg, March 21; resignation.

Lieut. Edwin N. McClellan, United States Marine Corps, justice of the peace, United States naval reservation of Olongapo, June 17; appointment.

Gerino Alvarez, justice of the peace, San Marcelino, June 17; appointment.

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# REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

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# ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*San Juan, Porto Rico, September 15, 1911.*

SIR: In pursuance of law and Executive orders I have the honor to present the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911:

## INTRODUCTION

This period has been one of remarkable progress and signal achievement in both the public and private activities of the Territory. At its close a greater degree of prosperity existed among the people than at any previous time; every industry was active and prosperous, furnishing employment for all who sought it; and the Government was better equipped with legislative authority to protect the interests and insure the equal opportunities of the people than ever before.

A brief review of the year's record shows the following most noteworthy accomplishments and general improvements which, with their causes and effects, are discussed under the corresponding headings of this report:

In external commerce, the island trade was increased in value over \$10,000,000, the aggregate of the year being \$78,705,364, more than four times as much as in 1901 and an increase of 15 per cent over 1910. Eighty-eight per cent of this trade was with the United States and 12 per cent with foreign countries. Porto Rico purchased in the mainland markets of the United States merchandise to the value of \$34,671,958, over \$7,500,000 more than during the preceding year. In importance as a purchaser of American goods it is exceeded by but 12 foreign countries, while in this particular, notwithstanding its comparative diminutiveness, it is far in advance of any other noncontiguous American territory. Sales of Porto Rican products in the United States increased \$2,669,764, reaching a total of \$34,765,409. There was less than \$100,000 difference between its purchases and sales in the American markets, in favor of the latter. In spite of the heavy increase in purchases from the United States, importations from foreign countries, while relatively small, were larger than those of any previous year, amounting to \$4,115,039. The value of exports to foreign countries exceeded that of any previous year except 1910 and amounted to

\$5,152,958, giving a total value to the foreign trade of \$9,267,997. While a great deal of money has been expended in the island during the past year upon substantial improvements, including new buildings and industrial plants, requiring heavy purchases of construction material and machinery, the balance of trade, as a result of the year's transactions, remained in favor of the island to the amount of \$1,131,370.

The expansion of local business and industrial activities has naturally kept pace with or exceeded that of external commerce, and values have increased proportionately. The assessed value of the property of the island, which, in 1905, was less than \$90,000,000 and \$121,866,149 as reported last year, has since been increased 33 per cent—over \$40,000,000—and now stands at \$162,299,172. The deposits of recognized banking institutions increased during the year 18 per cent, to \$13,397,052, accompanied by a suitable advance in resources and reserve. These banks have increased their deposits 107 per cent since 1908. Their other business has developed correspondingly and they are generally in excellent condition. The annual underwritings of insurance, which are usually a fairly accurate barometer of business conditions, were largely increased over the preceding year, showing an expansion in value of 37 per cent in the amount of fire and 89 per cent in the amount of life insurance written. Twenty-seven new domestic corporations with paid-in capital of more than \$2,000,000 were organized, and 21 foreign corporations with cash capital of \$40,000,000 were registered and authorized to transact business.

Conditions were generally favorable in agricultural pursuits, and the output of all products, except coffee, which, however, sold at a very satisfactory price, was increased in a marked degree. The acreage under cultivation has been largely extended throughout the island; greater attention has been given to the scientific study of agriculture and the methods of farming have been noticeably improved and are being continually increased in efficiency. The great advance in the industrial activity of the Territory began when the tariff barriers between the mainland and the island were removed in 1901. That year is therefore frequently taken as a basis of comparison. It should be remembered in this connection that while Porto Rico has been tremendously benefited by the free admission of its products into the mainland markets, the advantages have not been one-sided; in fact, although among the larger activities of the United States the increased business imparted by Porto Rican trade is to some extent lost sight of, the business community of the mainland has received an equal if not greater trade benefit, for American merchandise sent freely to the island consists almost exclusively of manufactured articles, while those sent from Porto Rico to the United States are principally raw products.

In 1901 the exports of sugar were less than 70,000 tons; in 1910 they were nearly 285,000 and during the year just closed 323,000, showing that the production is four and a half times greater than it was 10 years ago and that it is still increasing, having advanced 13 per cent during the past year. The external sales of this product during the year 1910-11 yielded about twenty-four and a half million dollars against less than \$5,000,000 in 1901, and constituted 63 per cent of the total value of such sales.

The exports of cigars were fourteen times greater than in 1901, since which year they have continually increased until the shipments of this year reached 174,000,000. The total number placed upon the local as well as external markets was approximately 276,000,000, an increase of 31,000,000 over 1910. Less than 25 per cent of the tobacco produced is shipped in the leaf, the remainder being sold in manufactured form. This industry contributed \$7,000,000, or 15 per cent, toward the total receipts from external trade.

The coffee industry which was deeply injured by the hurricane of 1899 and has since been languishing from low prices, received a strong impetus during the last year when market conditions became such that the average value of the local product was nearly if not quite doubled. Hence, while the quantity exported was less than that shipped during the previous year, the net results were far more satisfactory and have encouraged owners of estates to improve and extend them. The value of the coffee sold abroad during 1910-11 was approximately \$5,000,000, furnishing one-eighth of the receipts from external commerce.

The production of fruit for external markets which did not become of commercial importance until 1903 was increased this year about one-third, the total value of shipments reaching over \$2,000,000. The fruits now successfully raised and profitably marketed are oranges, pineapples, and grapefruit, which, due to their superior quality, find ready sale wherever they are offered in the United States. Fruit raising in Porto Rico has now passed the experimental stage and is rapidly becoming one of the principal industries of the island. The production of coconuts is also being increased year by year, and owing to the fact that the trees thrive in otherwise waste, sandy soil along the coasts, it is receiving more and more attention as agricultural lands advance in value. Over a quarter of a million dollars was derived from this source during the last year at probably a greater percentage of profit than was realized from any other product.

In harmony with the greater business activity and enhanced values, the total net revenue receipts increased 13 per cent over the preceding year, and amounted to \$3,986,745.84. Although the situation required larger appropriations and expenditures, the cash balance in the treasury was increased from \$711,022.37 at the beginning to \$1,214,000.67 at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1911. At the latter date the total net bonded indebtedness of the island was \$4,387,021.41, but \$3.91 per capita and 3 per cent of the assessed value of the property, while the per capita wealth is conservatively estimated at \$250. In 44 of the 67 municipal districts not a dollar of delinquent taxes remained to be collected, and but five-sixteenths of 1 per cent of the taxes due and collectible were unpaid in the entire island, a most remarkable showing, both of the generally prosperous condition of property owners of all classes and the efficiency of the revenue collecting organization under the insular treasury department.

In public works there has been much activity, especially in road construction and irrigation works. To the 977.4 kilometers of excellent macadamized insular roads has been added 16.1 kilometers fully completed, while 206 kilometers were under construction at the end of the year and being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible with the use of modern devices and the average employment of over

1,000 laborers. The irrigation work, under which 30,000 acres of rich land upon the south side of the island will be brought into full and uniform production, thereby doubling its value, has been reorganized under efficient direction and its activities increased to the highest point consistent with economy. This irrigation system will be sufficiently advanced for partial use during 1913 and fully completed in 1914.

The advance in educational work is again apparent in an increase of 20 per cent in the total enrollment. The number of scholars enrolled in the public schools during 1899 is shown to have been 25,798, while the total for the past year was 145,525, an increase of nearly sixfold. During the 11 years beginning with 1901, \$10,324,539.82 had been spent, and well spent, upon the educational system. In place of one schoolhouse in the island, erected for that purpose, as was the case in 1899, there are to-day 1,042 of all classes well distributed throughout the territory.

In legislation the exhaustive work of investigating all outstanding franchises and the suitability of the laws affecting them which was entered upon by special counsel, Judge John W. Judd, acting with the Attorney General, in May, 1910, resulted in the enactment by the legislature during its regular 1911 session of some of the most important and far-reaching laws upon the statute books. This work included a thorough revision of the laws under which corporations are organized, and wise provision for the regulation and control of all public-service corporations and utilities, enabling the just, prompt, and efficient treatment of these subjects in future. The same legislature enacted various laws directly beneficial to the business interests of the country, and a general sanitary law, which, though far from perfect in detail, will mark a new era in the health conditions of the island. It will give to the people an honest, efficient public service which, being free from political influence and unhampered by local prejudices, will be able to deal effectively with this subject of vital concern.

In politics the elections of 1910 for the legislature and municipal offices were conducted in a most orderly manner. All municipal administrations have been improved and most of them in a marked degree. Better and cleaner streets, better kept offices, buildings, and parks are generally noticeable, while great advance in the efficiency and impartiality of the municipal public services has been made. The most gratifying indication in this field is the perceptible increase of public opinion in support of efficient administration and officials, and the ready response it is generally receiving from those in office.

#### EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

Imports and exports during the past fiscal year invoiced at \$38,786,997 and \$39,918,367, respectively, brought the trade value for the year up to \$78,705,364. This total represents an increase over the corresponding total for the previous year of \$10,110,290, to which increase importations contributed \$8,152,142 and exports \$1,958,148. The value of imports, exports, and of the total commerce each year since the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States in 1900 is shown comparatively in the following statements:

*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,545	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,581	2,602,784	21,827,065
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,143,289	25,820,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997

*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,766,409	5,152,958	39,918,367

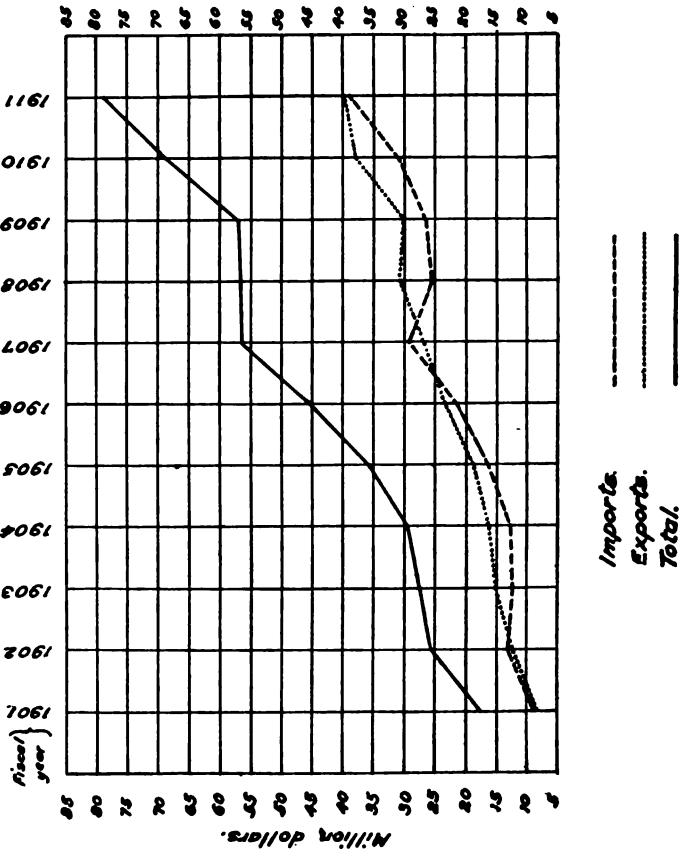
From these figures it will be noted that while the purchases from foreign countries increased in value from the previous year \$577,838, the increase in value of shipments from the United States is represented by \$7,574,304. A detailed examination of the statistics of imports shows that larger purchases of all classes of manufactured articles contributed to this \$7,500,000 increase. Breadstuffs, not including rice, aggregating in value \$2,392,863, represented an increase of \$122,819. An increase of \$1,666,611 in manufactures of iron and steel brought the value of these importations up to \$4,977,146. Under this heading appears bars, rods, and rails, \$296,321; sheets and plates, \$539,474; structural material, \$233,612; tools, pipes, fittings, nails, and other hardware, \$499,996; engines and parts, \$468,503; and sugar-mill machinery, \$958,797.

Canned and preserved meats and dairy products are represented by a total of \$3,564,137; refined sugar, \$600,038; soaps, \$533,774; and wines and liquors, \$325,015.

Noteworthy increases appear in cotton clothing, textiles, and other manufactures of cotton, invoiced at \$5,132,693, or \$1,595,838 more than the value of the previous year. Increased purchases in manufactures of leather, especially the cheaper grades of boots and shoes, brought the aggregate value of imports under this general heading up to \$1,266,132, an increase of \$256,406. The heaviest single item was that of rice, invoiced at \$3,866,986, representing an increase in quantity over receipts of the previous year of more than 9,000,000 pounds. The increased importation of rice, the staple food of the laboring man, taken in connection with the increased purchases under the two previous headings and of other articles of necessity too varied to classify, indicates a larger number of laborers employed and more money in their possession.



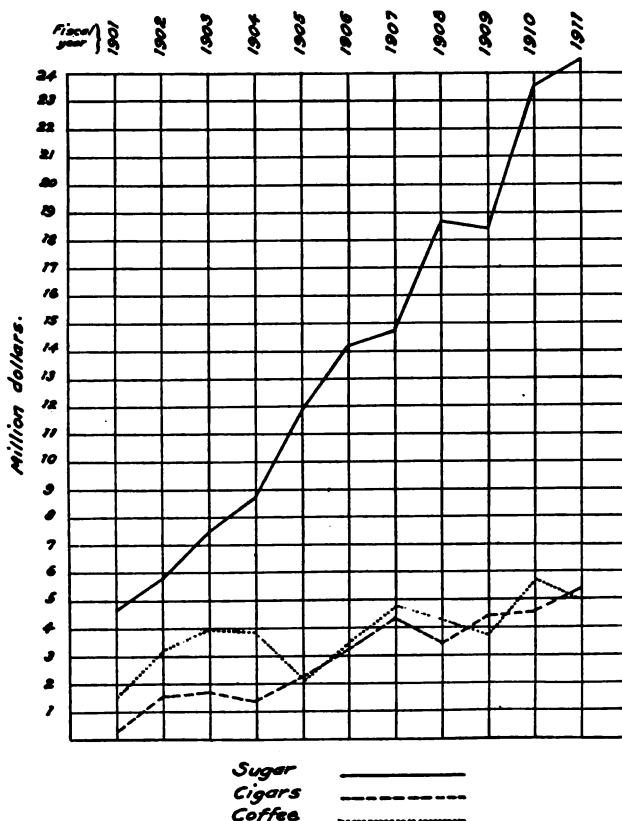
Chart showing general increase in the value of imports and exports and total trade between Porto Rico and the mainland of the United States and other countries from 1901 to 1911.



At the same time the expenditure of \$519,645 for automobiles, or \$240,539 more than in the previous year, and larger purchases of other articles of comfort and luxury, is another indication that there has been more money available for use by all classes during the past year than ever before.

Among the exports sugar heads the list, shipments of which aggregated 322,919 tons, valued at \$24,479,346, and, as shown by the table following, exceeded those of any previous year.

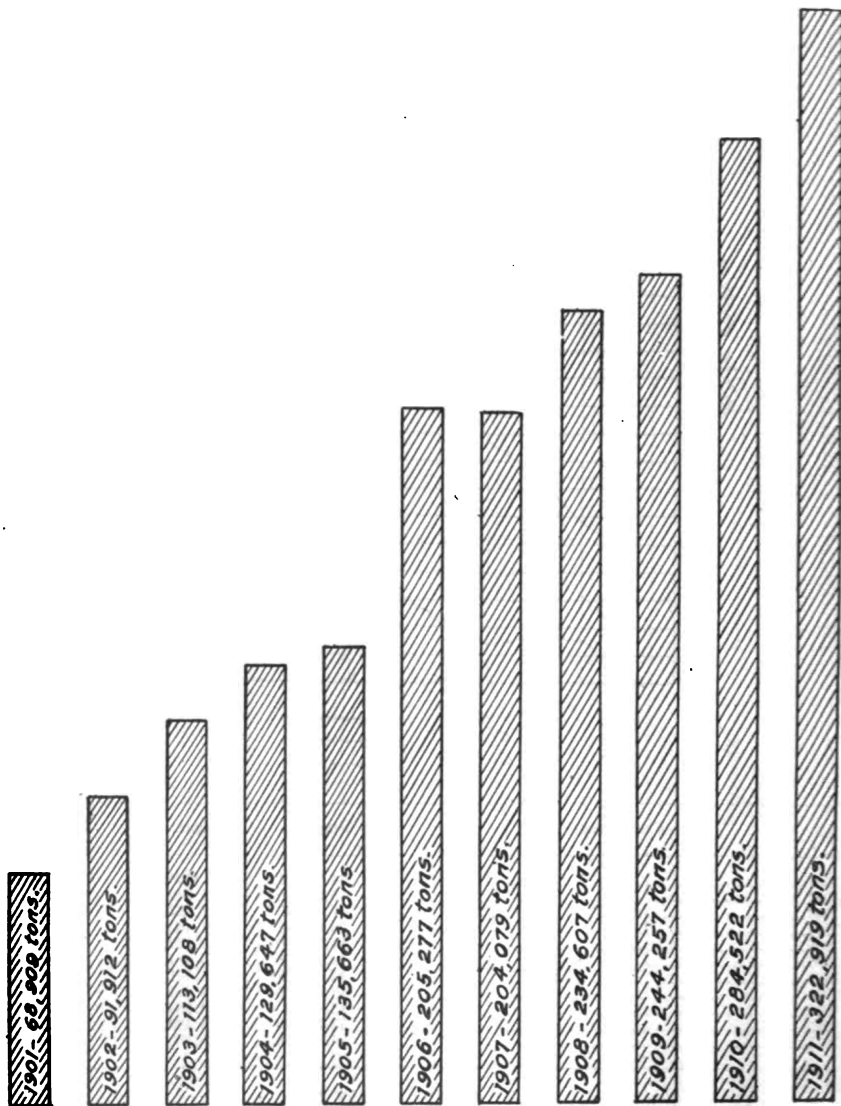
*Chart showing increase in the value of the three principal products exported from Porto Rico—namely, sugar, cigars, and coffee—from 1901 to 1911.*



Fiscal year—	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901 .....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765
1902 .....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903 .....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904 .....	8,690,814	1,480,496	3,903,257
1905 .....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906 .....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907 .....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908 .....	18,660,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909 .....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744
1910 .....	23,545,922	4,490,030	5,669,602
1911 .....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779

*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal years.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,314	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	79.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	75.81

*Chart showing increase in quantity of sugar exported from Porto Rico, 1901 to 1911.*

Exportations of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco are reported to the value of \$6,910,006, made up of \$5,355,223 for cigars and \$1,554,783 in leaf and wrappers. While the marked increase in exportation of cigars and tobacco affords some indication of the development of this industry, the large quantity consumed in the island makes a glance at the record of production, consumption, and exportation necessary in order to obtain a better idea of the actual extent of its growth. The following statements show, comparatively, the figures for the past five years:

*Cigars.*

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,180	151,724,438	244,424,618
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593

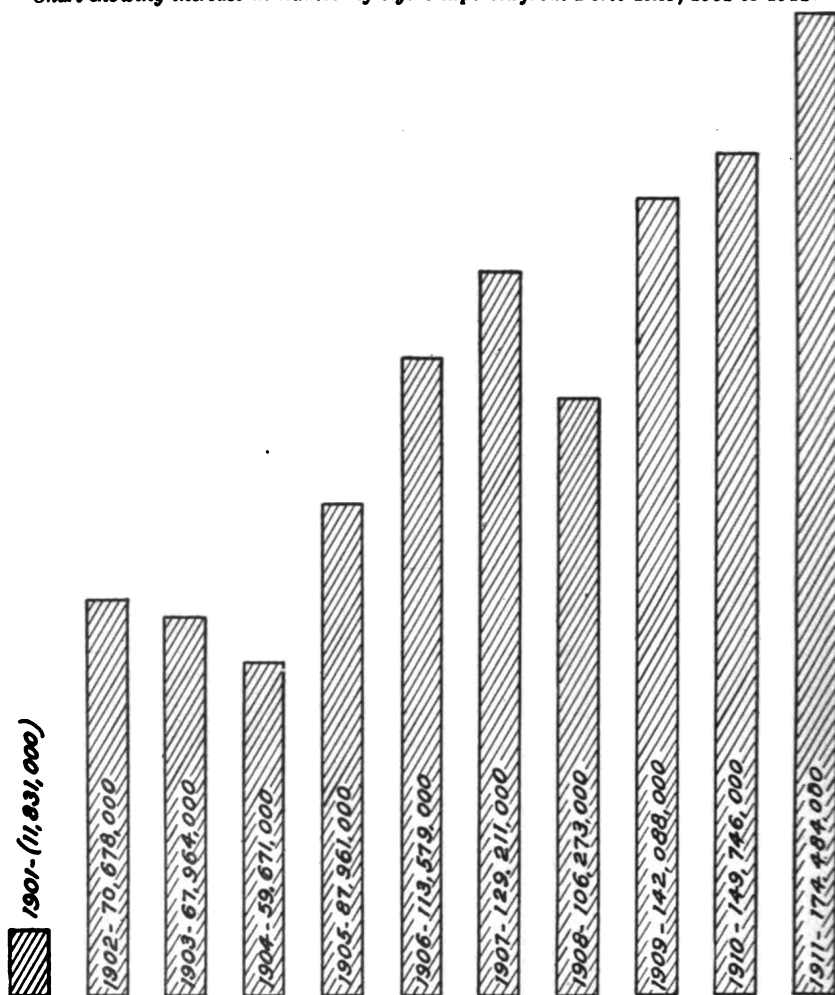
*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045

*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783

*Chart showing increase in number of cigars exported from Porto Rico, 1901 to 1911.*

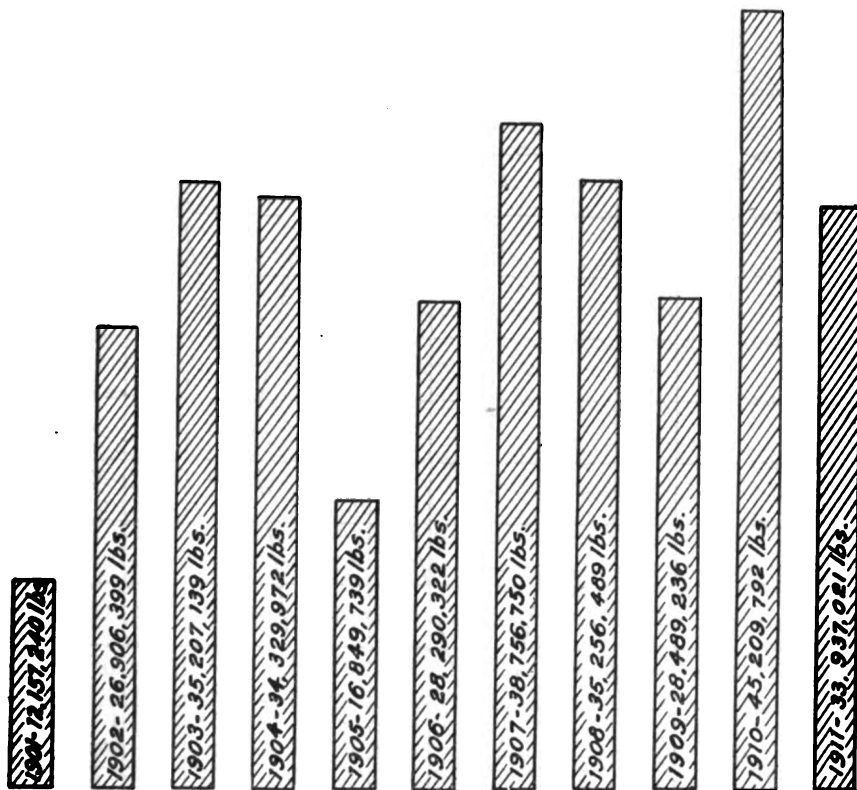


The following statement showing number of pounds of coffee exported since 1901 indicates that while last year's crop was far above the average, it was 11,272,771 pounds short of the amount exported in 1910, while at the same time the average price—14.7 cents per pound—was higher than that of any previous year:

*Coffee.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.13
1910.....	45,209,792	6,669,602	.125
1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147

Chart showing the quantity of coffee exported from Porto Rico during the years 1901 to 1911.



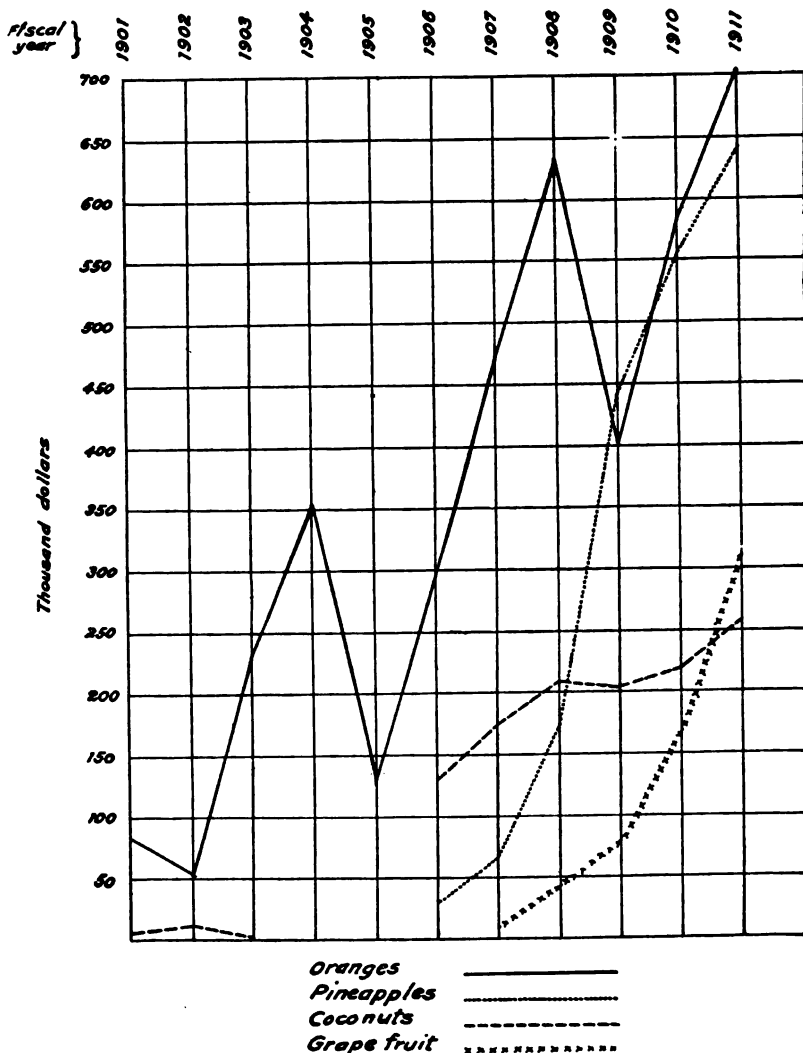
Shipments of fruit as shown by the following record of exportation indicate the most remarkable increase in any of the island's products. From an exportation in 1901 declared at \$109,801 shipments have increased in value to \$2,073,993, the principal increase being in orange, pineapple, and grapefruit exportations, as shown below.

*Value of fruits.*

Fiscal years.	Oranges.	Pine-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coconuts.	Grape-fruit.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(1)	(1)	\$8,334	(1)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(1)	(1)	12,720	(1)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	230,821	(1)	(1)	326	(1)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,683	\$27,526	\$42,186	129,793	(1)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	469,312	64,831	62,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,468	76,310	18,154	1,261,494
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,999	641,291	140,744	258,198	309,698	11,123	2,073,993

<sup>1</sup> Shipments included under "Other fruits."

Chart showing increase in the value of oranges, pineapples, coconuts, and grape fruit exported from Porto Rico from 1901 to 1911.



#### LEGISLATION.

The deliberations of the Legislative Assembly during the special session of 1910 and the regular session of 1911 resulted in the enactment of some of the most important laws now spread upon the statutes. Among these are comprehensive and effective acts controlling the operations of public-service corporations as well as the organization and registration thereof, including both associations organized for pecuniary as well as charitable purposes; laws directly affecting the protection and promotion of industry and commerce; laws to facilitate the administration of justice; the necessary appro-

priation acts, and, most important of all, legislation to provide for an adequate health and sanitary service throughout the island. The work leading up to the preparation of these laws involved an exhaustive study of the conditions under which public-service corporations were operating; careful consideration by judges and lawyers of the laws covering judicial procedure; comprehensive and detailed study of the financial resources and needs of the Government; and the careful formulation by physicians and other technical men of a plan to meet the necessities of the island from the standpoint of health and sanitation. Without this careful preparation, toward which not only members of the legislature and of the administration but also other public-spirited men contributed their knowledge and time, it would have been impossible for the Legislative Assembly during the limited period allowed it by law, to give to much of this important legislation the consideration required for intelligent action thereon.

EXTRA SESSION AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

An extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly was convened August 30, 1910, for the disposition of several matters of importance at that time pending. An act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 9, 1905, and amended by an act approved February 28, 1908, intended to prevent the introduction of plant diseases by regulating the importation into Porto Rico of certain trees, plants, and seeds, was found upon application to be too limited in its scope. Sugar-cane planters especially were apprehensive of danger from cane diseases and the importance to the sugar industry of appropriate precautions made an amendment of the law in this behalf necessary. The presentation of the matter to the special session resulted in repealing the former law and the passage of a new and more comprehensive act.

Health officers had now and then encountered more or less difficulty in checking and suppressing local epidemics of typhoid fever and other communicable diseases owing to the fact that no general fund had ever been appropriated with which to meet the expenses involved. Therefore, upon the recommendation of the director of health, charities, and correction, and the presentation to the legislature of the necessity for some action to improve the situation, the sum of \$4,000 was appropriated for use in such work when necessary.

An allotment of \$15,000 was made to cover the cost of making certain necessary repairs to wharves and docks in the several ports of the island.

At the regular session of March, 1910, a joint resolution was passed providing for the removal of the halls of the two branches of the legislature from the "Diputación" Building to the building known as the "Pink Palace." The committee appointed to carry out the terms of the resolution decided that the space available in the Pink Palace was not sufficient to accommodate the legislature. Therefore, the committee recommended that the office of the attorney general be removed from the "Diputación" Building to the Pink Palace, thus providing more room in the former building for the legislature.

The report of this committee was submitted to and considered by the legislature during the special session and resulted in the passage of an act to carry out their recommendations. Under this authority the interior of the "Diputación" Building was remodeled in such



manner as to provide sufficiently commodious and suitable accommodations for the legislature until such time as the financial condition of the treasury will warrant the construction of an appropriate capitol building.

A law was enacted exempting certain municipal and school bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness from taxation, authorizing the treasurer of Porto Rico to accept them at par, and guaranteeing payment of interest thereon when due and the repayment of the principal at maturity.

The act approved March 12, 1903, entitled "An act to provide for the condemnation of private property, etc.," was so amended as to include the condemnation of private property for the construction of canals, flumes, and aqueducts for irrigation purposes, for the erection of electric light and power plants and dams.

The insular Government was authorized by a joint resolution approved March 10, 1910, to dispose of certain public lands required for improvements within the city limits of San Juan. Certain technical and other defects in the original resolution made its reconsideration by the legislature necessary, and the matter when brought to the attention of that body was disposed of by the passage of a new act which was approved September 3, 1910.

REGULAR SESSION, JANUARY 9, 1911, TO MARCH 9, 1911.

The first session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico convened January 9, 1911, and remained in session until March 9, 1911. During the 60 days the legislature enacted 79 acts and 14 joint resolutions. Five acts and three joint resolutions were passed before February 28. The other 74 acts and 11 joint resolutions were passed between March 6 and the adjournment of the legislature at the close of business on March 9, 1911. Among the more important laws enacted may be mentioned those with reference to public-service corporations.

An act of Congress approved March 12, 1900, known as the organic act, in section 32, defines the scope of the legislative authority conferred upon the Executive Council in respect to franchises and concessions, as follows:

All grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the Governor, and all franchises granted in Porto Rico shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same.

A joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1900, in section 2, provides that railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone franchises, privileges or concessions, granted under the authority conferred by section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, shall not become operative until approved by the President of the United States. Section 3 of the same resolution states that all franchises, privileges, or concessions must provide that they shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal, and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of their charges and for the purchase or taking over by the public authorities of their property at a fair and reasonable valuation.

While, as will be seen, the organic act and the joint resolution referred to clearly states that the grant itself shall provide for its alteration, amendment, or repeal, for regulation of rates and for the

taking over of the property by the Government, nowhere does Congress seem to have specifically delegated to any legislative or administrative body the authority or power to do these things. It has been assumed, therefore, that Congress left this matter to be attended to by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico as one of the duties comprised within the legislative powers conferred upon the assembly by the organic act.

It was understood by many that the act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 12, 1908, was intended to cover the ground. It did in fact confer upon the Executive Council certain powers in this behalf, but the act, in section 5, limits the power of that body to public-service corporations—

Not operating under and by virtue of ordinances of the Executive Council, and in section 6, to public-service corporations operating under a grant of any character

Other than a franchise, privilege, or concession duly granted by the Executive Council.

The authority of the Executive Council was therefore restricted to such franchises, privileges, or concessions as had been granted by some authority other than the Executive Council, or in other words, the act in effect limited the regulative control to such franchises, privileges, or concessions as had been granted by the Spanish Government or by the American military authorities prior to the creation of the Executive Council by the organic act. Thus, while nearly all of the franchises of importance in operation in the island have been granted by the Executive Council under authority of Congress, they were subject to no effective means of regulation or control. In view of these conditions, a draft of an act to amplify the powers of the Executive Council was presented to the legislature and was passed under the title of "An act to modify an act entitled 'An act concerning the regulation of public-service corporations in Porto Rico,' approved March 12, 1908." This act was approved by the Governor on March 9, 1911. It subjects all public-service corporations now operating, or which may in future operate, no matter what the source of their rights and concessions, to the control of the Executive Council. The act furthermore makes it the duty of the attorney general to institute suitable proceedings in the courts and gives the latter power to enforce the orders of the Executive Council when necessary.

Another law applicable especially to railway corporations, and in that respect similar in importance to the one referred to above, was passed by the legislature under the title of "An act concerning the regulation of railroad transportation in Porto Rico, and conferring certain powers upon the Executive Council in connection therewith." It clearly defines a railroad, and its constituent parts, so as to include sidings, branches, and switches, whether located on land owned or leased by the railroad company or upon land of other parties. This inclusion was intended to correct an unfortunate condition of affairs that had developed by reason of the great number of independent branches and lines installed to meet the needs of sugar growing and other agricultural interests. It provides that the Executive Council shall have the power to require all railroads that cross or approach within 500 feet of another to make connections therewith to enable

the interchange of cars or transfer of freight in such manner as to best serve the public. The act gives the Executive Council full power to prescribe and enforce regulations and it, in conjunction with the amendment to the public-service-corporations act, furnishes a complete legal basis for the just regulation and control of all public-service corporations in general and of railroad corporations in particular in the island.

Two other laws with reference to corporations were enacted. One of them, entitled "An act to establish a law of private corporations," provides for the organization, registration, and regulation of domestic and foreign corporations engaged in business in Porto Rico. It repeals the former provisions of law applicable thereto and reenacts them in a revised, comprehensive, and more acceptable form. The other law entitled "An act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," provides for the organization and registration as corporations of associations established for purely social, charitable, and other similar purposes. The law of associations in force during the Spanish régime recognized organizations of a religious, charitable, or educational character. This law, however, was of a political and prerogative nature and therefore ceased to operate upon the change of sovereignty, and as the corporation laws subsequently passed by the Legislative Assembly comprehended only associations organized for pecuniary purposes, there were a number of social, charitable, educational, and similar associations of use and benefit in the island unable to secure legal recognition until the enactment of this legislation.

The rapid increase in the quantity of freight shipped from the ports of the island and especially the port of San Juan, which has long since outgrown the facilities for handling it, brought about a condition that made the proper regulation and control of the use of available harbor accommodations of the utmost importance. Certain interests had assumed that they had the right to construct docks for the use of their own or other favored transportation companies, to the exclusion of less provident companies and independent vessels. This, especially in view of the dearth of accommodations, was gradually developing a very unsatisfactory and abnormal situation. Therefore, upon submission of the matter to the legislature, an act was passed declaring all piers, wharves, and other accommodations for freight and passengers, for the use of which charges are made, to be public utilities, and subjecting them to regulation by the Executive Council.

To enable the intelligent consideration of present and future requirements of the port of San Juan the assembly passed an act creating a board to be known as the San Juan Harbor Commission, to consist of the chairman of the Executive Council, speaker of the house of delegates, commissioner of the interior, and a delegate to be named by the speaker. This commission is required to make a study of and recommend to the governor of Porto Rico at the earliest practicable date, such steps as may be necessary for the permanent improvement of all the water front of San Juan Harbor, \$2,500 being at the same time appropriated to cover the cost of the investigation. Another act appropriated \$5,000 to cover the expense of formulating a project for the improvement of the port of Arecibo. A similar amount was allotted for the investigation and the preparation of plans for, and by a joint resolution the governor was called upon to

solicit from Congress a Federal allotment to assist in making harbor improvements at the port of Aguadilla.

The act approved March 10, 1910, providing for the inspection of Porto Rican cigars and the issuance of guaranty stamps covering the origin thereof, was so amended as to fix January 1, 1913, as the date for its going into effect. The original act was a temporary measure, while its amendment definitely fixes the date of its application sufficiently far in advance to afford all those interested ample time to prepare to meet its requirements. The reputation of Porto Rican cigars has been and is being jeopardized by the importation into Porto Rico of inferior tobacco which is made up into cigars and sold as a purely Porto Rican product. Cigars have also been manufactured in the United States from inferior tobacco and sold under a Porto Rican label. It is the purpose of this act to protect the Porto Rican producers and manufacturers against these impositions.

The act approved September 3, 1910, to prevent the introduction into Porto Rico of plant and insect diseases and pests was improved and made more effective by so amending it as to provide for a board of commissioners of agriculture to attend to the work involved, and by making an appropriation for the expenses thereof. It provides that the membership of the board shall consist of a head of a department, a member of the house of delegates, a representative of the Porto Rico Association, of the Sugar Growers' Association, the Coffee Growers' Association, the Tobacco Growers' Association, and the Fruit Growers' Association, the board thus being composed of a member of each branch of the legislature, as well as a member of each of the leading business organizations of the island. The act among other things provides for the introduction and protection of birds which feed upon plant-destroying insects, and for the inspection by competent representatives at the time of their importation of all live plants and seeds brought into the island.

Other legislation of importance to the agricultural interests of the island embraced two acts and one joint resolution affecting the irrigation project. One of these amends the act of September 18, 1908, in such manner as to enable the owners of property located within the irrigation district to collect from the lessees of their property a reasonable compensation for water used by them. Another act makes a change in the manner of electing the members of the irrigation commission and provides for an additional bond issue for completing the irrigation work, amounting to \$1,000,000. A joint resolution, with a view to expediting the completion of the irrigation system, authorizes and directs the Government to take over and carry on by administration certain parts of the work that was being done by contract.

Under one of the provisions of an act approved March 8, 1906, it was possible by injunction indefinitely to stop the collection of taxes by the Government. The danger to the treasury of the existence of such a law was pointed out to the legislature and resulted in an act providing that all taxes levied by the Government shall be paid, but that in case the taxpayer believes that the payment is unreasonable or unjust the same may be made under protest, whereupon the taxpayer may bring suit for recovery and if his claim is sustained the treasurer is required to give its settlement preference over other claims against the Government. While the law as enacted affords ample protection to the taxpayer, it also provides that no process or

writ shall be issued or enjoined to prevent the prompt collection of taxes duly levied by the proper authorities.

The financial condition of most of the municipalities and school boards in the island is such as to warrant the advance to them of money with which to undertake much-needed public works, such as municipal roads, bridges, and school buildings. While they are financially able to meet the cost of construction, none of them heretofore has been in a position to secure the advice and services of competent engineers in connection with such work. The legislature, however, passed a law which will enable them to borrow money from the insular treasury, to be used for installing public works of this nature, and which at the same time provides for their execution under the supervision of the central Government through the aid of experienced engineers.

Funds were also appropriated for experimental work in the construction of artesian wells, and a joint resolution was adopted providing for a survey and study of a project for widening the military road between San Juan and Rio Piedras. The growth of the capital of Porto Rico and its commercial relations with the rest of the island, the increase of traffic between the capital and the interior, and many other conditions have combined to make the widening of the principal approach to San Juan a matter of utmost necessity. It is intended that this resolution shall result in the presentation of the project to the next session of the legislature in proper form for intelligent and definite action.

A careful study of the laws relating to judicial procedure, and the judiciary, including the attention given to the subjects involved at the conference of judges, lawyers, and fiscals, held in San Juan in November, 1910, resulted in several recommendations which were favorably acted upon by the legislature.

One of these acts, of importance in criminal procedure, was that amending section 233 of the code of criminal procedure, giving a district judge in the trial of a criminal case the power to sum up the case to the jury, to point out the principal question and issues, reviewing the pertinent evidence with such remarks as he may consider necessary for the assistance of the jury, and to give the jury his opinion upon the points of law involved.

Another act is intended to protect the interests of the accused in capital cases by requiring the attorney for the defense to appeal to the supreme court, and, in the event of his failure so to do, making it the duty of the judge before whom the case was tried to prepare and submit to the supreme court a statement of the evidence presented to the jury.

The necessity of some effective means of checking the increase in perjury in open court has become so apparent as to attract the serious attention of all those interested in the safety of our tribunals. Two measures with this purpose in view were presented to the legislature. One of them proposed to make it the duty of the presiding judge summarily to proceed against the offender and impose a fine or sentence of imprisonment in his discretion upon the establishment of guilt. The other measure proposed the treatment of perjury as a misdemeanor, in order to secure conviction. Only the first proposition mentioned was enacted into law, and as it has not as yet

produced the result expected, its usefulness, unless it is materially reenforced by further legislation, is doubtful. In view of the importance of solving this problem in such manner as to impress upon witnesses the solemnity of the oath administered to them and the gravity of the offense involved in giving false testimony, it is my intention again to present the matter to the legislature for further consideration.

It was brought to the attention of the legislature that although Federal prisoners had by custom been confined in insular penal institutions, there was no authority in the laws of Porto Rico for such confinement, and therefore an act to provide for the custody of such prisoners in the penitentiary and district jails was passed.

An act which it is believed should be further considered by the legislature is the one providing that the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, upon completion of 15 years of service in that court and upon reaching the age of 65 may tender their resignation from office and receive thereafter during life salary at the rate of three-fourths of that paid them during their terms of office. This measure as presented to the legislature contemplated resignation at the end of a shorter term of service and payment monthly thereafter during life of an amount equal to the monthly salary received prior to resignation. Those in favor of the original provisions were of the conviction, and it is believed that many others are now fully satisfied, not only that the members of the supreme bench are fully entitled to this recognition for the valuable public service rendered by them, in many cases attended by the sacrifice of personal interests, but that such provision would be of benefit to the judicial system.

Legislative provision was made for two additional fiscals, one to act as assistant fiscal for the district of San Juan, on account of the large amount of business to be transacted in that district, and the other to act as special fiscal at large, to relieve regular fiscals throughout the island of excessive duties, fill vacancies, or act as a special representative of the Department of Justice whenever occasion demands.

The legislature indicated its approval of the work that has been done by those engaged in the campaign against uncinariasis and tuberculosis by allotting the sum of \$40,000 for the continuation of the former and \$8,000 for the latter. It also provided a fund for the improvement of conditions in the leper colony on Cabras Island.

A bill carefully prepared by some of the leading members of the medical profession in Porto Rico, to provide for the inauguration on July 1, 1911, of a general sanitary service in the island, was presented to the legislature. The bill was subjected to numerous changes before enactment into law, and as those who framed the measure thoroughly believed their plan a sound one and that their propositions should be accepted without alteration, the wisdom of the changes to which the plan was subjected has been questioned. The practical application of the law, and the complete establishment of the system which it provides will, however, develop its defects in ample time for correction by the next session of the legislature, and it is believed that in the meantime much improvement will have been made in sanitary conditions throughout the island.

## EXECUTIVE.

## PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

The following formal proclamations and executive orders were issued during the year in the form of administrative bulletins:

No. 20. July 7, 1910: Executive order publishing regulations to be observed in connection with requisitions for property and supplies to be purchased in the United States.

No. 21. July 15, 1910: Proclamation publishing and inviting attention to the provisions of the act of March 10, 1910, with reference to loads and the width of tires on vehicles using public roads.

No. 22. August 12, 1910: Proclamation summoning the Legislative Assembly to convene in extraordinary session August 30, 1910.

No. 23. August 15, 1910: Proclamation recommending the observance of Labor Day, September 5, 1910.

No. 24. October 22, 1910: Executive order publishing regulations regarding the custody of plates and paper used in the printing of revenue stamps.

No. 25. October 25, 1910: Executive order publishing rules and regulations for printing, preparation, and submission of copy, and execution of work by the Government printing plant.

No. 26. October 28, 1910: Executive order appointing a temporary board to consider and recommend suitable action in respect to the insular telegraph and telephone system with a view to securing economy and efficiency therein and such extension thereof as deemed proper for the public service.

No. 27. November 27, 1910: Proclamation publishing the proclamation of the President of the United States, designating Thursday, November 24, 1910, as a day of thanksgiving, and recommending the observance thereof.

No. 28. March 23, 1911: Proclamation recommending the observance of Tuberculosis Day, Sunday, April 30, 1911.

No. 29. June 1, 1911: Executive order publishing the act of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the inspection and guaranty of Porto Rican cigars, effective January 1, 1913.

No. 30. June 6, 1911: Executive order publishing decision of the Secretary of War, relative to method of handling and audit of disbursements from the fund appropriated by Act of Congress of August 30, 1890, known as the "Morrill Fund," on account of the University of Porto Rico.

No. 31. June 27, 1911: Executive order amending Administrative Bulletin No. 7, relative to estimates for equipment, furniture, stationery, and supplies for official use and providing that such estimates shall be made quarterly, beginning July 1, 1911, instead of annually.

No. 32. June 30, 1911: Proclamation relative to inauguration of sanitary service, outlining the purpose thereof and the duty of all Government officials in respect thereto, and requesting cooperation of all the inhabitants of Porto Rico in carrying out its provisions.

## THE EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY IN PENAL CASES.

The systematic treatment of applications for the exercise of executive clemency, as outlined in the executive order of March 1, 1910, regarding paroles, and in the executive order of April 18, 1910, with respect to pardons, has resulted very satisfactorily in facilitating the

segregation of those cases worthy of consideration from the unworthy ones. Furthermore, the policy—announced whenever appropriate opportunity has been presented—that requests for clemency would receive no consideration unless supported by some reasonable grounds for the petition, has had the effect of materially reducing the number, still large, however, of groundless and ill-considered appeals to the sympathy of the chief executive for release from just punishment. During the 12 months ended June 30, 1910, the Governor received 517 petitions for clemency. The number received during the past year reached but 431. Among these there were found but 119 cases which appeared to be deserving of consideration, and after thorough investigation 81 of this number proved to be without merit. The cases considered were disposed of as follows:

Full pardons granted.....	26
Conditional pardons granted.....	2
Paroles granted.....	3
Sentences commuted.....	5
Fines remitted.....	2
Total number of cases receiving favorable action.....	38
Petitions denied.....	81
Total number considered.....	119
Rejected petitions.....	312
Total number received.....	431

In 11 of the cases investigated, which resulted in pardon, the offenders were found to be minors ranging in age from 8 to 16 years. They had been convicted for the first time and for petty offenses, and owing to the lack of a proper place for the confinement of minors had been incarcerated with hardened criminals, association with whom even for a short period of time would have had only evil results, and probably would have initiated them into careers of depravity and crime. Our criminal code is unfortunately deficient in that it provides no corrective treatment for the youthful first offender, but compels the courts to dispose of their cases in the same manner as those of adults. The only solution, therefore, until proper legislation in this behalf is enacted is the exercise by the chief executive of the power given him by the organic act to grant pardon in meritorious cases of this nature.

In six cases pardon was granted owing to the fact that the punishment imposed by the court had been so augmented by contraction of disease subsequent to confinement as to make it appear that full propitiation for the crime had been secured, and that immediate release was necessary to prevent the sentence of imprisonment from becoming a sentence of death. In four instances, sons or husbands undergoing short sentences for minor offenses, and with no previous criminal records, were liberated to enable them to be at the bedsides of mothers and wives during the last moments of their lives. A commutation to imprisonment for life was granted in one case where sentence of capital punishment had been imposed. Numerous petitions for clemency in this case were received. A careful reading of the full record of the case and certain information developed subsequent to the trial gave rise to such doubt in the mind of the Governor, and in the minds of the judge who had imposed the sentence, and the chief justice of the supreme court to which appeal had been taken, as to the degree of the crime committed, as to make a modification of the sentence imposed seem advisable.



In other instances clemency was extended upon recommendation of the attorney general after thorough investigation and consideration of each individual case and after arrival at the conclusion that the ends of justice had been met by the conviction and by the period of confinement served prior to the date of release.

#### INSULAR POLICE.

The insular police commission, an honorary body, which in accordance with the law has control of the affairs of the police of Porto Rico, has continued during the past year to devote much attention to this organization. The commission in its annual report to the Governor invites special attention to the present high state of efficiency of the police organization, which it attributes in a great measure to the loyal and intelligent cooperation of the officers and men of the force in the performance of their duties. Attention was invited to the fact that although the pay of members of the police force is not high, applications were received during the past year from 8 sergeants, 21 corporals, and 340 guardsmen for reenlistment at the expiration of their terms of service.

The present police organization consists of a chief of police, a chief of the bureau of information, an adjutant, 1 first-class, 4 second, 3 fourth, 5 sixth, 20 seventh, and 23 eighth class district chiefs; 15 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 600 guardsmen, distributed among the 66 police districts of the island. A patrol system observed by all district chiefs enables them to make weekly inspections throughout their respective districts, which in some instances cover considerable territory, whereby the entire island is kept under almost constant observation and the police organization in close touch with local conditions.

Especially was the efficiency of the police organization demonstrated during the elections in the fall of 1910. The tactful and intelligent manner in which they handled many situations which otherwise might have proved disagreeable was so apparent as to result in numerous telegrams and letters of congratulation from all parts of the island.

The total number of arrests during the year was 50,895, of which but 533 were for felonies. This represents a decrease of 4,767 from the number of arrests made during the previous year indicating, among other things, less lawlessness and discontent, undoubtedly due in a large measure to the fact that a large number of previously unemployed persons are now engaged in peaceful pursuits. During the year 47 murders were committed and with one exception the authors thereof promptly apprehended. It is probable that in few countries can as low a record of felonies committed in proportion to the population be shown as is found in Porto Rico, or as large a percentage of arrests in the number of crimes committed. The people as a rule are peaceful, law-abiding, and respectful. They are usually willing to assist the police in their efforts to maintain law and order, and are ever ready to cooperate with them in the apprehension of offenders, as a result of which few criminals escape.

The cost of policing the island during the last fiscal year was \$433,670.04, or \$10,558.86 less than the expense of the previous year.

The bureau of information, maintained in connection with and to assist the police organization, has by means of its detectives rendered

exceedingly valuable service. Cattle, jewelry, money, and miscellaneous articles aggregating in value \$15,000 have been recovered by the bureau during the past year. Of the 50,895 arrests made, 1,824 were made by the agents of this bureau, 1,596 of which resulted in convictions and but 228 in acquittals.

The work of the past year has proved conclusively that police efficiency is materially increased by the use of saddle horses, of which there were on hand at the end of the year 102. The organization with the assistance of mounted men now performs much more service and covers much more territory in outlying districts at frequent intervals than was before possible with many more men and no horses.

Experience has also shown that the average police officer is quick to learn how properly to care for and use his mount to the best advantage.

The chief of police has recommended, and the suggestion seems to be worthy of consideration, that not only should the number of mounted men be increased, but that a number of district chiefs and other police officers should be furnished bicycles with which more effectively to cover their territory. Statistics covering the work and organization of the police force for the year ending June 30, 1911, will be found in Exhibit D herewith.

#### CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

The civil-service commission, acting under authority of the act of March 14, 1907, has examined during the past year 994 out of 1,224 applicants for appointment in the Government service. Of those who took the examination 696, or 67 per cent, passed and 234, or 33 per cent, of the candidates who passed and became eligible for appointment secured positions. The examinations embraced 44 different positions varying in character from that of medical inspector, at \$1,800 per annum, to that of unskilled laborer, at \$72 per annum, and the lists of eligibles have been extended to include assistant physicians, veterinary inspectors, electricians, and superintendents of construction.

The civil-service commission succeeded during the year in filling all vacancies except in certain positions in which special technical knowledge is required, such as those of civil engineer, architect, expert accountant, and stenographer. As a rule, persons in the island qualifying for these positions find much more profitable remuneration elsewhere than the Government is willing to offer, and hence frequently occurring vacancies in positions of this class must of necessity be filled by employees from outside the island.

A large number of positions were created by the new sanitary law, but the time intervening between the date of its passage and the date of its going into effect was too short to permit the civil-service commission to intervene in the selection of the personnel required for its inauguration. All original appointments to classified positions in that service, therefore, will be considered temporary until the civil-service commission shall have had time to make suitable provision for the necessary employees, either by certifying those already appointed who may have demonstrated their qualifications or by holding examinations for the selection of others for certification.

Near the close of the fiscal year the United States Civil Service Commission communicated with the insular Government for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it would be willing to have the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission take over the work of holding examinations in Porto Rico for Federal employees. This work in the past has been attended to by Federal officials. As a result of the correspondence, the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, in connection with its other duties, now has charge of the work of holding examinations in this island for Federal Government employees.

With the exception of minor amendments made from time to time, the civil-service law of 1907 as yet has not been subjected to material change. Although the law as it stands is of considerable value and of constant assistance to the various branches of the Government, in the light of experience now acquired in its application, it could be materially improved by an extensive revision, and it is understood that the commission will be prepared to make proper recommendations in this behalf in time for consideration by the next Legislative Assembly.

Statistical data concerning the civil-service operations during the past year will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I to this report.

#### SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

The superior board of health, an advisory board, appointed by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of section 18 of the act of March 10, 1904, held eight sessions during the year at which it considered and adopted 60 resolutions concerning, among other matters of importance, the improvement of conditions in the leper colony, construction of septic tanks, the installation of plumbing, municipal cemeteries, aqueducts, and the disposal of garbage. The board in its report to the Governor invites attention to the unfavorable conditions under which lepers are confined on Cabras Island and suggests the removal of the colony to some more favorable location. Some attention was devoted by the board to the unsanitary manner in which septic tanks for the disposal of sewage and waste water throughout the island are located and constructed. Especially was the attention of the board brought to this matter by the fact that an epidemic of typhoid in Morovis was traced to one of these defective tanks.

During the year the board passed upon 479 plans for plumbing installation, passed resolutions concerning the necessity of studying the problem of disposing of waste water and other waste refuse from sugar mills, and the construction of aqueducts for municipalities whose inhabitants now must depend upon rain and surface water for drinking and are thereby in constant danger of disease. The board also has had under special consideration the matter of the disposal of garbage in the city of San Juan, and the danger of infection from flies.

The board at the conclusion of its report insists upon the necessity, for the health of the community, of getting rid of mosquitoes and recommends consideration of the subject.

All the matters referred to above and others of equal importance which have so often been the subject of deliberations of the superior board of health, will be submitted to the director of sanitation for early and effective action under the new sanitary law. For the time and interest devoted to the health of the island by the members of the

superior board of health, which went out of existence at the end of the fiscal year, after which the law mentioned became effective, the members of that body are entitled to and have the thanks of the public.

#### BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The board of medical examiners, composed of five physicians appointed in accordance with the act of March 12, 1903, by the Governor, has given 75 examinations to applicants for licenses with results as follows:

	Examined.	Passed.	Rejected.
Physician.....	27	25	2
Osteopath.....	2	1	1
"Practicante".....	19	15	4
Optician.....	6	4	2
Midwife.....	3	2	1
Nurse.....	18	15	3

The board this year received the first application for a license to practice osteopathy. Being without a precedent for its guidance, action upon the application was withheld by the board until advice was obtained from authorities in the United States as to the treatment accorded to and qualifications demanded of such practitioners there, whereupon it was announced that osteopaths would be licensed after having demonstrated a sufficient knowledge of the subjects considered in other countries to be essential to the practice of their profession.

The board of medical examiners continues consistently to adhere to its wise policy of requiring all who obtain a license to submit to examination, irrespective of the diplomas or the credentials they possess, except in cases where applicants are connected with the United States Army or Navy. This policy being specifically authorized by law and generally understood, is much more satisfactory than would be the acceptance by the board in its discretion of certificates of qualification in lieu of examination.

Complaints have been made concerning the action taken by the board in certain cases, but investigation has shown that the treatment of all applicants has been uniformly unprejudiced and fair, and a careful observation of the work of the board and acquaintance with individual members leads to but one conclusion—that its earnest purpose is to protect the residents of the island by maintaining the character of the medical profession at a high standard.

#### BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The practice of dentistry in Porto Rico is licensed in accordance with the law approved March 9, 1905. The board of dental examiners is composed of three dentists, engaged in the practice of their profession in the island, appointed by the Governor. It is the duty of the board to determine whether or not candidates possess the necessary qualifications, and if so to issue to them permits to practice dentistry. Although at present candidates' qualifications are determined by examination, the board has been in correspondence with State boards on the mainland with a view to some reciprocal arrangement whereby certificates of State boards and certificates of the Porto Rican board may be interchanged.

## BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The board of pharmacy, created by the act of March 8, 1906, and composed of five pharmacists, resident in Porto Rico, appointed by the Governor, has, during the past year, continued to devote much time to the duties devolving upon it. It has been the consistent aim of the board since its establishment to compel all persons engaged in the filling of prescriptions and dispensing of drugs to possess the same high technical qualifications as those required by various boards in the States on the mainland. It was with this purpose in view that the board secured an amendment to the original law in 1910 requiring that pharmacists' certificates must be executed before a notary public, and that a certificate of standing from a reputable educational institution must be presented by candidates for examination. The board has also had under consideration and is preparing for presentation to the legislature further suggestions for improvements in the pharmacy law, looking to greater safety to the public by additional precautions against the sale of poisonous substances and the filling of prescriptions by incompetent persons.

The keen and intelligent interest in their work constantly demonstrated by the members of this board reflects great credit upon the profession they represent.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico, a corporate body created by the act of March 12, 1903, under which the establishment of the University of Porto Rico was authorized, is composed of the commissioner of education, as a member and president, the speaker of the house of delegates, the treasurer of Porto Rico, and four other persons appointed by the Governor.

This board is responsible for the government of the affairs of the university. The institution has been in existence eight years, during which time the annual enrollment has increased to over 1,000 students. The curriculum commencing in 1903 with a normal course was extended in 1904 to embrace an agricultural department, and in 1910 a department of liberal arts. In each of these departments the respective courses of study and facilities therefor are being gradually extended. While the board of trustees has kept constantly before it the requirements of a new institution of this kind, and the danger of premature expansion, still its plans for future development are comprehensive, and contemplate the establishment in Porto Rico of an educational center where students of the mainland of the United States, of other West Indies and South America, will commingle to their mutual understanding and benefit; where a thorough training, especially for the commercial intercourse that is gradually developing between the tropical and the temperate zones and between the two continents of the Western Hemisphere may be given, not only by a study of the theories involved but through an intimate familiarity with the languages, customs, and characteristics of the different nationalities whose representatives will be brought together in this manner during the impressionable season of their youth. Thus it is the tendency of the board to develop a well-balanced and far-reaching course of education in which due weight will be given to

practice as well as to theory. The report of the board of trustees in which the development of the university and its work during the past year is set forth more in detail will be found in Appendix V.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES INSULAR LIBRARY.

The board of trustees of the Insular Library of Porto Rico was created by an act of the Legislative Assembly of 1903, and consists of the commissioner of education, as president, and four members appointed by the Governor, with a secretary and treasurer elected by the board. The insular library is maintained by legislative appropriation under the control of this board, in the "Diputacion" building, of easy access to the public, the legislature, and government departments. The library at present contains some 15,500 volumes, as well as current newspapers and periodicals. The public is allowed to use all books free of charge, and at the present time 1,800 persons hold library cards.

The board during the past year has devoted especial attention to the careful classification and cataloging of the library, having secured for this work the services of an experienced assistant from the Library of Congress.

The public's apparent appreciation of the privileges afforded by the library should indicate to the legislature that the funds appropriated by it for this purpose are well spent, and it should also be an incentive to continued interest on the part of the board in the gradual development of the institution and ultimately the erection of a suitable building for its accommodation.

The report of the board of trustees of the insular library will be found in Exhibit V.

#### INSULAR SCHOOL FOR TRAINED NURSES.

The insular school for trained nurses is maintained by legislative appropriation under authority of the act of March 14, 1907. The present enrollment is 15. Seven pupils out of a class of 14 graduated last year, 3 remained in school for further instruction, and 4 left before the end of the course for various reasons. It is the purpose of this school to afford Porto Rican girls an opportunity to fit themselves in theory and practice for scientific nursing, and while the school is still a small institution, the great field for this class of work in the island, and the interest shown by the young women who have entered it, as well as the efficiency attained by graduates, insures the success of the undertaking.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

The teachers' pension fund was originated by authority of a royal decree dated February 1, 1894. It was to be maintained by the appropriation of \$4,000 per annum from Government funds, and by payment thereto of 10 per cent of the appropriation for school supplies; a tax of 3 per cent upon salaries of permanent teachers, and of 50 per cent upon salaries of temporary teachers receiving more than \$300 per annum.

Although at the time the present Government in Porto Rico was inaugurated there were about 528 teachers drawing pensions, and only

15 per cent of them were Spaniards, all available cash in the fund, amounting to \$27,688.38, had been sent by the Spanish authorities to Spain. No further legislative appropriation is made, but moneys owing to the fund by municipalities have been received from time to time, and by an act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 9, 1905, the board of trustees of the teachers' pension fund was established for the administration and proper disposition of the moneys received. The fund available in the hands of the board is now practically exhausted, and unless the attempts of the board to secure the return of the \$27,688.38 sent to Spain are successful payments to pensioned teachers must cease. The return of this fund was some time ago taken up through diplomatic channels with the Spanish Government, but as yet no information as to what disposition will be made of the matter has been received.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO CHARITABLE, PENAL, CORRECTIONAL, AND  
SANITARY INSTITUTIONS.

In March of 1910 there was created by executive order the board of visitors to charitable, penal, correctional, and sanitary institutions, having as chairman Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilas, at that time mayor of San Juan, with Mr. Juan Hernandez Lopez, a prominent lawyer, and Mr. Frank Welty, manager of a local bank, as members. The several institutions of the kind indicated are under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the department of health, charities, and correction. The successive heads of this department had frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with the facilities and accommodations afforded by the Government for the care of the inmates of these institutions. Their unfavorable location, lack of facilities, and inadequate size even for the unfortunate persons confined therein, to say nothing of many others that should be in some institution and now constitute a burden upon their friends and local communities, had become a matter of general concern. Notwithstanding this, however, due possibly to doubt as to the best means of disposing of the problem, neither the legislature nor the administration had taken any decisive action to procure the needed relief. It was with a view to securing for the administration and for the legislature such suggestions and assistance as could be afforded through intelligent consideration of the questions involved from the viewpoint of the public that this board was appointed.

Its members were requested to visit all the institutions, and to study and make notes regarding conditions existing therein. This the board did, visiting during the year the boys' charity school and the girls' charity school in Santurce, the insane asylum in San Juan, and the blind asylum in Ponce, as well as the penal institutions in San Juan, Ponce, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Guayama, and Humacao.

In respect to control and administration, the board found nothing in any of these institutions seriously to condemn. In the boys' charity school, the girls' charity school, and the blind asylum, the treatment of the inmates and the courses of instruction afforded them, were found to be good. In the insane asylum they found, however, that the lack of room and facilities makes it more a place of

incarceration, where the condition of persons suffering from mental disorders are apt to become worse, rather than one possessing the requisites for successful treatment. The penitentiary and the jails they found also, in most instances, to be too small for the purpose for which used, and lacking proper facilities for the separation of offenders of different classes and ages. In many of them young boys are confined with adults, and in some municipalities insane persons and criminals are often thrown together.

The result of the board's investigations are recommendations that the accommodations in the charity schools be enlarged by additions to the present buildings; that the blind asylum at Ponce be enlarged and another established in San Juan; that a more favorable location be secured for the insane asylum, and that there be erected thereon buildings of sufficient size properly to accommodate the inmates of the present building as well as other helpless insane persons now without proper care in various parts of the island; and the construction of larger buildings for the penal institutions.

The conclusion might be reached from the report and recommendations of the board that the criminal classes and other public charges in Porto Rico have outgrown the institutions to an unusual extent. The facts are, however, that there has been no abnormal increase in their number, but that, with very few exceptions, no buildings intended for these purposes have ever been provided, the buildings now in use having been originally constructed with other ends in view.

The problem presented is to suitably house and care for the charges upon the community within the means available. Without incurring burdensome indebtedness, the necessary buildings can only be supplied gradually through the exercise of great economy in the selection of materials and use of convict labor. The most pressing need is additional accommodations for the insane in a location where the highest percentage of cures may be effected, and where those charges who are but partially demented and not of the dangerous class can contribute to the support of the institution, as well as their own improvement, by suitable work, preferably out of doors.

The most desirable property now owned by either the insular or Federal Governments upon which to erect suitable buildings for the insane, as well as the penitentiary, is the tract of land consisting of about 400 acres near Cayey upon which is located the Henry Barracks, and which is one of the Federal properties proposed to be transferred to the insular Government in exchange for certain buildings in San Juan. This exchange of properties is elsewhere referred to under that heading in this report. It has received the sanction of the Secretary of War (H. Doc. 256, 61st Cong., 2d sess.), as well as the representatives of both Governments who were designated to recommend the division, and is now awaiting final approval by Congress. It is hoped that the question will be favorably determined during the next session of Congress, as with the acquirement of this property the insular Government will be able to establish thereon a permanent penal colony where its members can be made partly, if not wholly, self-supporting, as well as provide suitable accommodation for the insane, whose present care and treatment is most unfortunate and unsuccessful.



**ADVISORY BOARD ON APPORTIONMENT, ASSIGNMENT AND USE OR DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND REAL PROPERTY**

The governmental departments have been confronted for some time with a serious lack of space for offices, warehouses, and operating plants. Nearly all of the buildings used by the Government are ancient edifices constructed many years ago for purposes entirely different from those for which they are now used. Hence they are in a bad state of repair, their cost of maintenance is high, they are badly lighted and ventilated, and the available space is much less than required. The problem of making the most economical distribution of the space at hand is often a troublesome one, and it was for the purpose of securing advice in disposing of some of these questions that the advisory board on apportionment, assignment, and use or disposition of public buildings and real property, composed of the president of the Executive Council, as chairman, the speaker of the house of delegates, the attorney general, the commissioner of the interior, and the Secretary of Porto Rico, was formed. It was after consideration of the matter by this board that a temporary solution of the problem of securing suitable quarters for the legislative assembly was disposed of, by converting the official residence of the Secretary of Porto Rico into an office building for the department of justice, and thereby releasing the portion of the "Diputación" Building formerly occupied by the department of justice for use in enlarging the chambers of the legislature. The situation was also relieved to a certain extent by the temporary release to the insular Government by the Navy Department of buildings on the naval hospital reservation in San Juan for use of the insular health service. The treasury departments, the interior department, the department of education, and the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation are still housed in old, poorly lighted, and overcrowded buildings, the last named in an old Spanish convent, where work is retarded not only by lack of space, but by the unhealthful conditions in which the employees are required to perform their duties. It is the hope of the board that the insular Government will be allowed to use spacious buildings, now vacant, formerly occupied by the naval station at San Juan. This would afford material relief until such time as the finances of the insular Government enable it to construct appropriate Government buildings.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LEGISLATION.**

The members from Porto Rico of the board of commissioners on uniform State legislation, appointed in accordance with the act of March 10, 1910—Hon. Foster V. Brown, attorney general of Porto Rico, and Hon. Rodriguez Serra, attorney at law—attended the twentieth annual conference of commissioners from all the States and Territories, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., from the 25th to the 29th, inclusive, of August, 1910. Mr. Serra was elected a member of the committee on depositions and proofs of statutes of other States. He was also elected vice president, for Porto Rico, of the American Bar Association, which held its meeting immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and was made up largely of participants therein.

At the conference two additional uniform laws were approved and recommended for adoption, namely, an act relative to wills executed without the State, and an act relating to desertion and nonsupport of wife by husband, or of children by either father or mother, and providing punishment therefor.

The official expenses of the two commissioners on this trip, which included actual traveling and hotel expenses, amounted to \$415.80. In compliance with the requirements of the law under which they were appointed, the commissioners submitted their report to the legislature before the date of the last assembly, with copies of acts approved by the conference and recommended for adoption. As a result of the recommendations, the following uniform laws were presented in and passed by the Executive Council: A bill to make uniform the law of negotiable instruments; a bill relating to desertion and nonsupport of wife by husband, or of children by either father or mother, and providing punishment therefor; a bill to make uniform the law of transfers of shares of stock in corporations; a bill relating to wills executed without the island.

In the house of delegates these bills received no further consideration than second reading, but an attempt will be made to have them, as well as the bills-of-lading act, the warehouse-receipts act, and the sale-of-goods act, favorably considered by the next legislature.

#### THE ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The antituberculosis league is a charitable organization, of a semi-private character, but official to the extent that the expense of its work is partially borne by Government appropriation, and its officers receive the assistance and cooperation of officials and employees of the Government. The league continues to maintain its sanatorium near San Juan in excellent condition. It has devoted special attention during the year to the distribution of instructive literature concerning the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, it maintained an educational exhibit at the insular fair in San Juan, and now has a competent speaker traveling from place to place in the island delivering a series of lectures and distributing printed matter regarding the disease. This representative is at the same time collecting statistics that will be of value not only to the league in formulating its plans for future work, but also to the Government health service in its sanitary work in general.

The total receipts of the league during the year were \$15,232.05, expenditures \$5,674.23, leaving a balance of cash on hand June 30, 1911, of \$9,557.82. This, with the \$8,000 appropriated by the legislature for the use of the league, gives it a fund of \$17,557.82 with which to proceed with the year's work. Receipts from membership dues, donations, and miscellaneous sources, which have in the past amounted to \$5,000 per annum, more or less, should bring the amount available during the year to considerably more than \$20,000.

#### INSULAR FAIR BOARD.

Under authority of an act of March 10, 1910, the insular fair board was created, and the first insular fair of Porto Rico held in San Juan from February 23 to 28, inclusive, 1911. Despite the inexperience

of the members of the fair board, and the many difficulties encountered by them in this new undertaking, the success of their management surpassed expectations, attracting exhibitors and spectators from all parts of the island. Exhibits of local products were added to by special attractions and exhibits from the United States. The enthusiastic general interest displayed so fully demonstrated the popular approval of the plan as to insure the success of future fairs as among the chief factors in promoting the commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of Porto Rico.

While the exhibits of local products were excellent, the keen interest and competition between exhibitors will undoubtedly result in great additions and much improvement in the future. One hundred and forty premiums were distributed among field, garden, and orchard classes, for women's work, and miscellaneous displays. Probably no single event that has taken place in Porto Rico has so appealed to and awakened the popular interest. While the amusement features strike a responsive chord of enthusiasm, at the same time the serious interest devoted to the practical, industrial, and commercial side of the undertaking is convincing to the representatives of business interests throughout the island, and to the legislature that the support and cooperation they have given was well placed.

#### INSULAR GOVERNMENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

In order to facilitate the collection and classification of information, and the answering of numberless inquiries both written and verbal concerning business opportunities and conditions in Porto Rico that have resulted from judicious advertising by the Porto Rico Association and other business organizations, there was established at the close of the insular fair a bureau of information. The bureau was located in the business center of San Juan. Articles from the fair were placed on exhibition. Desks, tables, chairs, stationery, and literature for the use of visitors were provided, and a competent person placed in charge for the purpose of collecting data of interest and answering inquiries. The bureau prepares and distributes information in the form of letters of reply and printed matter. It receives visitors, supplies them with information regarding the island, samples of coffee, fruit, cigars, and other products, and furnishes reliable guides at minimum expense for tourists who wish to see the points of interest or investigate the resources and products of the island. Its maintenance is in line with the policy of the administration to assist in every legitimate way the development of the industrial activities of the country as a basis for the prosperity and happiness of the people.

#### PERSONNEL.

The following changes in presidential appointees, under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, took place during the fiscal year:

Appointments.—J. W. Bonner, auditor, January 13, 1911; M. Drew Carrel, secretary, February 23, 1911. Resignations.—A. P. Sawyer, auditor, November 30, 1910; Juan Vías Ochoteco, member of the Executive Council, June 27, 1911.

The following executive appointments were made by the Governor during the year in pursuance of existing local laws:

Judges of the district courts, 4; fiscal of the district court, 1; justices of the peace, 7; district chiefs of police, 20; on July 5 an adjutant of police, and on July 7 a chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Board.

He also made appointments as follows to fill vacancies occurring in elective offices, until the date of the next election, as provided by law: Secretary of district court, 1; marshal of district court, 1; clerks in district courts, 2; municipal judges, 10; secretaries of municipal courts, 12; assistant secretaries of municipal courts, 3; marshals of municipal courts, 7; municipal mayors, 12; and municipal councilmen, 66.

Positions upon honorary boards and commissions were filled by the appointment, as provided by law, of the following-named gentlemen:

To the board of pharmacy: José J. Monclova, July 1, 1910; Pedro Julia, June 23, 1911.

Insular police commission: Lee Nixon (acting), August 6, 1910; Fidel Guillermetty (acting), October 4, 1910; Roberto H. Todd, April 1, 1911.

Board of dental examiners: José Modesto Bird, September 6, 1910; Manuel del Valle Atilas, June 3, 1911.

Board of trustees, insular library: J. L. Dunlevy, January 7, 1911.

Board of trustees, University of Porto Rico: José C. Hernandez, July 1, 1910; Federico Degetau, July 1, 1910; Manuel V. Domenech, July 1, 1910; A. J. Grief, July 1, 1910; D. W. May, March 17, 1911.

Superior board of health: Eusebio Coronas, March 27, 1911.

Board of commissioners of agriculture: J. Fraizier, May 19, 1911; Eduardo Giorgetti, May 19, 1911; Lucas Amadeo, May 19, 1911; H. H. Scoville, May 19, 1911; Ramon Delgado, May 19, 1911; J. T. Crawley, May 19, 1911; Samuel D. Gromer (president), June 9, 1911.

Board of medical examiners: Dr. Francisco Hernandez, June 16, 1911; José N. Carbonell, July 8, 1910.

Insular fair board: Luis Sanchez Morales, June 23, 1911.

The people of Porto Rico owe a debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who filled the above-mentioned honorary offices, for the gratuitous but not less interested and valuable attention they have devoted to public affairs while serving in these positions, and especially has the Governor at all times appreciated the assistance and cooperation they have rendered him.

A complete list of appointments made by the Governor during the past year will be found in Exhibit B to Appendix I.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

Material progress has been made during the year in the municipalities. The municipal administrations representing as they do local self-government have generally, through the improved manner in which their affairs were conducted, reflected great credit upon themselves.

The good judgment displayed by the leaders of both political parties at the last elections in the selection of suitable candidates for municipal officials, additional interest in the welfare of the community, greater economy in the use of funds, and more attention to roads and other public works all indicate a wholesome tendency to respect the rights and guard the interests of the mass of people who are not as yet prepared to protect themselves.

An additional municipality was created by an act of the last legislature under authority of which Jayuya was separated from the municipality of Utuado. The distance of Utuado, the seat of municipal government, from Jayuya and other adjacent barrios of that municipality and the topography of the country intervening, made it difficult for the municipal authorities to devote to these barrios the attention to which their taxpayers were entitled, for which reasons the latter petitioned for and were given their municipal independence.

As a rule sanitary conditions in the municipalities have improved, but safety from the standpoint of health depends upon uniform attention in all municipalities to sanitary measures. Every town in the island but one may be scrupulously clean. That one community, however, is a source of danger and may so contaminate the others as to entirely destroy the result of their efforts at sanitation. This is one reason for a central control and uniform sanitary service, which is provided for by the law recently enacted. Many municipalities are still without sewer and water systems; few have suitable hospitals, municipal jails, and other public buildings. The condition of municipal roads and urban streets has been materially improved, but there are still some that are a discredit to certain local administrations. Nearly every municipality in the island is in good financial condition and possesses the necessary resources upon which to secure loans for the permanent public improvements and facilities required. Little advantage has, however, been taken of this condition up to the present time pending the enactment and placing in effect of suitable legislation to facilitate advances of insular funds for these purposes. But one municipality in the island has an actual floating indebtedness, and this amounts to but \$1,516.30. Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan are the only ones having bonded debts. They aggregate in all but \$1,100,000 and are partially covered by sinking funds and surplus deposits amounting to \$738,574.01, reducing the net bonded debt to \$361,425.99. The aggregate net indebtedness of all municipalities of Porto Rico, including \$327,415.76 due the central Government on June 30, 1911, was \$723,148.61, and the cash on hand in municipal treasuries, not including bond redemption and sinking funds, was \$496,073.48, thus making the net indebtedness but \$227,075.13. The net income of municipalities during the past year was \$1,502,041.25, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the income of the preceding year, while the expenditures, including current expenses, payment of principal and interest on account of debts and other outlays, amounted to \$1,154,638.15, an increase over the previous year's expenditures of but 2.8 per cent. Considering the fact that advances of money by the central Government were unusually small, the difference between the percentage of increase of income and increase of expenditures, together with the material increase in the assessed valuation of municipal property, the municipalities are in a good position to assume sufficient bonded indebtedness to provide the public improvements most urgently required. Under authority of an act passed by the last legislature a plan for floating such loans has been approved by the Executive Council. Bonds will be issued in favor of the people of Porto Rico and in addition to the municipal resources will have back of them the guaranty of the insular government. They will be exempt from taxation, acceptable at par to secure deposits of insular funds and redeemable annually after the

first year. None of the loans will be made for more than 20 years with interest not to exceed 5 per cent, the interest and principal to be paid by the treasurer of Porto Rico from moneys retained for that purpose from municipal taxes collected by him. Under the act referred to and the plan adopted it is believed that the insular government can safely advance or guarantee such loans to municipalities as may be required by them to meet the cost of necessary improvements. A number of petitions for loans or authority to issue bonds have already been received. The law provides that the public works for which the funds are used are to be constructed in accordance with plans approved by and under the supervision of the interior department. Thus the municipalities will be relieved of the responsibility and expense of supervision and the money that would otherwise be paid out for experienced engineers, or, not having them, wasted upon poor work, can all be applied to the best advantage under the advice of competent engineers furnished by the central Government.

San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Aguadilla need port and other improvements. As soon as their several projects have been accepted and their financial ability to carry them out determined engineers experienced in the particular kind of work will make a study of the local conditions involved and prepare plans in detail to meet the requirements.

The municipality of San Juan has a comprehensive project for the general improvement of the city and of the port. The formulation of the plan for the improvement of the port is in charge of a commission appointed by authority of the last legislature. It contemplates the construction of additional docks and wharves and the gradual development of the entire water front, with a view to meeting the present and future requirements of the rapidly increasing commerce of the port. Another commission was appointed by the municipal council to consider plans for the general improvement, both from an artistic and practical standpoint, of the city of San Juan. The plan embraces an improvement of the water supply, public parks, and boulevards, including a driveway along the ocean front and the broadening of the principal thoroughfare into the city. The commission has given the project much careful consideration, and, in order to insure the working out of the improvements in accordance with the most modern ideas, employed an expert landscape architect to draft the general plans therefor.

Ponce has also presented a project for several important improvements in that municipality, among which are much-needed wharf facilities and a sewer system, and at the present time an engineer who has had long experience and has made a study of the subject is at work on plans for improving the shipping facilities at that port, so that as soon as the financial arrangements have been completed construction work will begin.

The necessity for improvements in other municipalities is pressing, and the needed assistance with which to procure them will be extended by the insular Government as fast as the plans are completed and they are shown to be within the means of the municipalities to pay for on suitable terms as to time.

A noteworthy improvement in the treatment by municipal councils of matters submitted for their attention is shown in the ordi-

nances passed by them. They indicate increased consideration for the public welfare and for legal restrictions rather than, as in times past, in some instances, an unfortunate tendency to be guided by personal influences in granting municipal concessions and disposing of municipal land. The practice followed during the Spanish régime, under authority of a royal decree, of granting to individuals the free use of property on which to construct private buildings, a procedure at that time probably advisable to encourage the development of those communities, but under the present law prohibited, established a custom that unfortunately it has been difficult for some municipalities to abandon. As a result of this ancient system a number of ordinances have been passed, apparently in ignorance of the law upon that point, permitting individuals to use illegally and without payment thereon of rent or taxes, public property from which the municipality should have been deriving revenue. Although these cases are sometimes productive of controversies, the municipal authorities have, as a rule, been prompt to act upon the suggestion that such concessions are illegal and to take the necessary steps to recover the property. The same willingness to accept helpful advice and to act upon timely suggestions from the central government in other matters indicates a commendable inclination on the part of local officials to correct and improve methods of administering municipal affairs.

#### FRANCHISES.

The special consideration of the laws applicable thereto and the investigation of the franchises under which several of the more important public-service corporations were operating were concluded during the year. As anticipated at the date of my last report, the result was the collection of much reliable data which was used as the basis of important legislation and the detection of material defects in the authority under which some of the most valuable concessions in the island were being operated. The work was therefore of great benefit to the public as well as to the interested concessionaires.

Although many valuable concessions and privileges in the island had been granted by the Executive Council, the council did not appear to have the requisite power over the operating companies to compel them to render efficient service or in other respects comply with the terms of their franchises. The cause of the defect was located, and it was corrected by the enactment of two laws, discussed more in detail under the heading "Legislation." These acts conferred upon the Executive Council the authority to regulate all public utilities and gave the courts the power to issue such orders as necessary to compel them to comply with the requirements of the council.

It was also found that certain valuable properties heretofore exempt, under privileges claimed by the grantees to have been conferred upon them by their concessions, were apparently subject to taxation, and should have been contributing revenue to the Government. As there are still some points of doubt in these cases, however, their final disposition will in all probability be left to the courts. It was discovered that certain of the most important public-service corporations operating in Porto Rico were doing so under worthless charters. This condition of affairs, when brought to the attention and explained to the officers of these corporations, was admitted, and

they immediately took steps to protect their interests by reorganizing in accordance with the laws of Porto Rico and securing proper authority from the Executive Council to transact business in the island under their new charters.

As a result of these investigations, the insular Government is now in possession of exhaustive data that will enable it to treat applications for franchises and privileges more advisedly; it is better informed of the status of existing franchises; better posted as to its authority and limitations in dealing with them; and the Executive Council has more legal power to support it in the control and regulation of public utilities than ever before.

### INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

A response in keeping with general business conditions obtaining during the year is seen in treasury receipts from all principal sources. They aggregated \$6,813,575.18, or \$1,417,607.85 in advance of the income of the previous year. A material decrease in customs receipts has been anticipated by many in the belief that importations of American goods would gradually replace dutiable foreign merchandise, but instead, coincident with a noteworthy increase in purchases of articles of American origin, and, as predicted in the last annual report, there has been a gradual growth of the foreign trade, which exceeded last year by 16 per cent that of the previous year, and produced an 18 per cent increase in the revenue from customs. Internal-revenue receipts amounted to \$2,571,450.02, representing an increase of \$347,977.50, which was due to a larger income from various sources. The assessment of property in the island, corrected as of date December 31, 1910, raised its value from \$121,866,149 to \$133,282,453, and caused a corresponding increase of receipts from property taxes. The announcement that the tax on alcohol would be raised from 26 to 28 cents per liter July 1, 1911, resulted in an unusual endeavor on the part of distillers to turn out as much as possible under the old rate. This alone is estimated to have increased the revenues some \$200,000. An increase in the tax on medicines containing alcohol had a similar effect. There was a marked increase in the production of cigars and cigarettes, the effect of which was apparent in tobacco-tax collections. The importation of fermented liquors exceeding those of the previous year, contributed \$19,602.24 toward the general increase. In nearly all industries the products of which are subject to taxation more business resulted in adding a proportionate increase to the excise-tax income.

A new assessment of the island now nearing completion brings the value of property at the date of this report up to \$162,299,172. This reassessment is the result of careful revision by the agents of the treasury department of the lists of all taxable property in the island. Their returns have met with comparatively few appeals, all of which have received careful consideration and thoughtful action by the board of review and equalization to the apparent satisfaction, with but few exceptions, of all the appellants. The law provides that all property shall be assessed upon its actual present value, no reference being made to original cost. This, of course, presents more or less difficult problems in arriving at correct bases for assessment. The usual plan is to start with the known cost of the property and secure a fair valuation by taking into consideration improvements, location,



local conditions, and other pertinent factors. In the assessment of sugar mills, after consultation with leading owners and competent engineers, a system was evolved whereby the capacity of the plant was used partially as the basis for determining its taxable value, but in each individual case, before the final conclusion was reached, all special conditions, such as water supply, location, physical condition of the plant, available crops, and transportation were given due weight. Land valuations were determined upon the basis of a schedule agreed to by representatives delegated for that purpose by the Sugar Growers' Association and other interests affected.

One of the principal disadvantages with which assessors of real property have continually contended is the absence of accurate surveys. No uniform system exists, and as a result the description of property as registered is often extremely confusing. This should be corrected by a cadastral survey of the island, accompanied by the gathering of complete information as to the topographical and soil conditions which would not only be of great assistance in the valuation of property but in the scientific study and practical utilization of the natural resources of the island. The necessity for this work has been brought to the attention of the legislature and will be included with future recommendations.

In most of the municipalities the new assessment has been completed, and the revision proves to be beneficial in several respects. Many of them had not been assessed for several years and the revision resulted in the listing of much property that had heretofore escaped taxation. In a number of cases property had been overassessed and was being unduly taxed. In many others it was found that the valuation was too low. Recently acquired information has made it possible to adjust these inequalities.

The generally good financial conditions obtaining in the island, and the efficiency with which the tax-collecting organization of the treasury department has performed its work, is demonstrated by the fact that only thirteen-hundredths of 1 per cent of all taxes levied since American occupation remained unsettled or unpaid June 30, 1911. Further evidence of the improved financial condition of municipalities, as well as of school boards, was exhibited in their ability to increase the amount repaid to the treasury on account of loans, over the amount paid during the previous year, by \$222,418.73. Collections made by the treasury on account of trust and bond redemption funds also show an increase of \$659,710.42.

The insular Government, in order to render the additional services required by the general industrial and commercial progress, has materially extended its activities. This has resulted in a slight increase in expenditures for current needs. The following brief summary of the transactions for the year and the results therefrom, however, shows the insular treasury to be in sound condition with a larger cash balance available for appropriation than at any time since the establishment of civil government:

Customs revenue receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$1,065,998.95
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular Government, made up of \$15,161.42 from inheritance tax; \$136,408.09 from property tax; \$202,128.79 from tobacco tax; and \$2,217,751.72 from other excise taxes, aggregated.....	2,571,450.02
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	349,296.87
<b>Making the total actual revenues collected.....</b>	<b>3,986,745.84</b>

There also reverted to, and were paid into the treasury on account of insular revenues, representing repayments of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, and other transfers, aggregating in all.....

\$515,720.13

Making the total insular revenue receipts..... 4,502,465.97  
 Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,346,362.48 in property and school taxes, \$156,438.08 for the bond redemption tax, and \$808,308.65 in miscellaneous receipts, all on account of municipalities, amounted to..... 2,311,109.21

Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to.... 6,813,575.18  
 This amount added to the balance remaining at the close of 1909-10.. 3,629,048.21

Made the total resulting from the year's transactions to be accounted for..... 10,442,623.39

To meet the current needs of the Government during the past year there was expended on account of the legislature..... \$60,596.60  
 To meet the expenses of executive branches..... 3,137,017.42  
 For the support of the judiciary..... 443,366.28  
 And for miscellaneous purposes..... 153,268.01

Or a total of..... 3,794,248.29

Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, amounted to..... 132,177.17

Brought the total amount thus expended and disposed of up to.. 3,926,425.46

Reducing the amount at the disposition of the Government to. 6,516,197.93  
 Dispositions on account of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,518,045.89; to the road bond fund of \$104,119.76; miscellaneous trust fund accounts of \$874,122.03; and repayments and transfers \$4,466; in all, aggregating..... 2,500,753.68

Reduced the amount to the credit of the Government at the end of the year in available resources and trust funds to..... 4,015,444.25  
 Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes..... 2,801,443.58

There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation..... 1,214,000.67

Trust funds include \$2,048,510.67, the unexpended balance from the \$3,000,000 issue of bonds to be used in work on the irrigation project; a sinking fund of \$232,962.54 to apply on principal and interest of road bonds; road construction funds amounting to \$328,081.91 remaining from the sale of bonds for that purpose; and \$191,888.46 in miscellaneous trust funds.

The total bonded indebtedness of the island, including outstanding bonds on account of road construction and the irrigation and municipal bond issues guaranteed by the insular Government, is \$5,325,000. To offset the insular Government's bonded debt amounting to \$1,225,000 for the construction of roads, there is now in the sinking fund \$232,962.54, which, plus the \$486,646.27 due from municipalities, leaves its net indebtedness but \$505,391.19, which is more than covered by a special road tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent now being collected. The \$3,000,000 irrigation loan, as well as the \$1,000,000 loan which will probably be made through an additional bond issue authorized by the last legislature, as well as any further indebtedness that may be incurred on that account, will be served by a special tax upon the property benefited by the irrigation project. The bonded

indebtedness of municipalities guaranteed by the Government, amounting to \$1,100,000 has to its credit in sinking and redemption funds \$738,574.01, which reduces this liability to \$361,425.99, also secured by surplus municipal incomes. Thus, the net bonded indebtedness for which the insular Government is both directly and indirectly responsible, is but \$4,387,021.41, the payment of which in accordance with the terms of the respective loans is amply insured by income from taxes and other sources.

Of the available funds on hand at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1911, amounting to \$4,015,444.25, \$1,908,456.96 was deposited in New York banks and \$2,106,987.29 in banks in Porto Rico. As the treasurer is personally responsible for the safety of these funds, he has considered it advisable to deposit them only with such institutions as shall furnish surety bonds and high-grade securities as collateral. In so doing it is his policy to give preference to local banking institutions, and the deposits therein have been limited only by the extent to which they have complied with the requirements imposed by him upon all banks in which Porto Rican funds are deposited.

A full discussion of the fiscal affairs of the insular and municipal governments is contained in the report of the treasurer, Appendix III, herewith.

## PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND LANDS.

### ROADS.

Maintenance work on the insular road system has demanded more than ordinary attention. Including the new roads completed during the year, 983.5 kilometers of insular highways were under maintenance June 30, 1911. Although the cost in some places has been heavy, especially through the mountainous regions, it has averaged but \$304.86 per kilometer for the entire system, or within the average expense for maintenance during the past nine years. The expense was kept within this figure notwithstanding the fact that heavy rains and resulting landslides caused unusual damages to roads, bridges, and culverts, alone amounting to \$39,000. The rapid increase in the number of high-powered automobiles is a factor that is gradually making more difficult the problem of keeping the road surfaces up to the established standard of excellence. Several surface preservatives have been tried, but as yet nothing has been found that is satisfactorily adapted to local conditions. Many of them used with success in the north have been tried, but under the direct rays of the sun and peculiar atmospheric influences here the heavier preservatives dry up and disintegrate soon after they have produced a good surface, and the lighter preparations apparently evaporate or are absorbed before they have an opportunity to set. Experiments are being continued, however, with a view to securing some substance that will meet all conditions.

The employment of convict labor upon the insular highways continues to be successful, both from the standpoint of economy in road maintenance and construction and of the condition of the men employed. No difficulty is experienced in their control, and the

open-air work keeps them in far better health than when confined in the penitentiary.

Extensions of the road system now under construction will add over 200 kilometers to the present highways during the year. Work is now in progress on the Vega Alta-Vega Baja road, on the Vega Baja-Manatí road, on the Vega Baja-Morovis, and on the road from Arecibo to Lares in the northern part of the island, and in the south on the road between Peñuelas and Yauco. Construction is about to commence on the road from Manatí to Arecibo, from Aguada to Añasco, and from Martín Peña to Bayamón. Upon the termination of the work mentioned the macadamized highway following the coast entirely around the island will have been completed. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs, and construction of roads and bridges from the regular appropriation have aggregated during the year \$302,179.22. From the \$425,000 fund made available by the sale of insular bonds under the acts of 1906, 1907, and 1910, there were used for the construction of new roads \$105,326.90, and from the fund of \$170,000 appropriated by the act of March 10, 1910, \$23,251.63.

All the new construction work has been projected in accordance with the advice of the road commission, appointed under authority of an act of the last legislature. This commission has met frequently during the year and has received and given full consideration to numerous petitions for road work from all parts of the island, deciding upon such work as appeared to be of most importance and beneficial to the greatest number of property owners.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Government telephone and telegraph service has been somewhat improved by means of extensive repairs and changes in administration. Receipts from the service amounted to \$66,225.61 and expenditures for repairs and maintenance to \$72,959.93, resulting in a net loss to the Government of \$6,734.32.

The securing of an adequate and modern telegraph and telephone service for the island is still an unsolved problem. Several private companies, as well as the Government, are attempting to maintain a service, often in unprofitable competition with each other in a territory that could well support no more than one up-to-date system of communication operated exclusively by the Government, or under proper Government control by one private company. The first plan would involve the payment by the Government of a large amount of money for the ownership of existing private lines in addition to the heavy expense of renewing the dilapidated equipment of the present Government lines. The wisdom of burdening the treasury at this time with the outlay involved is doubtful. On the other hand, private interests are ready and willing to undertake the acquisition of governmental and other rights and install a complete system, to be maintained and operated under proper Government supervision. Careful consideration has been given both projects by the administration and by the legislature, but as yet no final disposition of the matter has been made. It is believed that the demand of public interests for an efficient means of communication by wire will compel the adoption in the near future of one of the two plans suggested.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs to public buildings during the year have cost the Government nearly \$27,000. This expense is high, for the reason that the majority of buildings under maintenance are very old and rapidly deteriorating structures. During the year three new school buildings, a public market house, and one water tank, windmill, and well have been completed by contract, and contracts entered into for four school buildings and one extension. Three other buildings were erected by administration. The construction work completed and undertaken during the year represents an investment of \$136,434.82.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The bureau of public lands has, during the past year, completed a number of surveys and has recorded titles in favor of the people of Porto Rico to 67 tracts. It has leased 53 parcels in different parts of the island, representing an annual income from rentals amounting to \$2,186.43. The Government still holds considerable unclaimed swamp land that could well be drained, and it is believed that the reclamation of these lands by private enterprises under definite lease would be much more advantageous to the people of Porto Rico than their retention in an unimproved condition, and the rental of such land for improvement will be encouraged.

## HARBORS AND DOCKS.

Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the increasing demand for shipping accommodations. Dredging done by means of Federal funds has provided a depth of 25 feet in a portion of the inner harbor and 30 feet at the entrance of the port of San Juan, but there is still a considerable area that must be dredged before suitable accommodation will be available for vessels which now enter, as well as those which with sufficient depth of water and anchorage space would enter. In addition to the immediate needs of the situation it should be borne in mind that Porto Rico is in a direct line with the European route of ocean travel which will be followed to and from the Panama Canal, and if the nearest American port to that trade is to profit from it arrangements must be made for its accommodation, the completion of which should precede or be coincident with that of the canal.

The port of San Juan is naturally well adapted to a comprehensive development that would, with the new trade by the Panama route, make it one of the busiest ports of America. A suitable site for a free port is provided within the harbor by Grande Island, and its preparation for such use or other storage purposes, which would involve no difficult engineering problems, could be made with an expenditure insignificant in comparison with the advantages and returns it would give. It is imperative that a port of the growing, commercial, and strategic importance of San Juan should be able to accommodate the largest freight and passenger vessels plying in and through these waters, as well as the naval vessels which may have occasion from time to time to visit the island. Improvements on the harbor lines in the way of piers and wharves are being undertaken at San Juan, as well as other ports, by the local governments and private

interests, but their usefulness, especially at San Juan, will be restricted by unsuitable water approaches until additional dredging can be done. The necessity for increased harbor facilities has been recognized by the representatives of the United States Engineer Corps who have studied the situation, but the plans that have been formulated by them have been but partially carried out at San Juan owing to a lack of funds with which to complete the work. In view of the immediate pressing need of more extensive shipping facilities at San Juan, as well as the prospective increase of trade which that port should receive upon the completion of the canal, it is earnestly urged that a further and early appropriation by Congress be requested with which to complete, as rapidly as possible, the projected improvements already inaugurated by the Federal authorities, and that for the same reasons investigations be instituted in respect to the feasibility of improving and the character of the improvements which should be made, if any, at the ports of Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, and Guayanilla.

#### IRRIGATION PROJECT.

The plan for irrigating the dry zone between the foothills and the southern coast, extending from the Patillas River on the east to the Jacaguas River on the west, a tract of land approximately 40 miles in length and averaging 2 miles in width, work on which was inaugurated under an act of September 18, 1908, has been accorded special attention, both by the legislature and by the administration during the past year. The territory comprised within the project contains about 30,000 acres of land, which with sufficient water supply will be the most valuable in the island for agricultural purposes, especially for the cultivation of sugar cane.

It was apparent at the beginning of the year that an unfortunate combination of circumstances had so retarded progress in the work as to threaten failure, or at least serious loss, unless extreme measures were adopted. Time, always an important element in undertakings of this nature, is of especial importance in this particular project, as its loss means continued damage to crops through drought, and the payment of a large proportion of the proceeds of the irrigation bond issue for interest. A careful revision of the plans showed, among other things, that the magnitude and cost of the work involved had been materially underestimated. The legislature therefore authorized an additional bond issue of a million dollars, and after investigation by a commission of the work being done under contract, authorized and directed the Government to take over a portion of it for completion by administration and to proceed by administration with all work not then begun. The complete reorganization of the work thus brought about has occasioned considerable delay in procuring machinery and equipment, additional personnel, and facilities for handling and retaining labor. The additional impetus with which the work has progressed during the past year, however, indicates that the measures adopted were timely and will insure the completion of the project without further unnecessary loss of time, and with no more waste of money and effort than is usual in efficiently managed undertakings of this kind. It is estimated that the principal features of the system will be completed so that water may be furnished during the year 1913, thereby preventing further loss to valuable cane crops

through lack of rainfall. The details of this project and work accomplished to the end of the year are fully discussed in the report of the commissioner of the interior attached hereto as Appendix IV.

#### FEDERAL PROPERTY.

Except with reference to certain lands in San Juan, as yet no final action has been taken by Congress in behalf of releasing to the insular Government the various tracts of land and buildings in different parts of the island that have been controlled by branches of the Federal Government since the change of sovereignty. At that time there may have been good reason to presume that such properties would be required by the Army or Navy. Much of it, however, has never been used by either of those branches of the service, and the probability of its being needed has been decreased from time to time by the reduction of the military, and during the past year the complete withdrawal of the naval forces from Porto Rico. In 1909 the retention of property by the Army was made the subject of careful investigation by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, resulting in a provisional agreement with the insular authorities to exchange certain properties in the vicinity of San Juan, Cayey, Aibonito, Aguadilla, and Mayaguez for other property in San Juan needed for military purposes and now in possession of the insular Government. The proposition was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War in December, 1909 (H. Doc. 256, 61st Cong., 3d sess.). Under date of June 14, 1910, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to release to the people of Porto Rico lands in the vicinity of San Juan not required for use by the Federal Government, but without reference to property outside of San Juan. At the present time the Federal Government controls 50 per cent of the land of the island on which the city of San Juan is located. Much of this land is and always has been idle. San Juan's population and activities are increasing rapidly—it has long been overcrowded. It requires room for expansion. It needs more space for buildings, room for parks and for driveways. The naval station represents one of the most valuable sites on the harbor front. The water front of San Juan is notoriously insufficient to accommodate its increased commercial activities. The naval station contains many buildings that, if available for such use, would relieve many departments of the insular Government from the inconveniences now resulting from lack of office space. The naval station property and buildings are now vacant and unused. Other properties in the island controlled by the military if in possession of the insular Government would afford it appropriate sites for an insane asylum, a penal colony, and other institutions urgently needed.

Approval by Congress of the exchange of properties recommended by Gen. Wood and the governor of Porto Rico in 1909 would greatly relieve the situation and result in providing suitable housing, care, and treatment in the country of those unfortunates who are now crowded in buildings too small and unfit for the purpose in the city of San Juan. Likewise the release for public use of the naval lands in San Juan, which, lying in idleness, choke the expansion and prevent the comprehensive improvement of the city, would be of great benefit. Early consideration of and suitable action in these matters is therefore earnestly recommended.

## EDUCATION.

An increase in the enrollment of pupils in public schools from 121,453 in the previous year to 145,525 during the past year, and the acquisition of 17 more school buildings, bringing the total number now in use up to 1,042, equally distributed throughout all parts of the island, indicates the continuing extension of the educational system. A larger number of schools have been provided with courses of instruction in agriculture, manual training, cooking, sewing, and other practical subjects, and more attention has been devoted to hygiene, physical culture, and military training.

In order that the required attention should be given to the course in agriculture, teachers of that subject were relieved from other work and required to devote their time to instruction therein of all pupils in the graded schools old enough and physically able to derive benefit therefrom. The course of study outlined is a practical one intended to inform the pupils not only how and why certain things should be done but to bring them into intimate and instructive contact with conditions and products of the soil. Both boys and girls are required to attain such practical familiarity with the skillful use of the shovel, hoe, and other implements as to remove any false impression that manual labor is degrading. In this and other ways it is the constant aim to implant in their minds the importance of efficiency and real value and dignity of intelligent labor.

Instruction in sewing was given to over 5,000 girls during the year. The laces, embroidery, and drawnwork made by Porto Rican women are noted. Few of the women, however, have in the past received instruction in plain sewing. Therefore special attention has been devoted to teaching common needlework. Lessons in cooking have been continued and extended with such success that in many homes, where formerly the food was all prepared in one pot over an open charcoal fire, ovens and other utensils with which the pupils have become familiar in the schools are used.

A remarkable interest in night-school work is shown by an increase of 75 per cent in attendance, bringing the total enrollment in these schools up to 15,138, as compared with an enrollment of 8,624 pupils in 1910. The fact that 40 per cent of the night-school pupils are adults indicates a commendable desire on the part of many who have been deprived of educational privileges in their youth to avail themselves of the facilities now afforded.

In 21 municipalities companies have been organized in the schools, and practical military instruction is given. The interest of the boys in this work is indicated by their attendance at drill and by the fact that the enthusiasm of the members of many of the organizations has induced them to provide themselves with uniforms and equipment. The resulting tidiness in person and erectness of carriage noticeable in boys belonging to these organizations is a strong argument for extending this class of instruction to all the schools. Further attention has also been given to the physical development of pupils through the establishment of playgrounds in 52 towns. They are provided with suitable equipment, and the healthful recreation and exercise obtained in them, in addition to the calisthenics given in the schoolrooms, contributes materially to their physical betterment, and consequently to their mental alertness. Most of these playgrounds have been secured by private donation and by the local school boards.



The continued interest of school boards in the erection of new buildings has brought the number now owned by them, and used exclusively for school purposes, up to 323. To enable the widest possible and at the same time most effective distribution of the funds available, a number of cheap but substantial schoolhouses have been erected throughout the island in remote rural districts where it was impossible to rent buildings. In these districts where schools could not be established heretofore on account of lack of quarters children can now attend without going long distances.

The total enrollment in the University of Porto Rico is now 1,019. In the normal department notable progress has been made in manual training and domestic science courses. Special attention has been devoted to the department of agriculture. Its equipment, in addition to crop and grazing land and an apiary, now includes modern implements and machinery and the best breeds of hogs, cattle, and horses. In the study and research work of this department much advantage is derived from the facilities and cooperation afforded by the United States Agricultural Station and its staff. During the past year a department of liberal arts has been established in the university, in which is offered a two years' course, qualifying students for a proper certificate. An important adjunct to the prescribed courses of study provided by the department of education is the insular library, established and maintained in San Juan, which is supplemented by libraries in most of the schools in the island and in the University of Porto Rico. Through them the general public and pupils have access to and freely take advantage of the best books and current periodicals.

Expenditures of the department of education amounted during the year for administration to \$43,029.03; public and high schools, \$804,899.58; University of Porto Rico, \$61,418.06; scholarships in the United States and Porto Rico, \$25,304.49; miscellaneous, \$767.57; in all, \$935,418.75.

#### JUSTICE.

The intelligent activity of the department of justice in the performance of its various functions during the past year has contributed greatly to the general efficiency of the insular Government, the various branches of which have been able to procure promptly and rely upon the legal advice rendered thereby. Many legal questions that have long been in doubt have been thoroughly studied and formally settled by the rendition of carefully-prepared opinions, which have been published in the Official Gazette and otherwise for the information of those concerned. The total number of opinions published by the attorney general during the year was 90. Probably the most important of these and the one of most general interest was rendered May 22, 1911, regarding the power of the Executive Council to amend, alter, or repeal franchises, rights, and concessions granted by it, and to regulate and fix from time to time the rates to be charged for public utilities services, in which it was held—

(1) That Congress reserves to itself the right to modify or annul franchises, rights, privileges, and concessions of a public or quasi-public nature, and that said power may be exercised by Congress against the will or interests of the grantee;

(2) That the Executive Council can not modify or annul them against the will of the grantee, but may declare them forfeited on account of failure to comply with the terms thereof when the Executive Council has specifically reserved this right;

(3) That the council may modify or amend them when that action is in furtherance of the original grant and made upon the application of or is accepted by the grantee;

(4) That the rights reserved by Congress and by the Executive Council, referred to above, do not interfere with the right of the judicial department of the Government to annul any franchise granted by the council for noncompliance with or abuse of conditions;

(5) That the Executive Council has the right to regulate charges to be made by public-service corporations, and by authority from the Legislature of Porto Rico to otherwise control public-service corporations.

(6) That the Legislature of Porto Rico can lawfully grant the right of franchise "to be a corporation;" that is, it can provide for the organization of corporations under general laws.

Of special interest to the public and greatly appreciated thereby has been the preparation by the attorney general's office of syllabi of current decisions of the supreme court for publication in the Official Gazette. There has been heretofore no means afforded lawyers and others interested in cases disposed of by the supreme court for securing information concerning action thereon without consultation of the court records. The attorney general has also devoted especial attention to bringing up to date the printing of decisions of the supreme court, the publication of which was many years behind. The full value of this work can be appreciated only by judges and lawyers, whose current work is made difficult by the absence of any convenient reference information concerning the numerous opinions rendered by the court during the past years, many of which establish important precedents.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico during the year tried 163 civil and 107 criminal cases; in all, 270; while the 7 district courts disposed of 1,841 criminal cases and 2,508 civil cases, a total of 4,349. But 270 of these cases reached the supreme court, and only 23 of the 107 criminal cases appealed were reversed. The small percentage of appeals and the large proportion of cases sustained is a most favorable commentary upon the work of the lower courts.

In the 30 municipal courts, 2,369 civil cases and 24,699 criminal cases were disposed of, with 153 appeals in civil and 1,254 in criminal actions. Convictions in 18,320 of the criminal cases resulted.

During the year a change occurred in the personnel of the supreme court through the death of Mr. Justice José M. Figueras and the appointment, to fill the vacancy, of Mr. Justice Pedro de Aldrey. Four judicial positions, one position of fiscal, one of secretary, one of marshal, and two positions of clerk in district courts were filled by appointments made by the governor. In municipal courts the governor filled 10 vacancies in judgeships, 12 vacancies in the office of secretary, in the office of assistant secretary 3, marshals 7, and justices of the peace 7.

Two new municipal courts were established under authority of two acts passed by the last legislature, effective March 9, 1911. These acts made Patillas and Juana Diaz separate judicial districts and created in each a municipal court, segregating them from the judicial districts of Guayama and Coamo, respectively.

A conference of judges, fiscals, and lawyers, called by the attorney general, was held at government house in San Juan November 17 and 18, 1910, the purpose of which was the mutual exchange of ideas and discussion of existing laws and procedure in the courts, and the presentation of suggestions as to improvements in legislation and

practice. There was a large attendance of practicing lawyers, and with but few exceptions the entire judiciary was represented. Many subjects were discussed with thoughtful interest and the suggestions brought out have proven helpful in the administration of justice. The conference resulted in a better understanding between administrative and judicial officials and the bar, and led to recommending to the legislature several measures, some of which were enacted into law and have resulted in an improvement of the judicial procedure.

## HEALTH, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

### HEALTH.

In view of the meager facilities afforded it and the peculiar conditions with which it has had to contend, the manner in which the general health and sanitary service of the island has been conducted during the year has been a credit to the department of health, charities, and correction. The department has, with the assistance afforded by an appropriation of \$4,000 during the special session of the legislature in 1910, in addition to the various allotments in the regular budget, directed its attention to the suppression of occasional local epidemics of typhoid fever, chicken pox, and similar diseases, as well as to many other matters relating to the public health. Food inspectors have exercised a supervision over the manufacture and sale of food and drugs—in their 18,000 visits of inspection having condemned and destroyed 194,000 pounds of adulterated or decomposed articles of food intended for human consumption and 50,000 bottles of misbranded wines and liquors, and instituted legal proceedings in 101 cases for selling adulterated milk. The inspection of places where milk, meat, and other foods are retailed, hotels, tenement houses, bakeries, barber shops, etc., has received such attention as could be devoted to it and has resulted in sanitary improvements in 200 of these establishments.

The observation of diseases in domestic animals resulted in the destruction of 98 for glanders and lymphangitis. The veterinarians also inspected 302 head of live stock upon importation into the island. Plumbing inspectors passed upon 2,298 installations of plumbing, aggregating in value approximately \$870,000. Special attention has been devoted to vaccination, favorable results having been recorded in 9,593 cases.

*Births and deaths.*—Registrations indicate 37,692 births during the year, or 249 more than during the previous year, and taking the last census figures—1,118,012—as a basis of computation the resulting birth rate per thousand reached 33.71. The number of deaths reported was 26,579, or 23.50 per thousand inhabitants, a difference between this and the birth rate in favor of the total population of 10.21 per thousand, which, not considering immigration, emigration, and other factors involved, would bring the total population at the end of the fiscal year up to approximately 1,130,000. The principal causes of the deaths occurring, summarized according to the Bertillon classification in the order of their frequency, were: General, 7,936; diseases of the digestive system, 5,803; of the respiratory system, 3,343; of early infancy, 3,187; of the nervous system, 1,408; of the circulatory system, 1,164; and of old age, 1,098. The record of con-

tagious diseases shows but 5,029 cases, a small number in proportion to the population, but, as will be seen from the following statement, the death rate in cases of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and measles was unusually high:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	3,356	2,518
Typhoid fever.....	728	313
Measles.....	430	92

This apparently high mortality is due possibly to the failure to obtain a record of cases which occurred and recovered without medical attendance, but more probably, in the larger number of instances, to lack of medical attendance and proper care.

*Sanitation.*—Such sanitary work as has been done in the island has been carried on in the face of enormous difficulties, and the fact that anything at all has been accomplished is due largely to healthful climatic conditions and good natural drainage, both antagonistic to disease, and to the persistent efforts of the health officials. The disadvantages under which they worked will be appreciated when it is explained that up to the last session of the Legislative Assembly there had been no sanitary legislation enacted since the passage of the act in 1904, under which the department of health, charities, and correction was created. This law gave the authorities merely general power to exercise a very superficial control over health and sanitary matters in the island. Each one of the 67 municipal administrations was responsible for sanitary conditions within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, and the attention devoted to them varied in proportion to their financial ability, facilities, the presence or absence of political complications, and the interest of local officials. Cooperation between communities and the central bureau of health, and uniformity of action, were often lacking. This wide division of authority made an efficient service impossible. As Congress had taken no final action on a bill containing comprehensive health and sanitary provisions for Porto Rico, and the situation demanded immediate attention, a suitable measure was presented to the Legislative Assembly during the last session and, with a number of changes from the original draft, enacted into law March 9, 1911. The act as passed is as comprehensive and effective a law as could probably be expected in view of the limited time at the disposition of the legislature for its consideration. It doubtless has many defects, but they will develop in ample time for correction by the next assembly. The work of organizing a new health service was undertaken without delay preparatory to inaugurating the work thereunder as soon as the act became effective July 1, 1911.

The act provides for a complete and independent organization, and its purpose to improve sanitary conditions in Porto Rico by means of the best and most effective methods will be the only guide in its activities. The new law was published throughout the island and the attention of the public especially invited to it by means of the following proclamation, intended to emphasize the purpose of the act to establish an efficient, impartial, nonpolitical service for the

benefit of all the people, upon whose cooperation its speedily successful operation must largely depend:

[Administrative Bulletin No. 32.]

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO: A PROCLAMATION.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 30, 1911.

Sanitary service: Purpose thereof and duty of all Government officials in respect to; cooperation of the people requested.

*To all officers and employees of the sanitation service in Porto Rico, others immediately concerned, and the public:*

The sanitation service to be inaugurated July 1, 1911, under and in accordance with the act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 9, 1911, is of greater importance to the mass of the people in this territory than any other, for its purpose is to conserve and improve the public health; to stamp out and prevent by scientific methods contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases to which human beings and domestic animals in this latitude are especially subject.

This is a work that requires for its thorough accomplishment the fullest cooperation and confidence between the officers and employees of the service and the people served, as well as the earnest support and assistance of all other branches of insular and municipal governments.

This service is of too great import to be trifled with by anyone. It must be honest, efficient, energetic, impartial, courteous, patient, persistent, firm, and absolutely free from either political influence or political activity.

Those who enter it, in whatever station, do so voluntarily and with full knowledge of the conditions. By so doing they undertake a work requiring the highest order of patriotism and courage. They will be accountable to the country for every act performed by them and every dollar expended under their supervision. For their own protection, as well as that of the public and its revenues, this service will be closely scrutinized in its every function by disinterested persons designated for that purpose.

The country will owe a debt of gratitude, that can not be measured in dollars, to those who by their official and personal conduct in this service and the services upon which it depends for its effectiveness shall raise the standard of health, and thus the efficiency and happiness of the people.

I ask the cooperation of all the inhabitants of this territory in that behalf, pledging on my part full support of the service and impartial treatment of those composing it, but intolerance of inefficiency and wrongdoing therein.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature at the Government House at San Juan, and caused the great seal of the island of Porto Rico to be hereunto attached on this the 30th day of June, A. D. 1911.

Promulgated according to law, June 30, 1911.

GEO. R. COLTON, *Governor.*

M. DREW CARREL,  
*Secretary of Porto Rico.*

In addition to the duties formerly devolving upon the old bureau of health, the organization provided for by this act assumes control of the tropical and transmissible diseases service throughout the island, and the health and sanitary (including street cleaning) services in municipalities, except the medical treatment of their indigent sick—other than contagious cases—in municipal hospitals or private homes. The law places at the disposition of the service the \$40,000 allotted for the tropical and transmissible diseases service, allotments made in the general budget for the bureau of health, 12 per cent of the municipal revenues, and such moneys as may be required from the unappropriated balance in the treasury.

*Tropical and transmissible diseases service.*—The tropical and transmissible diseases service continued during the year its campaign against *uncinariasis* (hookworm disease). Dispensaries for the special treatment of this disease were maintained in 45 different places in the island. There were admitted for treatment for the first time 22,810, which, together with 6,418 old cases, brought the number

treated during the year up to 29,228, with results as shown in the following statement:

	Number.	Percent- age.
Cured.....	6,629	22.68
Practically cured.....	6,193	21.19
Under treatment at the end of the year.....	10,292	35.21
Treatment discontinued.....	6,108	20.88
Deaths.....	11	.04
Total.....	29,228	100.00

This service has also, during the year, in cooperation with the Anti-tuberculosis League, continued the educational campaign against tuberculosis.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

*Insane asylum.*—The administration of affairs in the insane asylum has been as good as possible in view of the conditions—lack of accommodations and facilities—that obtained at the date of my last report, and still exist. There were on June 30, 1911, 334 patients in the asylum and 190 persons in the various municipalities awaiting admission; 129 patients were admitted during the year and 57 discharged after cure. The institution is taxed to its utmost capacity. It is estimated that the insane asylum should afford accommodations for not less than 500 persons, with facilities for proper segregation of the different kinds and degrees of mental disorder and treatment in accordance with the most modern methods. Aside from the initial outlay for such an institution, it should not constitute any greater, if as much, burden on the Government as the present one; suitable accommodations for pay patients would produce an income, and many of the charity patients could be profitably employed to the financial advantage of the institution—certainly with much more benefit to them than is derived by confinement under conditions existing in the present institution. The proposition of securing a suitable site through the acquisition of Federal property near Cayey and the erection thereon of a building, with surrounding grounds to be used for raising vegetables and other crops, which can be attended to by patients who are mentally and physically able to perform light out-of-door work, is one which it is hoped can be acted upon in the near future.

*Asylum for the blind.*—During the year there has been a daily average of 75 inmates in the asylum for the blind. Of 160 patients admitted, 121 were suffering from curable diseases and 39 were found to be hopeless. Patients discharged numbered 166. Among these, 125 cases had been diagnosed as susceptible to treatment, and 95 complete cures had resulted.

*Leper colony.*—On June 30, 1911, there were 25 patients in the leper colony—7 men and 18 women. An appropriation of \$6,000 was made by the last legislature for the purpose of improving the conditions of these unfortunates, but it was made with the understanding that they were to remain on Cabras Island, where the colony is now located, that the money was to be used in repairs to the present buildings and in securing certain articles of necessity and comfort.

Further consideration of the matter by the authorities in charge has convinced them that the location of the present colony, exposed as it is to the wind and spray from the sea, is so unsuitable that it would be unwise to incur any further expense for its improvement, but that another site should be secured. Hence, no expenditure has been made from the fund allotted, and the matter will be submitted to the next legislature for further consideration.

*Girls' charity school.*—There were 152 inmates in the girls' charity school on June 30, 1911, 29 having been admitted and 40 discharged during the year. This institution is doing excellent work in the instruction of destitute girls in sewing, fancy work, millinery and straw weaving, as well as in other courses of study, so that upon leaving the school they are well equipped for a life of usefulness.

*Boys' charity school.*—The boys' charity school is performing a similar function which will be of benefit not only to its inmates—averaging 250 boys daily—but to the communities of which they will become a part upon leaving the institution. Instruction is given them in ordinary school work as well as in the various arts and trades. The public concerts frequently given by the boys' band, and the exhibits at the insular fair of articles of carpenter work, shoemaking, tailoring, and plumbing were a credit to the school, and indicated to the public the valuable training afforded by it.

#### PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

There were 8,032 prisoners confined in the insular penal institutions during the year. The greater number of the confinements were for minor offenses, as indicated by the fact that 6,398 prisoners were admitted during the 12 months and 6,261 discharged during the same period. A total of 936 prisoners were committed to the penitentiary. In 1910 a law was passed authorizing the use of prisoners on the insular roads. As many as were physically able have thus been employed during the year and have performed in all 147,000 days' work, thereby making a substantial contribution toward the construction and maintenance of the insular highways. During the year prior to the passage of this law there was a daily average of 7 per cent of the prisoners sick, but since a large number of them have been engaged in labor in the open air their condition has improved materially, and sickness has decreased to 5 per cent. Work in the bakery, carpenter shop, shoemaking and tailoring establishments, basket factory, and other industrial departments of the penitentiary has continued, although, due to the number of convicts employed on public works, with less activity.

The number of inmates in the boys' reform school at the end of the year was 99, or 1 less than the legal limitation.

There has been installed recently machinery and equipment for carpenter, tailor, and shoe shops, all of which are now in operation, supplementing the school work the boys have heretofore been required to do by practical and instructive employment.

The director of health, charities, and correction concludes his annual report for 1911 by emphasizing the need of better buildings for penal institutions and especially a suitable building for a penitentiary, calling attention, among other things, to the fact that convicts therein are confined together in a single ward both day and night. In 1907

an appropriation of \$170,000 was made to be used in the construction of a new building. Nothing further has been done, however, in anticipation of securing a tract of land near Cayey, as the result of the proposed exchange of Federal and insular Government property elsewhere mentioned in this report. When this land is secured it is the purpose of the Government to erect thereon, with the help of convict labor, a suitable building for a penitentiary, and establish a model farm in connection therewith to aid in the support of the institution.

#### AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

These are among the most important functions of government, for upon their efficient performance depends to a large extent the prompt and accurate transaction of the public business by the various branches, departments, and offices of which it is composed, as well as the safeguarding of the public property and funds.

As indicated in my last annual report, the auditing and accounting system of this Government was undergoing improvements and extensions with a view to effectively reaching and controlling all of the transactions that should properly be brought within its scope. Since then the system has been substantially reorganized and new methods adopted in keeping with the practical necessities under local conditions. The purposes of this work have been, first, to secure a true basis for the verification of all transactions relating to the public finance and property by accumulating in the auditor's office the necessary information to enable that officer not only to pass upon their mathematical accuracy, but to make certain of their basic correctness; second, to provide uniform methods of accounting and practice for all departments, in harmony with the general plan; and, third, to eliminate so far as possible, consistent with completeness, all unnecessary formalities and duplication of work and thus avoid confusion and expedite the transaction of business. One of the most important features of a complete auditing system is that which deals with expendable property, for the loose handling of such property opens the way as certainly and more securely to graft and misappropriation than would the incomplete accounting for the money with which it was purchased. This question, which has heretofore received but little consideration, has therefore been given the attention it requires and means have been adopted and are being put in use that will insure the lawful disposition of all supplies purchased with public funds, or the punishment of those who make or attempt to make other disposition of them. Another change which affords an additional safeguard is the manner in which the approved claims against the Government are paid. Such payments now originate in the auditor's office after preaudit of the corresponding claims, and all pay vouchers bear the authorized signature of the auditor so that each item upon which payment is actually made is now individually approved, as opposed to the old system of authorizing payment of numerous items at one time in lists that it was impossible for approving officers to verify.

Altogether the auditor's office has been passing through a period of reconstruction during the past year and while it has been hampered by shortage of help and changes in personnel which have required of its force more than the regular hours of work each day, it



has made great progress toward meeting the requirements of the whole service. The work accomplished by it during the year and the plans of its chief for further improvements are exhaustively treated in the auditor's report, hereto attached as Appendix VIII.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I do not hesitate to express the belief that the Insular Government has kept pace with the improved conditions with which it has been surrounded, and that every branch of its service has been increased in efficiency during the past year through the interest, industry, and harmonious relations of its officials and employees. Its thanks are due to the public and all officers of the Federal Government in the island for the cooperation and courtesies extended to it upon all occasions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. COLTON,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

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## APPENDIXES.

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## APPENDIX I.

### EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

#### EXHIBIT A.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO IN SPECIAL SESSION, AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 3, 1910; AND BY THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FIRST SESSION, JANUARY 9 TO MARCH 9, 1911, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act to prevent the introduction into Porto Rico of plant and insect diseases, and pests, and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to create an emergency fund for use in control and suppression of epidemics, and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to appropriate \$15,000 for repairs, maintenance, and construction of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts, and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to provide for the installation of the assembly halls and offices of the Executive Council and house of delegates in the building known as the "Diputación Provincial" until the Capitol of Porto Rico shall have been constructed; and to provide for the removal of the offices of the attorney general to the building known as the "Pink Palace," and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to amend sections 295, 297, 298, and 320 of the political code, approved September 3, 1910. (Providing certain changes in the regulations concerning the assessment of property.)

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of the extraordinary session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to clarify certain provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the audit of claims against the Government and the people of Porto Rico before the payment thereof, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1907," approved September 3, 1910. (Authorizing special disbursing officers to disburse appropriations of different departments for similar purposes.)

An act to exempt from taxation certain bonds and other evidences of indebtedness issued by municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico; pledging the good faith of the people of Porto Rico to the payment thereof, and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the condemnation of private property for the purposes and under the conditions therein named, approved March 12, 1903," approved September 3, 1910. (Extending the purposes for which private property may be condemned to include electric light and power plants for public service.)

An act to regulate the reconveyance by the municipality of San Juan of certain lands conveyed to it under the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the commissioner of the interior to sell to the municipality of San Juan certain lands lying to the east of the city of San Juan, at the place known as 'Puerta de Tierra,' belonging to the people of Porto Rico; and prescribing the conditions thereof, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1910; to repeal the said joint resolution, and for other purposes, approved September 3, 1910.

Joint resolution to authorize municipalities to grant additional assistance to certain young persons who are pursuing their studies at the expense of the said municipalities, approved September 3, 1910.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in appropriations for carrying on the Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, approved January 25, 1911.

An act to amend section 64 of the codified school law of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, approved February 23, 1911.

An act authorizing the judges of the district courts to call special terms of court during vacations, approved February 25, 1911.

An act to amend sections 30 and 59 of the codified school law of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, approved February 25, 1911.

An act providing that all publications shall show the names of the person, persons, or corporation publishing and editing the same, approved February 28, 1911.

An act to declare certain piers, wharves, and other places public utilities; to give the Executive Council the power to regulate their charges and practices; to amend the acts concerning the condemnation of private property for public purposes, approved March 12, 1903, and March 11 and 12, 1908, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1911.

An act authorizing the expenditure of \$9,000 for the purpose of combating tuberculosis, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1911.

An act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of Porto Rico," approved March 14, 1907, and for other purposes, approved March 7, 1911.

An act to amend the eighth paragraph of section 233 of the code of criminal procedure, approved March 9, 1911.

An act regarding appeals in capital cases, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide that the costs in criminal cases shall be imposed against the defendants, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing and directing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the United States a certain parcel of land, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 357 of the penal code, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for an assistant fiscal for the district of San Juan, and for a special fiscal for the island at large, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes, approved March 8, 1906," approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 30 of the law of special legal proceedings, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 244 of the penal code, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the use of the district jails and penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners charged with offenses against the laws of the United States, approved March 9, 1911.

An act entitling municipalities of Porto Rico to maintain students in colleges and universities in the United States, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the Executive Council, to exchange certain property owned by the people of Porto Rico in the city of Ponce for certain property owned by the school board of Ponce, in the city of Ponce, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the study of a project for the improvement of the Port of Arecibo, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled 'An act to provide instruction of high-school grade in commercial subjects and for other purposes,'" approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation, by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the issue of stamps of guaranty covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars, intended for exportation, approved March 10, 1910," approved March 9, 1911.

An act to establish the municipal judicial district of Rio Grande and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to create the office of subsecretary-file clerk in the district courts of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to constitute the village of Barceloneta into a separate municipality," approved March 10, 1910; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 28 of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to provide for the construction of an irrigation system and to provide revenues therefor; for the temporary appropriation of \$200,000 to begin such work, and for other purposes," approved on September 18, 1908; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the repatriation of certain Porto Rican emigrants residing in Mexico, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to establish a law of private corporations, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to modify an act entitled "An act concerning the regulation of public service corporations in Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1908; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend "An act defining the privileges and immunities of members of the Legislative Assembly," approved February 21, 1902; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend sections 229, 282, and 284 of the civil code and sections 80, 81, and 82 of an act relative to special legal proceedings, approved March 9, 1905; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to establish the municipality of Jayuya, approved March 9, 1911.

An act providing for the payment of taxes under protest, establishing a procedure for the recovery thereof, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 18 of the act providing for the creation of a board of pharmacy, approved March 8, 1906; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to reimburse Guillermo Vivas for damages sustained to his automobile upon the Ponce-Guayama public road, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to increase the no-fiscal year appropriation known as the "School building fund," approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide who may celebrate marriages, and to prescribe the procedure thereof, to repeal sections 137 to 151, inclusive, of the civil code, to amend section 152 of the civil code, and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1904; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend sections 74 and 81 of the municipal law, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide a summary punishment for perjury committed in open court, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act making an appropriation to improve the conditions of the leper colony of the island of Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the government of Porto Rico, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to correct several errors existing in the text of various acts approved during the second session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the development and protection of agriculture; the creation of a board of commissioners of agriculture, defining their powers and duties; to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction into Porto Rico of plant and insect diseases and pests, and for other purposes," approved September 3, 1910; to provide for the introduction and protection of birds beneficial to agriculture, fixing penalties for the destruction of same; making an appropriation to carry out its provisions, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico to covenant with Mr. John R. Baiz the lease of certain public lands bordering on the Bay of Jobos, for a term of 30 years, approved March 9, 1911.

An act providing for the study of the port of Aguadilla with reference to the construction of a breakwater, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the construction of a wooden bridge over the brook San Anton, on the road leading from kilometer No. 5, of the road between Rio Piedras and Carolina, to the barrio of Santo Domingo, municipality of Rio Piedras, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to define and punish the crime of slander, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide for the construction of artesian wells in Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend sections 2, 3, and 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the profession of law in Porto Rico and to repeal the act of January 31, 1901, and March 1, 1902, comprising sections 38 to 49, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of Porto Rico," approved March 8, 1906; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to create a commission and provide funds for the study of the improvement of the water front of the harbor of San Juan, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing municipalities, school boards, and other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico to make certain provisions in ordinances enacted for the purpose of obtaining loans from the insular Government, or issuing bonds, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the expenditure of \$40,000 to continue the study and prevention of uncinariasis and other tropical and transmissible diseases, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX, of the political code and to repeal certain sections of the penal code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and for other purposes; approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the municipality of Cayey to invest in works of public utility the sum of \$440 out of the surplus resulting at the close of the fiscal year 1909-10, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to create a municipal court for the town of Patillas, to abolish the office of justice of the peace in said town, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 8 of an act reorganizing the judiciary of Porto Rico, determining the number of judicial districts, and for other purposes, approved March 10, 1904, and amended March 12, 1908; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for contracts of advances for agricultural purposes and grinding of cane and for other purposes," approved March 10, 1910; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to create a municipal court for the town of Juana Diaz, to abolish the office of justice of the peace in said town, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to establish a law of civil register, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to separate the municipality of Rio Piedras from the municipal judicial district of San Juan, and to annex the same to the municipal judicial district of Carolina, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX, of the political code and to repeal certain sections of the penal code, and for other purposes," approved March 9, 1905, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act concerning the regulation of railroad transportation in Porto Rico, and conferring certain powers upon the Executive Council in connection therewith, approved March 9, 1911.

An act making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the study of a road leading from Road No. 8 to Road No. 2 between San Sebastian and Camuy, approved March 9, 1911.

An act providing that section 43 of the compiled school law shall not apply in the case of Francisco Oller, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to provide Porto Rico with a law on sanitation, approved March 9, 1911.

An act providing for the return and cancellation of substituted bonds executed by registrars of property and notaries; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend sections 92, 123, 227, and 299 of the code of civil procedure, approved March 9, 1911.

An act providing for the payment of salaries to the judges of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico who should resign their commissions after having held office for 15 years, approved March 9, 1911.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend Chapters III and IV of Title VII, book first, of the civil code, comprising sections 187 and subsequent ones up to and including 197 of the same code, and section 913, and to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to amend and repeal sections 795, 796, 797, 801, 811, 812, 815, 821, 822, 823, and 824 of the civil code now in force," approved March 9, 1905; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of an irrigation system, and to provide revenues therefor; for the temporary appropriation of \$200,000 to begin such work, and for other purposes," approved September 18, 1906; and, also, to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the issuance, by the insular Government of Porto Rico, of bonds for an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, and for other purposes," approved September 18, 1906; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend section 25 of an act entitled "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906, and amended by another act, approved March 14, 1906; approved March 9, 1911.

An act to authorize the municipalities for one year to regulate the sale of fresh meats, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to prohibit the operation of "Bancas Alemanas" without the race track on race days, approved March 9, 1911.

An act authorizing the expenditure of \$25,000 by the Commissioner of the Interior for the general repair, operation, extension, and maintenance of the insular telegraph and telephone system of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the organization of a board of medical examiners" approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution to prevent the transit of vehicles on San Francisco Street, between San Jose and Cristo Streets, in the city of San Juan, during the hours of meeting of the house of delegates and Executive Council, and to provide punishment therefor, approved January 25, 1911.

Joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer of Porto Rico to remit certain taxes and cancel certain uncollectible tax receipts, approved February 18, 1911.

Joint resolution proclaiming as official holiday certain hours of certain days during the celebration of the insular fair, approved February 24, 1911.

Joint resolution to invite the attention of the honorable the Postmaster General of the United States to the deficient mail service between the United States and Porto Rico, approved March 7, 1911.

Joint resolution authorizing Antonio Lens Cuenca to practice law in Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution to authorize the Treasurer of Porto Rico to refund Mrs. Abigail Aguiar de Dávila a bond, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution for the study of the plan of reforestation of certain lands, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution to legalize the transfer of the seat of government of the municipality of Loiza to a tract of land near the village of Canovanas, at kilometer 17, hectometer 8, of the insular Road No. 3, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution authorizing the Governor of Porto Rico to solicit from the United States Congress the means for improving the port of Aguadilla, P. R., approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution to grant to Mrs. Gloria Suro a certain amount of money, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution directing the Government of Porto Rico to take over the contract of Messrs. del Valle Zeno Hermanos for the construction of the Patillas Dam and appurtenances in the irrigation system on the south side of the island and to complete said work by administration, and for other purposes, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution providing for the survey and study of the project of widening the Military Road between San Juan and Rio Piedras, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution to donate to the school board of Mayaguez a rural property belonging to the people of Porto Rico, approved March 9, 1911.

Joint resolution authorizing the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico to settle a certain suit, approved March 9, 1911.



## EXHIBIT B.

### *List of appointments by the governor during the fiscal year 1910-11.*

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

##### District judge:

Humacao, December 1, 1910.  
Arecibo, December 1, 1910.  
San Juan, section 1, March 3, 1911.  
Arecibo, March 3, 1911.

Fiscal of district court, Ponce, December 19, 1910.

Secretary of district court, Ponce, February 17, 1911.

Marshal of district court, Arecibo, December 4, 1910.

Clerk in district court, Ponce, June 23, 1911.

Clerk in district court, San Juan, June 23, 1911.

##### Municipal judges:

San Lorenzo, July 22, 1910.  
Vieques, September 23, 1910.  
Cayey, November 16, 1910.  
San Lorenzo, November 30, 1910.  
Barros, January 10, 1911.  
Carolina, March 18, 1911.  
Patillas, March 18, 1911.  
Rio Grande, June 16, 1911.  
Añasco, June 23, 1911.  
Aguadilla, June 23, 1911.

##### Secretaries of municipal courts:

Yauco, July 29, 1910.  
Mayaguez, August 6, 1910.  
Vega Baja, September 6, 1910.

##### Secretaries of municipal courts—Contd.

Añasco, October 22, 1910.  
Arecibo, March 17, 1911.  
Patillas, March 18, 1911.  
Juana Diaz, March 25, 1911.  
San Juan, May 26, 1911.  
Rio Grande, June 16, 1911.  
Vega Baja, June 16, 1911.  
San Sebastian, June 30, 1911.  
Salinas, June 30, 1911.

##### Assistant secretaries of municipal courts:

Mayaguez, June 23, 1911.  
Bayamon, June 23, 1911.  
San Juan, June 23, 1911.

##### Marshals of municipal courts:

Yauco, July 19, 1910.  
Yabucoa, December 30, 1910.  
Patillas, March 18, 1911.  
Juana Diaz, March 25, 1911.  
Utua, May 5, 1911.  
Adjuntas, May 26, 1911.  
Rio Grande, June 16, 1911.

##### Justices of the peace:

Fajardo, July 16, 1910.  
Naguabo, August 6, 1910.  
Rincon, November 7, 1910.  
Barceloneta, March 25, 1911.  
Jayuya, June 16, 1911.  
Juncos, June 23, 1911.  
Loiza, June 30, 1911.

#### MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCALDE.

Maunabo, July 16, 1910.  
Naguabo, August 12, 1910.  
Cayey, September 10, 1910.  
Aguada, October 28, 1910.  
Cayey, October 28, 1910.  
Lares, October 28, 1910.

Vega Baja, October 28, 1910.  
Barceloneta, January 1, 1911.  
Jayuya, March 31, 1911.  
Corozal, April 26, 1911.  
Vieques, June 23, 1911.  
Culebra, June 23, 1911.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Adjuntas, 2.  
Aguadilla, 1.  
Aguas Buenas, 2.  
Albionito, 1.  
Añasco, 1.  
Arecibo, 1.  
Barceloneta, 5.  
Bayamon, 1.  
Cabo Rojo, 2.  
Cayey, 3.  
Coamo, 2.  
Comerio, 1.  
Fajardo, 1.  
Gurabo, 1.  
Hatillo, 2.  
Isabela, 1.  
Jayuya, 5.  
Juana Diaz, 3.

Juncos, 2.  
Lares, 1.  
Maunabo, 2.  
Mayaguez, 1.  
Morovis, 1.  
Naguabo, 2.  
Patillas, 2.  
Pefuelas, 1.  
Ponce, 4.  
Quebradillas, 1.  
Rincon, 3.  
Salinas, 2.  
San German, 1.  
Trujillo Alto, 1.  
Utua, 4.  
Vieques, 2.  
Yauco, 1.

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

## Board of pharmacy:

José J. Monclova, July 1, 1910.

Pedro Julia, June 23, 1911.

## Insular police commission:

Lee Nixon (acting), August 6, 1910.

Fidel Guillermet (acting), October 4, 1910.

Roberto H. Todd, April 1, 1911.

Police department, adjutant, July 5, 1910.

## District chief of police:

Third, class 1.

Fourth, class 4.

Fifth, class 3.

Sixth, class 3.

Seventh, class 4.

Eighth, class 5.

## Board of dental examiners:

José Modesto Bird, September 6, 1910.

Manuel del Valle Atilas, June 3, 1911.

Board of trustees, insular library, J. L.

Dunlevy, January 7, 1911.

Board of trustees University of Porto Rico:

José C. Hernandez, July 1, 1910.

Federico Degetau, July 1, 1910.

Board of trustees University of Porto Rico—Continued.

Manuel V. Domenech, July 1, 1910.

A. J. Grief, July 1, 1910.

D. W. May, March 17, 1911.

Superior board of health, Eusebio Coronas, March 27, 1911.

Commissioner of deeds for Porto Rico, Julian A. Arroyo, New York, April 27, 1911.

## Board of commissioners of agriculture:

J. Frazier, May 19, 1911.

Eduardo Giorgetti, May 19, 1911.

Lucas Amadeo, May 19, 1911.

H. H. Scoville, May 19, 1911.

Ramon Delgado, May 19, 1911.

J. T. Crawley, May 19, 1911.

Samuel D. Gromer (president), June 9, 1911.

## Board of medical examiners:

Dr. Francisco Hernandez, June 18, 1911.

José N. Carbonell, July 8, 1910.

Insular fair board, Luis Sanchez Morales, June 23, 1911.

Porto Rican civil-service board, Edmund Enright (chairman), July 7, 1910.

## EXHIBIT C.

## LIST OF ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Messrs. Eugui & Co. the right to take and use 40 liters of water per second from the Gurabo River for industrial purposes," approved August 16, 1910.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to R. Sanchez Montalvo, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to take and use 41 liters of water per second for industrial purposes from the brook 'Juan Gonzales,' in the barrio of Pellejas, in the municipal district of Adjuntas," approved August 16, 1910.

An ordinance authorizing Emilio J. Delgado to do a general express business, approved August 16, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Guanica Centrale to take and use for irrigation purposes from the Cafias River in the Afiasco Valley 85½ liters of water per second, approved August 18, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Vannina to take and use for industrial purposes 200 liters of water per second from the Rio Piedras River; approved August 30, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Francisco Antongiorgi to take and use for irrigation purposes 14 liters of water per second, approved August 30, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Antonio Caubet to temporarily occupy certain swamp land for the purpose of connecting his land with a pier to be located in the waters of San Juan Bay, approved August 31, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Martorell & Compañía, S. en C., to take and use for industrial purposes 8 liters of water per minute from the brook Chorera, approved September 26, 1910.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, approved September 30, 1910."

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to O. Guerrero to use water from the brook Salto in the municipality of Barros for the generation of electric power, and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric power plant, approved September 30, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Sucrerie Centrale "Coloso" de Porto Rico to take and use for industrial purposes 67 gallons of water per second from the Culebrinas River, approved October 26, 1910.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Bayamon the right to take 31 liters of water per second from the Bayamon River, approved October 26, 1910.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Jose A. Busigo to take and use for irrigation purposes 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  liters of water per second from the Guanajibo River, approved October 27, 1910.

An ordinance granting to W. M. Aitken the right to construct, own, maintain, and operate an electric street railway line, approved November 9, 1910.

An ordinance granting to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico authority to acquire, reconstruct, maintain, and operate a branch track to Central Ana Maria, and authorizing the condemnation of certain land described herein for the occupancy of said branch track, which is also declared to be a matter of public interest and utility, approved November 16, 1910.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayaguez Light & Ice Co. to construct, maintain, and operate an electric power plant in the municipality of Mayaguez, approved December 4, 1910.

An ordinance granting to Rafael Fabian, Antonio Roig, and J. Carlos McCormick the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway between Caguas and the Playa of Humacao, with a branch to Naguabo, approved December 14, 1910.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, approved January 5, 1911.

An ordinance granting to the Santa Isabel Sugar Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the harbor shore of Santa Isabel, approved February 4, 1911.

An ordinance granting to Finlay Bros. & Waymouth Trading Co. the right to construct, maintain, and operate an extension to a railway near the town of Dorado, approved February 4, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Fernandez Hermanos to take and use for industrial purposes 450 liters of water per second from the Rio de Vegas de Yauco, approved February 7, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Federico Calaf to construct, maintain, and operate a private telephone line, approved February 17, 1911.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Gardner Rogers the right to construct, maintain, and operate a pier and other structures in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, approved March 1, 1911.

An ordinance consenting to the assignment to the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. of the franchises in this ordinance mentioned, and granting to it the right to construct, own, maintain, and operate railroads, street railways, and electric light and power plants, approved March 21, 1911.

An ordinance granting to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico the right to maintain and operate a wharf already constructed on the harbor shore of Guayanilla, and to make alterations therein and build an extension thereto, approved March 31, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Alianza to take and use for industrial purposes 27 liters of water per second from the Camuy River, approved March 31, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Julio F. Anduze to take and use water from the Arenas River for industrial and for irrigation purposes, approved April 5, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Guanica Centrale to take and use an additional quantity of water for irrigation purposes from the Cañas River, approved April 17, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Fernández Hermanos to take and use for industrial purposes 450 liters of water per second from Las Vegas River, approved April 22, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to P. Vilella e Hijos to construct, maintain, and operate a private telephone line, approved April 24, 1911.

An ordinance authorizing Cartagena and Jimenez to construct, maintain, and operate an electric-power plant in the municipality of San German, approved April 29, 1911.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico to permit the South Porto Rico Telephone Co. to use its right of way for the purpose of placing and maintaining telephone wires thereon, approved June 23, 1911.

## EXHIBIT D.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Districts.	District chiefs.	Ser-geants.	Corpo-rals.	Guards-men.	Deteo-tives.	Total.	Horses.
Aguada.....			1	3		4	
Anasco.....	1	1		9		11	
Adjuntas.....	1			4		5	2
Arecibo.....	1	1	1	18		21	2
Arroyo.....	1			6		7	
Albonito.....	1			5		6	
Aguadilla.....	1		3	15		19	2
Aguaa Buenas.....	1			3		4	1
Barros.....	1			5		6	1
Barranquitas.....	1			3		4	
Bayamon.....	2	1	2	26	2	33	2
Coamo.....				6		6	2
Caguas.....	1		1	16	1	19	2
Comerio.....	1			3		4	
Ciales.....	1			5		6	2
Carolina.....	1			5		6	2
Camuy.....	1			3		4	
Cayey.....	1	1		13		15	6
Cabo Rojo.....	1			9		10	2
Corozal.....	1			2		3	
Cidra.....	1			3		4	
Dorado.....			1	2		3	1
Fajardo.....	1		2	14		17	2
Gurabo.....	1			5		6	1
Guayanilla.....	1			3		4	
Guayama.....	1		2	16	1	20	4
Humacao.....	2		1	10		13	1
Hatillo.....	1			4		5	1
Isabela.....	1			3		4	
Juncos.....	1		1	8		10	1
Juana Diaz.....	1			14		16	1
Lares.....	1		1	8		10	1
Lolita.....		1		4		5	2
Lajas.....	1			5		6	
Las Marias.....	1			3		4	
Manati.....	1			13		14	2
Maricao.....			1	2		3	
Masunabo.....	1			3		4	
Mayaguez.....	1	1	3	31	2	38	4
Morovis.....	1			3		4	
Naguabo.....	1		2			3	1
Naranjito.....	1		2			3	
Ponce.....	1	2	2	46	5	56	2
Penuelas.....	1			3		4	
Patillas.....	2		1	3		6	1
Quebradillas.....	1			3		4	
Rio Piedras.....	1			10		11	2
Rio Grande.....	1			6		7	1
Rincon.....	1			3		4	
Sabana Grande.....	1			3		4	
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4	
San German.....	1		1	8		10	1
Salinas.....	1		1	5		7	2
Santa Isabel.....	1			5		6	1
San Juan.....	4	3	7	39	8	111	17
San Lorenzo.....	1			4		5	2
Toa Alta.....	1		1	4		6	1
Trujillo Alto.....	1			2		3	
Toa Baja.....		1	1	5		7	2
Utuado.....	1		2	13		16	2
Vega Alta.....	1			3		4	2
Vega Baja.....	1			3		4	1
Vieques.....	1		1	12		14	
Yanco.....	1	1		14		17	2
Yabucoa.....	1			5		6	
Total.....	65	13	39	575	19	711	108

NOTE.—Of the 13 sergeants and 39 corporals, one of the former and four of the latter are detailed to the detective bureau.

Staff; chief, chief bureau of information, adjutant.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

Crimes.	Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total arrested.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Murder.....	34	3	7	2	46
Attempt of murder.....	34	1	7		42
Infanticide.....	1	3			4
Profanation of graves.....	1				1
Robbery.....	4				4
Violation.....	13		7		20
Seduction.....	41	1	43		85
Bigamy.....	1				1
Crime against nature.....	3				3
Mutilation.....	7		3		10
Arson.....		1	3		4
Burglary.....	127		22		149
Falsification of documents.....	8		1		9
Grand larceny.....	62	1	17	1	81
Conspiracy.....	2				2
Cattle stealing.....	26		7		32
Smuggling.....	12		3		15
Extortion.....	1				1
Perjury.....	1		2		3
Fraudulent destruction of insured property.....			3		3
Riot.....	7		3		10
Crime against public treasury.....	4				4
Piracy.....	1				1
Law of elections.....	1				1
Libel.....	1				1
Incest.....			1		1
Total.....	391	10	120	3	523

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, the sentences imposed, and the acquittals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, for the following offenses:*

Offenses.	Acquittals.	Sentences.	Total arrested.
Murder.....	9	37	46
Attempt of murder.....	14	28	42
Assault and battery.....	669	2, 418	3, 077
Robbery.....	1	3	4
Violation.....	7	13	20
Rape.....	2		2
Seduction.....	43	42	85
Abandonment and neglect of children.....	11	9	20
Bigamy.....		1	1
Incest.....	1		1
Crime against nature.....		3	3
Gambling.....	1, 264	8, 606	9, 859
Arson.....	3	1	4
Burglary.....	22	127	149
Falsification of documents.....	1	8	9
Counterfeiting.....			
Grand larceny.....	18	63	81
Petit larceny.....	249	1, 407	1, 656
Cattle stealing.....	7	26	32
Abuse of confidence.....	60	216	276
Smuggling.....	3	12	15
Extortion.....		1	1
False representation.....	44	170	214
Fraudulent destruction of insured property.....	3		3
False weights and measures.....	9	48	57
Malicious injury.....	110	157	267
Carrying concealed weapons.....	200	3, 390	3, 590
Cruelty to animals.....	394	2, 690	3, 074
Disorderly conduct.....	2, 345	8, 709	11, 054
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	1, 951	8, 887	10, 837
Violation of sanitary laws.....	451	2, 511	2, 962
Violation of road laws.....	249	1, 861	2, 110
Crimes committed against the executive power.....	8	20	28
Prostitution.....	7	26	32
Requisitioned.....		189	189
Fugitives from justice.....		49	49
Sunday closing.....	58	166	224
Having possession of burglarious instruments and deadly weapons.....	1	1	2
Lotteries.....	2	15	17
Violating sepulchres and the remains of the dead.....		1	1
Sale of liquor to habitual drunkards.....		2	2
Mayhem.....	3	7	10

TABLE NO. 3.—Statement showing the number of arrests made, the sentences imposed, and the acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, etc.—Continued.

Offenses.	Acquittals.	Sentences.	Total arrested.
Interference with public officers in the discharge of their duty.....	3	10	13
Escaping from prison.....		3	3
Gambling houses.....	3	28	31
Assignment houses.....		1	1
Keeping lost articles.....		1	1
Miscellaneous violations:			
Pharmacy law.....	59	20	79
Internal revenue.....	6	24	30
Public health and security.....	24	69	93
Profanation American flag.....		3	3
Against the public justice.....	28	66	104
Contempt of court.....	3	25	38
Violation of automobile laws.....	8	64	72
Fraud against treasurer of Porto Rico.....		8	8
Orders of arrests.....	4	15	19
Obscene sights.....	21	110	131
Adultery.....	29	49	78
Municipal law.....	3	4	7
Libel.....		1	1
Violation law of excise tax.....		3	3
Caution.....		3	3
Violation law of advertising.....		2	2
Law of elections.....	6	2	8
Dental regulations.....		2	2
Total.....	8,465	42,430	50,895

TABLE NO. 4.—Statement showing the number of arrests made, the sentences imposed, and the acquittals for violations of automobile regulations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Violations.	Acquittals.	Sentences.	Pending.	Totals.
Overspeeding.....	8	63	1	72
Not blowing horn.....		2		2
Not having license.....	1	4	1	6
Not having board.....	1	5		6
Violation of section 24, automobile regulations.....		1	1	2
Lamps not lighted.....	5	5		10
Collision with other vehicles.....	1	3		4
Running over persons.....	2		2	4
Running over animals.....	3	1		4
Carrying other person's board.....		1		1
Not having badge or license.....	1		1	2
Not having chauffeur badge.....		3	1	4
Total.....	22	88	6	116

TABLE NO. 5.—Insular police of Porto Rico—Appropriation report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Subhead.	Total amount appropriated.	Transfers to.	Expended.	Transfers from.	Unexpended balance.
Salaries.....	\$386,190		\$385,721.31		\$468.69
Transportation.....	10,000		9,410.69		589.31
Incidentals.....	7,500	\$2,700	9,649.20		550.80
Lighting.....	4,000		2,933.91	\$900	166.09
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	14,400		11,832.59	2,200	367.41
Rent of quarters.....	12,000		11,593.06	325	81.94
Water.....	900	325	1,129.28		95.72
Postage.....	1,000	400	1,400.00		
	435,990	3,425	433,670.04	3,425	2,319.96

## Summary.

Appropriation.....	\$435,990.00	
Transfers to.....	3,425.00	
		\$439,415.00
Expended.....	433,670.04	
Transfers from.....	3,425.00	
Unexpended balance.....	2,319.96	
		439,415.00

## EXHIBIT E.

## STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations held.

Examination.	Number of applicants.	Applications canceled.	Failed to report.	Pend- ing.	Number exam- ined.	Passed.	Not passed.		Per cent.		Appoint- ments.
							Failed.	Exami- nations canceled.	Passed.	Not passed.	
Assessor and internal-revenue agent <sup>1</sup> .....	64	24	2	.....	38	13	20	5	34.21	65.79	12
Assistant engineer.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Assistant physician, Insane asylum <sup>1</sup> .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Assistant to sanitary officer.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	83.33	16.67	1
Bookkeeper <sup>1</sup> .....	15	1	.....	.....	14	5	8	1	35.71	64.29	1
Chairman.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Chaufeur.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Clerk and translator, <sup>2</sup> transfer <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Clerk, first grade <sup>1</sup> .....	57	3	2	.....	51	48	1	.....	94.11	50	1
Clerk, registry of property <sup>1</sup> .....	23	5	1	.....	17	5	12	.....	29.41	70.59	4
Clerk, second grade <sup>1</sup> .....	143	4	7	.....	131	123	3	5	93.89	6.11	6
Clerk, second grade, promotion, <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	50	.....	13
Clerk, third grade <sup>1</sup> .....	129	9	3	.....	113	89	18	6	78.76	21.24	8
Draftsman <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Electrician <sup>2</sup> .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Engine driver.....	9	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	83.33	16.67	1
Hellographer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Inspector of buildings.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Inspector of construction.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Inspector of masonry.....	11	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Jailer <sup>1</sup> .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Levelman.....	20	5	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Linceman.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Medical Inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	15	2	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Overseer.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Plumbing Inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Police captain.....	89	25	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Practitioner.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Prison guard <sup>1</sup> .....	181	71	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	38.18	61.82	1
Road foreman.....	55	13	.....	.....	41	36	.....	.....	87.80	12.20	21
Rodman.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Stenographer.....	73	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Stenographer, <sup>2</sup> transfer <sup>1</sup> .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....

Semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.....	101	7	2	92	77	15	33	83.69	16.31	.....
Student nurses (unclassified) <sup>1</sup> .....	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Surveyor.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Superintendent of construction <sup>1</sup> .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teacher, charitable and penal institutions <sup>1</sup> .....	14	1	.....	13	1	12	.....	7.69	92.31	1
Telegrapher <sup>1</sup> .....	35	2	1	32	19	13	.....	59.37	40.63	9
Telegraph messenger.....	53	.....	.....	53	58	.....	.....	100	.....	53
Telephone operator.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Transitman.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	100	.....	2
Translator <sup>1</sup> .....	8	.....	.....	8	1	7	.....	12.50	87.50	.....
Traveling inspector.....	5	1	.....	4	2	2	.....	50	50	.....
Typewriter <sup>1</sup> .....	50	2	2	46	32	14	.....	69.56	30.44	7
Veterinary inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100	.....	1
Visiting physician.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Total.....	1,224	183	27	995	696	266	33	69.94	30.06	234

<sup>1</sup> Written examination.<sup>2</sup> Noncompetitive; for transfer or promotion.



TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service, fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.*

[Character of change: C., classified service; U., unclassified service.]

	Governor.		Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Treasury.		Auditor.	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Probational and original appointments.....		1	3	104	2	2	12	59	31	.....	1	3
Reinstatements.....				10					2	.....		
Transfers.....			1		1	3	1		3	.....		
Transfers from United States civil service.....		1			16						1	
Promotions.....				36	37		8	4	62		4	1
Reductions.....									1	1	3	
Temporary appointments.....	1			279	39		23	72	57		4	
Separations.....		1	6	127	18		28	110	63		3	3
Appointments from United States register.....*												
Total.....	1	3	10	556	113	5	72	245	219	1	16	7

	Interior.		Education. <sup>1</sup>		Health, charities, and corrections.		Civil service commission.		Total.	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Probational and original appointments	173	2	8	.....	60	.....	1	1	291	173
Reinstatements.....	32				17	.....			51	10
Transfers.....	2		2	1	2	1			12	5
Transfers from United States civil service.....					1				18	1
Promotions.....	88		3		22				224	41
Reductions.....	8		1						13	1
Temporary appointments.....	111		4		70		9		318	351
Separations.....	209	1	12	2	91		5		435	244
Appointments from United States register.....	1								1	.....
Total.....	624	3	30	3	263	1	15	1	1,363	825

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the teachers.TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service, based on appropriation, fiscal year 1911-12, excluding sanitary law.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.		Unclassified service	
	Number of positions.	Salaries.	Number of positions.	Salaries.
Executive Council.....			13	\$27,990
House of delegates.....			42	19,550
Governor.....	2	\$900	3	12,100
Police.....	11	10,460	734	352,150
Secretary.....	32	47,800	2	7,000
Attorney general.....	16	23,020	3	10,000
Treasurer.....	175	183,800	5	14,000
Auditor.....	26	38,410	3	8,000
Interior:				
Appropriation bill.....	144	118,500	90	5,940
Road construction.....	146	83,492		
Irrigation service.....			82	123,040
Education.....	41	77,220	1,851	750,920
University of Porto Rico.....			60	50,345
Insular library.....			3	2,880
Health, charities, and correction.....	243	157,704	121	24,016
Civil service commission.....	5	4,260	3	5,400
Judiciary.....	31	26,100	158	225,740
Registrars.....	37	20,440	10	25,500
Miscellaneous.....			5	2,500
Total.....	909	792,066	3,188	1,679,961

TABLE D.—Table showing number of positions in the Porto Rican civil service held by persons not natives of Porto Rico, and salaries, by departments, excluding sanitary service.

Branch of the service.	Number of positions.	Total salary.
Executive Council .....	4	\$8,200
House of delegates.....	1	300
Governor.....	5	14,700
Insular police.....	8	8,800
Secretary.....	25	41,880
Attorney general.....	6	18,200
Treasurer.....	44	73,125
Auditor.....	10	24,000
Interior.....	60	116,770
Education.....	173	151,500
University of Porto Rico.....	32	39,550
Insular library.....	1	1,200
Health, charities, and corrections.....	1	1,800
Judicial service.....	11	30,550
Civil service commission.....	1	8,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>529,575</b>



## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 15, 1911.*

**SIR:** A continued increase in the amount of current business requiring the attention of the Governor, and a number of new undertakings, have added to the duties devolving upon his executive bureau, the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, to say nothing of the increase in the regular work of this department. The lull usually apparent in Government offices after the close of the legislature, during the summer months, has been as conspicuous by its absence in this as in other departments of the insular Government. Much credit is due the legislature for its response to the request for additional appropriation for clerical assistance, without which it would have been impossible to comply with many of the immediate demands made upon us during the year.

The measures passed during the special session of September, 1910, and during the regular session in 1911, comprising in all 104 acts and resolutions, were assembled, copies made, indexed, and printed in both the English and Spanish languages within 60 days after their passage, as required by law.

Publication of the Official Gazette in bimonthly issues in English and Spanish has continued up to date. The context has been extended to embrace a concise account of nearly all the activities of the numerous branches of the insular Government that can be so recorded and in which the public may be interested, including syllabi of current decisions of the supreme court, opinions of the attorney general, and minutes of the proceedings of various official boards and commissions.

Work upon the classification and indexing of archives of the Spanish administration, the custody and care of which was imposed upon this Government by the treaty of Paris, and for which provision was made in the budget of 1909-10, has progressed as fast as could be expected with the clerical force furnished for that purpose. The undertaking involves the handling and examination of a confused mass of something like 400,000 documents thrown together in boxes and bundles. Among them were 1,500 packages of accounts, without marks or labels to indicate their nature or the year to which they pertained. They have been arranged and classified in alphabetical and chronological order, and so marked as to make convenient reference possible. Work on the records of the Spanish governor general's office was commenced during the year and up to date nearly 9,000 cases have been segregated, classified, and indexed on cards. It has not been possible as yet to start on the records of the department of public finance, the provincial deputation, or of the tribunals, all of which, and especially those of the department of public finance, contain many documents of importance. At the present rate of progress it is estimated that three more years will be required so to complete this task as to enable the location of the documents in these archives when required, information from which is frequently requested by Government officials and the public.

A new edition of the Register of Porto Rico was completed during the year and over 2,000 copies have been distributed where they would do the most good in furnishing information concerning Porto Rico, its government, commerce, industries, and resources, in the island and in the United States. The interest it has awakened is indicated by numerous letters of inquiry for further information constantly being received.

Another undertaking of importance to which much careful attention is being devoted by this department is a compilation of the laws of Porto Rico. The work was inaugurated by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which assembled the various acts in force in preliminary form and prepared a tentative index. This office then undertook, with the advice of the office of the attorney general, a careful comparison of the assembled statutes with the original acts, making such amendments, insertions, and other

changes as were necessary to make the compilation correct up to the date of the closing of the last legislative assembly. A large part of the work is now in type, but the task, which is long and painstaking, will probably not be completed before the 1st of January, 1912, when the first comprehensive compilation of existing laws of Porto Rico will be presented.

The returns of the election of 1910, recorded in accordance with law in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, showed a total registration of 221,816 voters. For the office of Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico in Washington 163,568 votes were cast, 100,634 by members of the Union party, 58,572 by Republicans, 3,352 by "Lopiztas," a branch of the Union party, and 5,722 for independent candidates; a Union party majority of 45,414, including the votes of the "Lopizta" branch, which supported the original organization for this candidate.

The work involved in the registration of corporations has increased both on account of the number of documents presented and by reason of the greater care that has been exercised in their examination to see that they complied in all respects with the laws applicable thereto. The various positions taken by this office in the past with respect to the extent of its authority to pass upon the correctness of documents presented by corporations for registration have varied to such an extent that some incorporators entertained the opinion that no matter whether documents complied with the law or not it was the duty of the secretary to accept them as submitted and issue the prescribed certificate of registration. For this reason insistence that the duties and powers of the secretary of Porto Rico compelled him to ascertain whether corporation papers submitted were legally correct, and to refuse their acceptance if not, lead to several controversies upon the subject. The matter was finally submitted to the Attorney General, who sustained the contention of this office, and in his opinion stated that—

"It is the duty of the secretary of Porto Rico, when articles of incorporation are presented to him for filing, to ascertain not only whether said articles contain all of the information required by the laws of Porto Rico, but he should also examine the powers and purposes of the corporation as set forth in its articles, and if he finds that some of the objects and powers stated in the articles are expressly prohibited by or are inconsistent with the law, he shall refuse to file the articles of incorporation, and of course should not issue a certificate until the articles have been properly corrected."

A similar policy has been pursued with respect to annual reports, and since this office has made this stand known and has consistently maintained it there has been much less dissatisfaction, although there are still a number of corporations from which improperly prepared reports were received in the past whose records still remain incomplete. Those which show an inclination to correct them are being dealt with leniently. In some cases, however, where indifference or refusal has been met with the papers have been referred to the Attorney General to commence appropriate legal proceedings.

In this connection a revision of the corporation laws by the last legislature, and the enactment of other provisions into one comprehensive act, makes the requirements less confusing and the proper preparation of necessary documents much easier, so that when they are submitted for registration this office does not have many of the difficulties it formerly encountered in endeavoring to compel corporations to file their papers in proper form.

Under the authority of a royal decree of June 13, 1888, charitable and social organizations were allowed to incorporate and were duly registered and recognized as legal corporations. The royal order was analogous in its scope and intent to corporation and similar laws of the various States under which certain societies are organized there, and as these laws have been held to be of a political and prerogative nature, this office has maintained that the provisions of the royal decree referred to ceased to be valid upon the change of sovereignty, and that in the absence of subsequent legislation no authority existed either for the organization or for the registration of charitable or social organizations. As there were a number of societies in Porto Rico performing the functions for which they were established, without legal status, however, and others desired to organize, this office drafted a law to cover the deficiency, which was passed by the last legislature under the title of "An act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit," under which registrations are now being made.

A list of the 21 foreign and 27 domestic corporations registered in this office during the year will be found in the attached statements numbered 1 and 2.

In accordance with the provisions of the Political Code, 54 United States patents and trade-marks and 63 domestic trade-marks were registered.

Fees were collected during the year by means of internal-revenue stamps, attached to the documents for which they were paid, as follows:

Registration of corporations and certified copies of documents.....	\$6,084.25
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	894.00
Passports.....	130.00
Miscellaneous (including registration of United States patents and trade-marks, certificates, etc.).....	399.00
Total.....	7,507.25

Receipts from the sale of law books and subscriptions to the Official Gazette aggregated \$1,220.45.

The work of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation during the past year was more than double that of the previous year. The value of its transactions during 1909-10 was \$104,028.74, and during 1910-11 \$243,596.83. Several increases in plant and equipment have been necessary. The printing establishment now has in operation four linotype machines, additional presses, and other new machinery. Notwithstanding this increase in facilities it is frequently necessary to keep the printing plant in operation nights to enable it to fill the orders for work from Government departments. The value of printing done during the year reached \$39,048.05. The increase in the purchases for various branches was further augmented by undertaking the acquisition of material and equipment for the irrigation project. The transactions of the supply department during the year are represented by a turnover of \$198,364.67. The transportation department furnished 79,822 kilometers of transportation by automobile to Government officials.

An innovation has been made in this bureau in offering to young Porto Ricans an opportunity to learn the printers' trade. Any who show an aptitude and desire to learn the trade are given work to do under experienced printers. The tasks, simple at first, are made more complex as the ability of the student increases. He is at the same time paid compensation in proportion to the character and amount of work he turns out. It is small at first, but it does not take those who are diligent long to develop enough efficiency to enable them to rank with the regular workmen.

Expenditures for salaries in the secretary's office during the year were \$24,783.33, and for contingent expenses, including postage, printing, etc., \$2,917.39; in all \$27,700.72. No appropriation is made by the legislature for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, funds for its maintenance being secured by means of an appropriate surcharge upon the cost of business performed by it for other branches of the Government. Hence the only actual appropriation made by the legislature for this department is that furnished to cover the expenses of the secretary's office proper.

In conclusion, I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to make my appreciation of the loyal support of the employees of this department a matter of record. They have been called upon repeatedly to perform unusual tasks, requiring much more of their time than the six and one-half hours per day specified by law, but invariably they have cheerfully devoted their best efforts to the public service.

Respectfully,

M. DREW CARREL,  
*Secretary of Porto Rico.*

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, Porto Rico.*

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STATEMENT No. 1.—Foreign corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910-11.

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total author- ized capital stock.
The Central San Cristobal Phenol Assurance Co. (Ltd.)	Greenwich, Conn.	Edwin E. Olding	Naguabo	Sugar	\$3,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
United States Casualty Co.	London, England	Muller & Korb	San Juan	Insurance	1,663,111.00	12,500,000.00
Reading Iron Co.	New York City	E. B. Wilcox	do	do	400,000.00	1,000,000.00
	Harrisburg, Pa.	Waldemar Hepp	do	Iron and steel manufactur- ing	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Juanita Sugar & Coffee Plantation Co.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Julio F. Andue	Las Marias	Sugar and coffee	10,000.00	100,000.00
Toa Alta Citrus Fruit Co.	Perry, N. Y.	Wm. W. Thoyd	San Juan	Fruits	1,000.00	75,000.00
Horseshoe Valley Fruit Co.	Newark, N. Y.	Geo. E. Williams	Vega Baja	do	13,103.00	40,000.00
German Commercial Accident Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	O. M. Wood	San Juan	Insurance	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bancroft, Ross & Sinclair Co. (Ltd.)	New Orleans, La.	L. J. Barthelmy	do	Machinery	100,000.00	200,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax, N. S.	Blair Robertson	do	Banking	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Morovis Plantation	Boonville, N. Y.	Wm. A. Grullich	Manati	Agricultural products	14,400.00	20,000.00
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.)	London, England	J. T. Silva & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	1,320,000.00	10,700,000.00
Suburban Fruit Co.	New York City	Emil Freibelt	Rio Piedras	Fruits	21,000.00	42,000.00
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	Liverpool, England	Fr. Schomberg	San Juan	Insurance	1,320,000.00	15,000,000.00
The Royal Exchange Assurance.	London, England	J. Ochoa y Hno.	do	do	3,445,099.45	10,000,000.00
The Fajardo Sugar Grower's Associa- tion.	New York City	Jorge Bird y Arles	Fajardo	Sugar	302,000.00	400,000.00
Santurce Tobacco Co.	Orange, N. J.	Gregorio López Pabó	San Juan	Manufacture and growing of tobacco	1,000.00	10,000.00
The Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.)	York, England	Suñeres de Frontera, S. en C.	Mayaguez	Insurance	373,265.00	2,882,860.00
The Texas Co.	Beaumont, Tex.	Martin Travieso, Jr.	San Juan	Oil	27,000,000.00	36,000,000.00
Providence Washington Insurance Co.	Providence, R. I.	J. T. Silva & Co. S. en C.	do	Insurance	700,000.00	1,000,000.00
San Juan Fruit Co.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Frank H. Beardsley	do	Fruits	22,800.00	100,000.00
Total					40,970,126.45	96,811,696.00

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
Compañía Teatral de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Amusements.....	\$1,000.00	\$12,000.00
Arecibo Ice & Soda Water Co.....	Arecibo.....	Manufacture of ice, soda water, etc.....	9,100.00	15,000.00
The Times Publishing Co.....	San Juan.....	Newspaper and general publishing.....	19,200.00	75,000.00
F. Virella Uribe Drug Co.....	Arroyo.....	Drugs.....	6,000.00	80,000.00
Porto Rico Brewing Co.....	San Juan.....	Brewing and distilling.....	1,000.00	250,000.00
Sociedad Industrial La Unión.....	do.....	Publishers.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Asociación Constructora del Edificio Casino de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Foodstuffs.....	6,000.00	25,000.00
Plata Sugar Co.....	do.....	Construction and lease of building for Casino of Porto Rico.....	1,000.00	100,000.00
The Woodsun Fruit Co.....	do.....	Sugar.....	1,800.00	500,000.00
Compañía Curtidora de Puerto Rico.....	Arecibo.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	80,000.00
City Club.....	San Juan.....	Leather.....	15,000.00	200,000.00
Ponce Mineral Water Co.....	do.....	Lease of building, operate café.....	2,800.00	15,000.00
Casino de Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Aerated water, etc.....	10,000.00	20,000.00
Puerto Rico Distilling Co.....	San Juan.....	Club.....	1,000.00	10,000.00
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.....	Arecibo.....	Distilling.....	267,000.00	500,000.00
Compañía Azucarera del Toa.....	do.....	Electric light, power, and transportation.....	1,450,000.00	3,000,000.00
The Veve Sugar Co.....	San Juan.....	General construction.....	150,000.00	200,000.00
Southern Laboratory Corporation.....	do.....	Sugar.....	50,000.00	500,000.00
Campo Alegre Fruit Co.....	Ponce.....	Automobile transportation.....	2,010.00	4,000.00
Aguadilla Transportation Co.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	300,000.00
Bayamón Fruit Grower's Association of Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Manufacture of medicine.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Martínez Bay Rum Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	35,000.00
Carmen Central.....	do.....	Automobile transportation.....	1,000.00	25,000.00
The Lolza Fruit Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,400.00	25,000.00
	do.....	Bay rum.....	2,000.00	25,000.00
	do.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	1,500,000.00
	do.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>2,006,910.00</b>	<b>7,566,000.00</b>





## APPENDIX III.

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
San Juan, P. R., July 1, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

I repeat from my last report with still greater assurance: the year just closed, "whether considered from the standpoint of the treasury or that of general conditions and prospects, has been a most encouraging one. This condition is due to a number of causes: The clean-cut business methods of the present insular administration, the carrying out of the principles of conservation in their broad sense, whether applied to the natural resources of the island or its efficient administration, the bountiful crops, which for the most part have been sold at remunerative prices, and the freedom from calamity."

#### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

TABLE 1.—*Actual net income of the Insular Government, by main categories, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1911.*

Items.	Fiscal year ending June 30—				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Customs.....	\$1,138,555.61	\$979,990.43	\$803,396.35	\$879,362.43	\$1,065,998.95
Excise taxes.....	1,962,070.95	1,917,415.27	1,943,016.39	2,071,066.82	2,419,880.51
General property tax <sup>1</sup> .....	171,805.37	178,076.59	122,283.33	127,245.20	136,522.07
Inheritance tax.....	10,705.27	8,123.61	10,942.08	25,160.51	15,047.44
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	13,272.61	14,555.11	15,218.11	17,334.53	24,911.45
Miscellaneous.....	251,831.97	273,380.24	285,265.49	337,063.43	331,664.92
Total.....	3,538,241.78	3,371,541.25	3,180,111.75	3,457,252.92	3,994,025.34
Repayments.....	210,285.21	183,257.54	250,887.89	290,636.95	434,878.42
Total including repayments	3,748,526.99	3,554,798.79	3,430,999.64	3,737,889.87	4,428,903.76

<sup>1</sup> The Insular Government retained 15 per cent of the general property tax in 1907 and 1908 and only 10 per cent in 1909, 1910, and 1911.

#### INSULAR RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The above table shows an increase of total receipts, excluding repayments, over the fiscal year 1909-10, of \$536,772.42, and over the highest previous year, that of 1906-7, of \$455,783.56. The only item which did not reach the figures of 1907 was customs receipts, though there was an increase in this item over the previous year of \$186,636.52. I shall stop making pessimistic predictions as to the amount of customs receipts so long as prosperous times continue on the island. Receipts from excises increased \$348,813.69 over last year, \$200,000 of which is due, it is estimated, to changes in the law which increased the tax on alcohol, as a result of which dealers stocked up before the law went into effect on July 1, 1911. The receipts from all other items except miscellaneous and tax on inheritances show healthy normal increases. The Insular Government derives little if any benefit above the cost of collection from the property tax. This table shows that the net income for 1911, excluding repayments and the \$200,000 mentioned above, was \$336,773.42 more than the previous record year of 1906-7.

Receipts and disbursements of the Insular Government will be found in Exhibit 3, hereto attached. This table is made up from the monthly accounts current

of receipts and expenditures as rendered to the auditor of Porto Rico for the year. It shows the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, receipts from all sources, both ordinary and trust fund, including transfers, with a total including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year. It is mainly interesting as showing the gross operations of the Insular Government for the year.

The balances on hand at the end of each fiscal year from June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1911, are shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Balances on hand, end of year, classified.*

Items.	Fiscal year ending June 30—				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cash balance available for expenditures.....	\$1,009,173.35	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.67
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	203,964.91	455,557.95	596,591.86	529,493.37	447,386.01
Trust funds.....	1,421,240.21	930,366.04	3,172,679.92	2,918,025.84	2,801,442.58
Total.....	2,634,378.47	2,458,250.38	4,295,374.32	4,158,451.58	4,462,830.26

The net cash balance available for expenditure June 30, 1910, was \$711,022.37, and June 30, 1911, \$1,214,000.67, an increase of \$502,978.30, and this in the face of increased appropriations and expenditures.

However, this should not cause us to become too optimistic, as the following analysis will show. The possibilities of income from the present laws as regards thoroughness of execution have been about exhausted. Then the amount due from the municipalities and school boards decreased the past year from \$529,493.37 to \$447,386.01, or \$82,017.36 which should be interpreted as using up that much of our surplus. As explained above, the increase in revenues of \$200,000 estimated as due to changes in the excise law will reduce the revenues for 1911-12 a like amount.

A reasonable estimate places the increase of expenditures due to the "law on sanitation" at \$400,000, of which \$200,000 must be paid from the insular treasury not counting the amount of approximately \$160,000 to be paid by the municipalities nor the \$40,000 already appropriated for similar services in the department of health, charities, and correction. This is a growing, progressive government. To make its income adequate to meet the increasing duties that will fall upon it nearly every department of the Government will need increased and increasing appropriations, some of them by many thousands of dollars. A careful conservative estimate of the income and of the outgo have been made for the year 1911-12—more liberal as to income than I would care to base a budget on—with the following result: The total estimated expenditures for the present fiscal year is \$4,125,000 and the estimated receipts \$3,820,000, or a falling off in the amount available for expenditure of over \$500,000, leaving on July 1, 1912, in the neighborhood of \$800,000 available for expenditure. The fiscal affairs of the island are becoming so complex that good business judgment demands that there should be at the close of any fiscal year at least \$1,000,000 available for expenditure. It must be remembered that the nearly half a million dollars loaned to municipalities and school boards—a slow asset of the Insular Government—is being intrenched on at the rate of nearly \$100,000 a year. Either one of three things seems certain: (1) The income must exceed all reasonable expectations; (2) new taxes must be levied; (3) the necessary activities of the Government held down, or financial embarrassment may speedily confront us. The Insular Government should have embarked on a general scheme of sanitation only after additional financial arrangements had been made for the purpose. The next legislature should correct this mistake.

The principal item in the trust fund is the irrigation fund which was opened with a balance of \$3,014,966.67 on February 9, 1909. Interest has been received and credited to this fund, to June 30, 1911, amounting to \$146,217.59, and interest paid out on irrigation bonds and charged to this fund amounting to \$300,000, or a net loss to date of \$153,782.41. As treasurer, in 1909 when the irrigation bonds were authorized, I advised the then governor, Mr. Post, to sell the bonds in installments as the money was needed, and by so doing many thousands of dollars otherwise to be paid out in interest would have been saved. This was not done; but of course at that time no one could absolutely foretell the favorable bond market. The expenditures from the

irrigation fund in 1909 amounted to \$129,998.61, in 1910 to \$255,434.10, and in 1911 to \$581,023.29, a total of \$966,456. Rapidly increasing expenditures from this fund may be expected as the work progresses. In fact I have been informed by the chief engineer that a very large part of it will be expended during this fiscal year.

TABLE 3.—Public indebtedness of all kinds, Insular Government, municipalities, and school boards of Porto Rico, June 30, 1911.

Items.	Insular Government.	Special irrigation district.	Municipalities.	School boards.	Total.
Bonded indebtedness.....	\$1,235,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$1,100,000.00	.....	\$5,335,000.00
Less cash on hand in sinking and redemption funds.....	233,962.54	.....	738,574.01	.....	971,536.55
Net bonded indebtedness.....	992,037.46	3,000,000.00	361,425.99	.....	4,353,463.45
Floating and miscellaneous indebtedness.....	.....	.....	33,557.96	.....	33,557.96
Indebtedness to Insular Government and trust funds.....	.....	.....	328,164.66	\$158,481.61	486,646.27
Total.....	992,037.46	3,000,000.00	729,148.61	158,481.61	4,379,667.68
Less amount due Insular Government and trust funds by local government.....	486,646.27	.....	.....	.....	486,646.27
Cash on hand available for expenditures.....	508,391.19	3,000,000.00	729,148.61	158,481.61	4,397,021.41
	1,214,000.67	.....	265,160.92	181,622.07	1,660,783.66

After reducing the actual debt of the Insular Government by the cash on hand in sinking and redemption funds and crediting the account by the amounts due from municipalities and school boards, there remains only the small amount of \$505,391.10; deduct this amount from \$1,214,000.67, the cash on hand June 30, 1911, and it is seen that the Insular Government is, where all good financial concerns should be, with a handsome surplus on the right side of the ledger.

The tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent now being imposed to liquidate the road loan will not only give a sum sufficient to pay off the \$800,000, as shown in the table, but also pay off the bond issue of \$425,000 authorized by the last legislative assembly and leave a large surplus besides.

In regard to the \$3,000,000 indebtedness for irrigation purposes, attention is drawn to the fact that a special tax will be levied for the purpose of paying off this amount in the district that is to be benefited by the irrigation system. The present value of the lands and sugar factories in this district is more than \$6,000,000, which on completion of the system will probably be at least \$11,000,000, so that while the Insular Government is responsible for this debt it is very probable that it will never be called upon to pay it. The legislative session of 1911 empowered the treasurer of Porto Rico to issue additional bonds of the people of Porto Rico, when needed, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000 to complete this system.

#### DEPOSITORIES.

TABLE 4.—Custody of funds of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$616,987.29
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico.....	15,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250,000.00
First National Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100,000.00
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	975,000.00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, N. Y.....	1,500,000.00
The National City Bank of New York, New York, N. Y.....	408,456.96
Total.....	4,015,444.25

Table No. 4 shows the amounts of cash in the hands of the different depositories June 30, 1911. These deposits are protected by surety bonds and high-grade securities

held as collateral based on letter contracts approved by the law officer of the bureau of insular affairs and the attorney general of Porto Rico. Regarding collateral securities, the following rules have been laid down: United States Government and Government of Porto Rico bonds will be accepted at par; New York City bonds will be accepted at 15 per cent margin in excess of amount of cash on deposit; and bonds which are a legal investment for New York and Massachusetts saving banks will be accepted at 20 per cent margin. The deposit with the Banco Territorial y Agrícola is protected by mortgage bonds of that bank in double the amount of their deposit. These bonds sell in the open market at a little above par. No industrial securities are accepted as collateral, and all deposits are subject to call by sight draft.

The insular depositories pay interest as follows: Banco de Puerto Rico, 3 per cent; Banco Territorial y Agrícola, 3 per cent; Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, 3 per cent; the Royal Bank of Canada, 3 per cent on \$550,000 and 2½ per cent on \$425,000; Union Bank of Halifax, 3 per cent; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 2½ per cent; the National City Bank of New York and the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico pay 2 per cent only.

In the case of the National City Bank of New York, the lower rate was given because all transfers of funds to the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, as well as most New York payments, are made by drafts against that bank.

The American Colonial Bank is the only depository on the island which carries an open account with the Government. All accounts owed in the island are paid through this bank. Insular receipts are also paid into this bank, which has a number of agencies located in convenient parts of the island for that purpose. On an average I would say that there are about \$100,000 deposited in the different agencies, on which the bank is paying interest without receiving any benefit. Also large collections that are made for the municipal governments and school boards are deposited too short a time for the bank to realize any benefit, as there is no demand for call money here. In view of these facts the American Colonial Bank pays but 2 per cent.

The fact that all the funds of the Insular Government have not been deposited in the local banks has at times been criticized on account of the supposed lack of cash in circulation in the island. I would be pleased and have proposed to deposit all insular funds at present in the hands of depositories in the United States in the banks here in Porto Rico, under reasonable conditions as regards security and rate of interest. I presume it has not been to the interest of the banks to meet these conditions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

In Exhibit No. 8 will be found the receipts from miscellaneous sources in detail, in which some healthy increases are noted: In 1910 the receipts from the insular telegraph amounted to \$57,924.51, in 1911 to \$66,354.47; licenses to automobile owners produced in 1910 \$2,565, and in 1911 \$5,504.00, an increase of over 100 per cent. In 1910 harbor and dock fees brought in \$36,320.35, and in 1911 there was derived from this source \$50,926.81, an increase of 40 per cent.

In addition to the above tax, automobiles pay a property tax at the regular rate. These vehicles do tens of thousands of dollars damage to the roads, and I would respectfully recommend to the next legislature that the license tax should be greatly increased.

#### TAXES.

*Corporation property tax remaining uncollected June 30, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.*

Pertaining to fiscal year—	Original charge.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1906-7.....	\$120,138.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907-8.....	182,753.30	.....	\$2,112.66	\$1,762.28	\$158.50	.....
1908-9.....	275,583.88	.....	.....	9,674.86	1,742.09	\$1,300.40
1909-10.....	297,257.82	.....	.....	.....	3,230.78	1,227.20
1910-11.....	293,106.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,663.62
Total.....	.....	.....	2,112.66	11,437.14	5,131.37	4,191.22

Of the total corporation tax from 1907 to 1911, inclusive, \$4,191.22 is shown as uncollected June 30, 1911, \$3,600 of which is assessed against a corporation claiming that the tax is illegal, and the case is in the hands of the United States Supreme Court; \$127.60 is in the hands of the attorney general for collection; \$415.62 is under embargo; and the balance of \$48 will be collected. The corporation tax has more than doubled since 1907.

**TABLE 5.**—*Amounts collected and distributed by the treasurer on account of all taxes imposed on property, fiscal years 1910 and 1911, showing application of each tax and rate of assessment per \$100.*

	Rate of assessment per \$100.	Fiscal year.	
		1910	1911
	<i>Cents.</i>		
Grand total.....	110 to 170	\$1,647,188.49	\$1,776,614.97
On account of Insular Government.....	20	252,435.34	289,488.22
For collection charges.....	10	127,245.20	135,105.71
For redemption of road bonds <sup>1</sup> .....	10	125,190.14	134,382.51
On account of municipalities.....	67.5 to 117.5	992,315.96	1,073,519.46
For general purposes.....	60.3	766,388.53	824,004.04
For construction and repair of roads.....	7.2	86,364.54	91,363.55
For redemption of municipal bonds <sup>1</sup> .....	20 to 50	139,552.89	158,151.87
On account of school boards.....	27.5 to 32.5	402,437.19	453,607.29
Regular school fund.....	22.5	282,238.97	303,364.25
Special school tax <sup>1</sup> .....	5 to 10	120,198.22	130,243.04

<sup>1</sup> Items marked thus are special or temporary taxes; all others are general taxes.

The rate of the "school tax" was one-tenth of 1 per cent in 63 municipalities, and five one-hundredths of 1 per cent in the remaining 3 municipalities.

The rate of the "bond-redemption tax" was fifty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Mayaguez; forty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in San Juan; and twenty one-hundredths of 1 per cent in Ponce and Arecibo.

The total tax rate was \$1.70 in Mayaguez; \$1.60 in San Juan; \$1.40 in Ponce and Arecibo; \$1.20 in 59 other municipalities; and \$1.15 in the remaining 3 municipalities.

All property within a municipal district, whether real or personal, is assessed on actual valuation—not valuation at forced sale and not cost—and pays the same rate of tax. No distinction is made between urban and rural real estate or between personal and real property, all being assessed at a uniform rate.

In addition to the foregoing taxes, all of which are assessed and collected by the Insular Government, two other kinds of taxes are levied by the municipal councils within limits prescribed by a general insular law and collected by municipal treasurers. These are the industrial and commercial license tax and the tax on the sale of meats. The income derived from these two forms of taxation is applied entirely to local purposes. The insular treasury department receives, however, the annual liquidation reports rendered by the municipal comptrollers which enable me to present the following complete statement of the income received by all branches of government in Porto Rico during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911, as shown in Table No. 6.

## NET INCOME.

**TABLE 6.**—*Net income of Insular Government, municipalities, and school boards of Porto Rico, by main categories, fiscal years 1910 and 1911.*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
	1910	1911
Grand total.....	\$5,533,192.77	\$6,364,552.30
Insular Government.....	3,737,889.87	4,428,903.76
Customs.....	879,362.43	1,065,998.95
Excise taxes.....	2,071,066.82	2,419,880.51
Property taxes.....	127,245.20	136,522.07
Inheritance tax.....	25,160.51	15,047.44
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	17,334.53	24,911.45
Miscellaneous.....	337,063.43	331,664.92
Repayments.....	280,636.95	434,878.42

TABLE 6.—*Net income of Insular Government, municipalities, and school boards of Porto Rico, by main categories, fiscal years 1910 and 1911—Continued.*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—	
	1910	1911
<b>Municipalities</b> .....	<b>\$1,392,865.71</b>	<b>\$1,502,041.25</b>
Property taxes.....	852,753.07	915,367.59
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,544.85	131,009.70
Business licenses.....	182,810.59	196,317.73
Fines.....	16,480.80	20,864.11
Other.....	209,276.40	228,782.13
<b>School boards, property taxes</b> .....	<b>402,437.19</b>	<b>433,007.29</b>

Thus the Insular Government received during the fiscal year 1911 net income amounting to \$4,428,903.76, including repayments, against \$1,502,041.25 received by the municipalities and \$433,607.29 by the school boards, while at the same time since in Porto Rico the Insular Government performs several functions which in the United States are performed by counties or municipalities, it had to meet out of the insular or territorial revenues all or nearly all the expenditures produced by such costly items as police, judiciary, roads, and schools. There is no county system in Porto Rico, and the municipalities support no police force of any sort, provide for no judiciary except magistrates of the first instance, and are charged only with the care of rural roads lying within single municipal districts, the task of constructing and maintaining thoroughfares of communication between the numerous centers of population being one for which the Insular Government is left solely responsible. The income apportioned to the school boards suffices for such local expenses as rent of schoolhouses, hire of janitors, house rent of teachers, traveling expenses of supervisors, purchase of furniture, and the construction of school buildings in most municipalities; but the heavier expenditures fall on the Insular Government, as it pays most salaries of teachers and supervisors and furnishes textbooks and school supplies.

Without customs and excise taxes the total net income of the Insular Government during the year would have been reduced from \$4,428,903.76 to the impossible figure of \$943,024.30. The total expenditures made in 1910 out of the revenues of the fiscal year 1911 amounted to \$3,830,834.15, of which \$446,967.49 went for police, \$443,366.26 for judiciary, \$363,810.89 for roads, and \$935,418.73 for education. It would appear from a careful consideration of the foregoing that if Porto Rico is ever to give up or be deprived of the income she now derives from customs and from excise taxes she must either force an increase in the production of other revenues which she now possesses, seek out entirely new forms of taxation, or do without police, judiciary, roads, and schools. Nothing would be accomplished by transferring to the Insular Government any of the revenues now going to the municipalities, as their present income is none too great to meet the current expenses of administration and necessary public services and to permit of healthy progress in the way of local public improvements, with the result that any assumption of their receipts by the Insular Government would have to be an assumption of their expenses as well. The total assessed value of property has increased from \$97,000,966 in the fiscal year 1902 to \$133,817,931 in the fiscal year 1911, an average increase of approximately \$4,000,000 a year; but the present valuation would have to be multiplied approximately by three before the property tax would yield a surplus over and above the present uses great enough to offset the amount now received from customs and excise taxes. The tax rate, as has already been noted, ranges from \$1.70 to \$1.10 per \$100 in the various municipal districts, exceeding \$1.10 in only 5 out of the 68; but it must be remembered that the effort is made to assess these rates on full valuation and that by far the greater part of our taxable wealth is in rural properties. Our total wealth, according to the tax rolls, is approximately \$150,000,000 though careful students estimate that an amount of \$200,000,000 or \$50,000,000 more than the assessed value, for the most part intangible personal property, actually exists. On the basis of a population of 1,000,000 our per capita wealth does not exceed \$200, while the average wage paid for ordinary labor is about 50 to 70 cents a day. In fact the present tax rates are on the whole none too low, and any attempt to multiply these rates by three or by any factor which would considerably increase the revenues derived from property taxation would be disastrous. On the other hand remote possibilities might be in certain newer forms of taxation which have not yet been considered, such as a license tax on sugar mills and increases in the inherit-

ance tax. In discussing the question it should be remembered that the per capita tax paid in Porto Rico is about one-third that paid in the United States, but the per capita wealth does not exceed one-fourth that of the United States.

#### BUREAU OF PROPERTY TAX.

The fiscal year just closed has been marked by great activity in tax collections and the result has been gratifying, as the following table will show:

TABLE 7.—General property tax of 1 per cent remaining.

Uncollected June 30—	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1902.....	\$10,078.98	\$6,892.70	\$5,715.30	\$2,617.50	\$733.06
1903.....	12,275.52	6,531.32	4,784.56	1,549.53	360.21
1904.....	19,134.46	10,642.79	7,098.77	2,998.53	1,460.18
1905.....	16,221.16	7,036.78	4,776.94	2,546.64	1,204.51
1906.....	28,490.16	8,396.18	4,806.05	2,010.30	964.20
1907.....	82,576.20	11,517.73	5,351.06	2,239.34	1,075.34
1908.....		36,907.51	6,473.85	2,866.55	1,971.22
1909.....			22,178.99	3,104.77	1,496.63
1910.....				7,671.91	1,742.79
1911.....					4,996.83
Total.....	168,776.48	87,326.01	61,185.52	27,064.07	16,183.06
Percentage.....	3.0	1.3	0.82	0.3	0.13
Final year resumed:					
Amount.....	82,576.20	36,907.51	22,178.99	7,671.91	4,996.83
Percentage.....	9.0	3.9	1.95	0.8	0.36

#### TAX ASSESSMENT.

Under previous conditions, with a force of but seven assessors, it was not much more than possible to revise the assessments of such properties as had been transferred during the preceding year; consequently many of the old errors made in the original assessment were uncorrected and carried on the books year after year. The worst cases were those of the towns of Utuado, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Juana Diaz, where affairs had reached such a point as to make the liquidation of taxes in arrears seem almost an impossibility. In fact, when the present incumbent of the office of treasurer of Porto Rico took office July 1, 1907, in some of these municipalities there was as much as 80 per cent of taxes delinquent and hundreds of duplicate assessments, claims, etc.; in fact, a very chaos with many persons clamoring for legislative relief.

Under the Spanish régime assessments were made by local boards of influential property holders on a basis of the productivity of the property. Property that yielded no income paid no taxes. Under this system, where there was a growing population, a property owner had every inducement not to make his property productive, in order to escape taxation and thus take advantage of the unearned increment. Then, it is not to be supposed that in assessing one's own property the actual value would be placed on it.

Together with a few amendments the present law pertaining to the assessment of property was passed in January, 1901, carrying an appropriation of \$36,000 with which to make the assessment. It was necessary that as much of the property as possible—the assessors being inexperienced men with no time to work out a comprehensive plan—be placed on the tax rolls, as there must be means to run the Government. This first assessment was really only a basis for further and better work. Many assessors told owners of property that if they placed a high value on property Americans were ready to purchase it at that value. Also many renters declared property in their own name, expecting in this way to secure title. Many coffee properties were assessed at the value at which they were mortgaged, which in many cases was two or three times their value. Many owners of coffee lands expected to be able to mortgage their land for the amount of assessment. Not much effort was made to coordinate values over different parts of the island. Many renters were told if they did not declare property they could not vote. The treasurer wanted a valuation of \$100,000,000, but, getting much less, arbitrarily added 10 per cent to the value of each property, largely regardless of value. This law did not provide for a permanent corps of assessors.

The second general assessment of the island was undertaken by my immediate predecessor in February, 1902, and finished about August. In this revision internal-revenue agents were made use of to the great detriment of the excise-tax service as well as to the property-tax service. It seems that the importance of the separation of the two functions was not clearly understood. With no proper preparation for the work of assessment, untrained assessors, with too short a time properly to do the work, it is impossible equitably to assess more than 80,000 properties in three



months with 21 untrained, uninstructed men. The result was that many of the faults of the first assessment were only intensified, and it is the opinion of those who know the most about the matter that no improvement had been made on the first assessment; in fact, conditions were far more chaotic than ever. Most of the duplicate assessments date from this time. Alcaldes were ordered to assess all properties up to \$500 in value. They simply copied from the tax rolls, without any attempt to see the property or its owner. The assessor valued all property he considered worth \$500 or more. If there had been a change in values to \$500 or more by increase or purchase the property was assessed twice. This occurred hundreds of times.

The first corps of permanent assessors was provided for in 1904, consisting of seven assessors. However, with this corps of permanent assessors, no attempt at a thorough and complete revision was made. Only the assessment of the property of the taxpayers who asked to have their property reassessed was attempted. Thus conditions grew worse.

The revision mentioned above called for the annual assessment of about 12,000 properties, and as the value of property was steadily increasing, thus the value of properties revised being increased, the inequality in the assessment grew worse, and few if any of the mistakes of previous years were corrected.

There were many other difficulties to be overcome in making an accurate assessment. I have before me a deed covering a certain property which is described as follows: "One hundred cuerdas, more or less, in the barrio Mango, municipality of Bayamon, bounded on the north by lands of José Pérez, on the south by lands of Juan Rodríguez, on the east by lands of Pedro Peña and Jesús Peña, on the west by lands of Juan López." Attempted survey afterwards made of this particular place reads as follows: "From a split of rock to the SE. of the property, which lies in the bed of a stream and borders on José Pérez and Juan Rodríguez and with this last-mentioned party NE. 20°, 650 meters to another rock in the river and following this upstream bordering on Pedro Peña and Jesús Peña to another rock, border mark of the just-mentioned Pedro Peña and with him SE. for 80 meters to a stone, and from here with the same property owner bordering SE. 7° for 347 meters to a tabonuco tree, which is also a border point of Manuel Reyes and with him SE. 10° for 283 meters to a 'jobo' tree, 17 meters from a 'guava' tree, in the same direction, and from this point and bordering with José Pérez to the point at which we began, the perimeter of which includes an area of 23 hectares 31 area and 30 centiares which correspond to 57.13 of another." From which it is evident that there is no definite location of this piece of land. The quantity given is elastic. "More or less" may mean any number. The location is indefinite; the barrio lines are not fixed; even the municipal areas are uncertain and exist only in tradition. The surveyor has had no other starting point than a "split rock"; his other points are trees and rocks, and, therefore, this title, though duly registered, seems vulnerable to easy attack.

Under the present system it costs to record a piece of property for the first time about \$40, though the property may not be worth that much, and as a result many transfers of small holdings are never registered. The assessor finds holdings which have been transferred four or five times that have never been registered. It would cost more than it is worth to do so. What is he to do? Subsequent transfer of land already registered, if worth less than \$1,000, would cost \$5 for notary and \$4.50 to record, and necessitates about 15 days. It costs to make, record, and cancel a mortgage about \$25, and takes from 20 to 30 days. Many of the small holdings are not now recorded, owing in most cases to the cost and complicated nature of the system. This is also unsatisfactory for purposes of taxation on account of the difficulty of properly locating the land, because it impedes the recovery of taxes by judicial or administrative procedure when such becomes necessary.

All this could be corrected by the institution of a cadastral survey. The present unstable titles could be made valid, the fictitious ones could be wiped out, every property owner would know just what he had, and foreign capital, so timorous of weak titles, would have its confidence increased to the island's benefit.

At the same time a soil survey should be made, which would be of inestimable value in assessing landed property and for agricultural purposes, and a system of cheap and effectual registration should be devised. Such a survey would cut down the present cost of tax assessments, would make a property owner's capital mobile and instantly available, and would obviate most of the large number of lawsuits which are bound to spring up under the present system just as soon as the present rising values of land reach sufficient height.

It is estimated that a survey of this kind would cost about 25 cents per acre. A bill to this effect was presented to the legislature in 1905 and again in 1906, and I shall present a similar measure this coming session. In my judgment such land legislation as I have briefly outlined would be of first importance to the island and one by which practically all of its citizens would be benefited. To give confidence to

those who may have defective titles the law should provide for easy and cheap perfection and registration of titles. I have not the space to describe the jumble into which land titles are getting. Something should be done effectually and at once. In neither of the first two assessments was any attempt made to bound the property. In the present revision the property assessed is bounded by other property. This was the condition of the assessment of property and the collection of property tax July 1, 1907.

The first year of the present administration the seven assessors were employed in revising those properties that the owners had asked to have revised and in making a complete revision of corporation property. The next year the same procedure was followed, except instead of revising property belonging to the corporations Santurce was completely revised.

It was the desire of the department to get some practical experience in the work of complete revision. In order to work out a practical plan, including the necessary machinery for a complete revision of the island, during the fiscal year 1909-10 six municipalities were completely revised to the general satisfaction of the department and of the taxpayers. It was seen, however, that with the small force of assessors provided by law the revision would take too long. The legislature of 1910 was therefore asked to increase the number to 15, including a corporation assessor and an assessor at large to coordinate the work and provide for equal values under similar circumstances over the entire island, as under the previous assessments each assessor worked as an independent unit. The legislature granted this request.

The corporation assessor has been working all the year gathering data in regard to the value of corporation property, and has consulted with many of the leading authorities of the island—engineers, planters, business men, etc. While the law places the assessment of corporate property within certain well-defined limits in the discretion of the treasurer, yet, in order that as equitable an assessment as possible might be made, he called in two Porto Ricans on the board of review, who, by the way, are recognized as leading citizens of the island, well posted, fair, conservative men, to assist in making this assessment. One of these gentlemen is manager of one of the best-known banks in the city of San Juan, and the other one a resident of the south side of the island, a sugar planter, manufacturer, and a member of the Sugar Producers' Association, and well known for his conservatism and sound business judgment.

With this force of 15 available assessors it was determined completely to revise the assessment of the entire island, if possible, within two years, on an equitable and as nearly a scientific basis as possible in an unsurveyed country. With this end in view, conferences were held with the most prominent and important cane growers, millmen, coffee planters, fruit raisers, cattlemen, and business men familiar with the general as well as local conditions on the island. Also committees were appointed by such important organizations as the Sugar Producers' Association, the Coffee Growers' Association, the Fruit Growers' Association, etc., at the request of this department, with which conferences were held and in all cases a basis of assessment agreed upon. With the aid of these conferences a tariff was fixed for the value of rural properties in the different zones into which the island was divided. Urban tariffs for land values were fixed by agreement after extended conferences with committees of representative taxpayers and officials of the towns, and structural-work assessments were fixed on a basis decided after consultation with engineers, architects, and contractors.

To illustrate better the progress of the work, I am showing it in three steps, as follows:

- (1) Complete revision of entire municipalities.
- (2) Complete revision of urban real and personal property only.
- (3) Complete revision of rural real and personal property only; and for convenience of classification I have divided the island into groups A, B, C, D.

Beginning with the municipalities most in need of additional funds, a complete revision of all the real and personal property was made during the present year in the following towns:

*Group A.*—Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas Buenas, Arecibo, Arroyo, Barranquitas, Camuy, Corozal, Dorado, Fajardo, Guayama, Gurabo, Hatillo, Humacao, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Loiza, Manati, Moca, Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Patillas, Peñuelas, Quebradillas, Rincon, Rio Grande, Salinas, San German, San Lorenzo, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques.

The municipalities already totally revised in 1910-11 are:

*Group B.*—Adjuntas, Caguas, Bayamon, Maunabo, Sabana Grande, Yabucoa, leaving—

*Group C.*—Aibonito, Añasco, Barceloneta, Barros, Cabo Rojo, Carolina, Cayey, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Guayanilla, Lares, Maricao, San Juan, San Sebastian, Yauco, with all their urban real and personal property revised.

*Group D.*—Ponce and Mayaguez, all rural real and personal property revised, and the following towns where only such property as was transferred could be handled, viz, Rio Piedras and Lajas.

There then remains for next year's work only the rural revision of the towns in group C, the urban revision of Ponce and Mayaguez, and complete revision of Lajas and Rio Piedras, and the completion of the work now in progress in Isabela and Las Marias.

The result of the assessment will be found in Exhibits Nos. 11, 11a, and 12.

This revision is having a beneficial effect in several ways: (1) Since many of these municipalities had not been assessed in several years, and never so thoroughly, painstakingly, and after careful preparation, much new property that had hitherto escaped taxation was found and listed.

(2) Much property that was overassessed and much that was underassessed was reduced to an equitable basis, and thereby the burden of taxation was equalized among taxpayers, so that the additional amount which accrued to the municipality, and which the municipality so badly needed, was secured without unreasonable hardship to anyone or any particular class of taxpayers.

(3) Yearly and inadequate revision, with frequent transfers and loss of property, resulted in much confusion, and a large amount of taxable assets were uncollectible owing to the impossibility of disentangling the many claims made by taxpayers, without making a complete revision, and so this revision has greatly facilitated the liquidation of the taxes so that on June 30, 1911, there appeared on the books of this department, without one dollar of uncollected taxes for any year, the following municipalities: Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas Buenas, Añasco, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Carolina, Ciales, Cidra, Corozal, Coamo, Comerío, Culebra, Dorado, Fajardo, Guayama, Gurabo, Hatillo, Lajas, Lares, Mairao, Maunabo, Moca, Naranjito, Peñuelas, Quebradillas, Rincón, Río Grande, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San Lorenzo, Santa Isabel, Trujillo Alto, Vicques, Yauco.

And in the following municipalities only small amounts, due to recently issued supplementary receipts or extensions, remained on June 30, 1911: Arecibo, Bayamón, Cayey, Humacao, Loiza, Morevis, Naguabo, San German, San Sebastian, Vega Alta, Yabucoa.

Since that date, and previous to writing this report, the following towns have also been liquidated: Arecibo, Bayamón, Juncos, Loiza, Patillas.

The wisdom of the plan of assessment as outlined is shown by the fact that a total revision of more than 75,000 properties has resulted in less than 1,200 appeals to the Board of Review and Equalization.

Appended herewith are Exhibits Nos. 11, 11-A, 12, 13, 14, and 15, showing in detail the work of assessment, and Table No. 7 and Exhibit No. 16, which make an interesting comparison of collections.

For the purpose of comparison I quote from a preceding report, as follows:

"In the six years that the property tax system has been in force, taxes have been levied to the amount of \$5,545,404.05. Of this amount, on June 30, 1907, all but \$168,776.48 had been collected. The percentage of taxes uncollected on that date, therefore, was the exceedingly low figure of 3 per cent."

If the quoted statements may be accepted as a source of satisfaction, how much more gratifying must appear the present state of affairs, as our tables show that of the total amount of taxes calculated at the minimum basis of 1 per cent, is \$9,266,829.10, levied from 1901-2 to 1910-11, on June 30, 1911, there remained outstanding but sixteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent, or \$15,183.06, divided as follows:

In litigation in federal court as to title of land.....	\$6, 618. 23
Uncollectible—levied in error or covering personal property of deceased or bankrupt persons.....	657. 99
Subject to reclamation of taxpayers.....	2, 563. 46
Supplementary or additional tax receipts for back years, recently issued, time for collection not having yet expired.....	1, 128. 03
Actual collectible, arrears.....	4, 215. 35

15, 183. 06

The last sum quoted, \$4,215.35, is collectible, much of it could have been secured by now, but inasmuch as it is all comprised in special cases, covering coffee properties where returns for coffee sold are not received until fall, and where excessive pressure would have worked great hardship, and the Government will suffer little loss by a slight delay, I have considered it wise to adopt a more lenient policy in regard to these delinquent taxes, and have extended the time of collection, as empowered by law, secure

in the conviction that, barring a calamity, the conclusion of next year's work will have resulted in the new revision of the entire island of Porto Rico, leaving but \$857.99 delinquent taxes for all the years since civil government was inaugurated.

Of the interior administration little need be said, except, perhaps, that last year all tax business was closed out by the end of the fiscal year by special effort, but the nature of the case was such that, believing more advantage was to be had by a month's delay, I have carried this year's assessment work through the month of July for the purpose of more speedily assisting needy municipalities.

Among the prominent features of the year's work has been the survey and map made by this department, of the town of Arecibo and part of Mayaguez and San Juan (Puerta de Tierra and Santurce). It is expected that by the close of the incoming fiscal year, Mayaguez and Ponce will be completed, and as this is a work of great utility, I consider it worthy of mention here.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the auditor of Porto Rico will be furnished with an abstract of all tax rolls for 1911-12 which will enable him to check directly the collectors' returns.

#### BOARD OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION.

The board of review and equalization is composed of the treasurer of Porto Rico, chairman; the secretary of Porto Rico, the commissioner of the interior, and two citizens of Porto Rico appointed by the Governor, versed in matters pertaining to the value of property in Porto Rico.

The principal function of this board is to hear complaints and adjust assessments of tax payers aggrieved by the action of assessors in relation to the value of their property but the force of assessors is a fairly well trained body of men, and the work of the board in this respect has been quite light, in spite of the policy of the department to make assessments based upon the actual value of the property, and to instruct the tax payer how to appeal if dissatisfied, instead of, as heretofore, dickering for an agreement.

Thus the present system has the advantage of the ripe experience of the members of the board of review and equalization, and insures a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation than the old system, by which whoever resisted most, was the most leniently treated.

In addition to the three ex officio members, last year the board had as members Mr. Manuel Paniagua y Oller, president of the bank of Porto Rico, and Mr. Carlos Toro, a prominent cane planter and mill man, administrator of the central "Cortada;" and this year, while the personnel has been changed, the character of its members has in general remained the same, the board being composed of Mr. Castro González, a resident of San Juan, managing director of the Banco Territorial y Agrícola and a conservative and intelligent business man, and Mr. Guillermo Riefkohl, cane planter, mill owner, and also a conservative and intelligent business man, at one time a candidate of the Republican Party for the office of resident commissioner of Porto Rico at Washington, D. C.

In addition to the duties required by law of the board of review and equalization, I have availed myself of the knowledge and experience of the members, and by frequent consultation with them have secured their assistance in fixing original assessments of a difficult nature, such as pertain to banks, public-service corporations, and large sugar mills operating under peculiar conditions of location and other considerations, as shown in detail further on in this report.

As each new year brings forth problems that must be settled at the time, it is not feasible for the board of review and equalization to make recommendations in other than very general terms for future action, but such broad general suggestions as crop out at each meeting of the board are carefully worked and studied in detail, very often making for a more equitable assessment.

This year the board of review and equalization settled 1,154 appeals. This property was assessed by the assessors at \$24,994,199, and the valuation as fixed by the board was \$23,496,017.

In years previous to 1909-10 all original valuations for assessment purposes were made by the department through its field assessors, and the function of the board of review and equalization was limited to deciding appeals entered by the tax payers from such assessment. In the assessment year of 1910-11, however, I conferred with the members of the board for the purpose of arriving at a more equitable assessment of certain properties in the first place. Afterwards the board sat as a whole on appeals therefrom, but from the lack of data available I was convinced at that time of the necessity for a corporation assessor to secure available preliminary information to place at the disposal of the members of the board when they sat in an advisory capacity as well as when sitting in an official capacity.

Provision was made by the legislature of 1910, effective on July 1 of that year, for an extra assessor, who was assigned to work on corporations, but, owing to the fact that the assessment of property for the fiscal year 1910-11 was by that time almost completed, little was accomplished during that year, and the corporation assessor began work in the year 1911-12 with the preparation of schedules and exhibits to secure data from every live corporation doing business on the island on January 15, 1911, in order to get material ready for consultation with the members of the board of review and equalization for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of their experience.

The law provides that all property shall be assessed upon its actual present value, and in no place is the word "cost" used in determining the value for taxation purposes. This, of course, is the difficult problem in taxation and the one point most difficult to explain to taxpayers. It is, however, a principle well demonstrated by Dean F. W. Blackmar in his article written for the first national conference on State and local taxation of 1907, entitled "The Basis of Assessment for Taxation," in which he says:

"What is the value of a great packing plant? Is it the walls of masonry and the machinery within? No; it is the margin on the labor of a thousand men employed, coupled with the margin of hundreds of head of stock bought at low price, transformed, and sold at a high price. There is no way under the sun to put your finger on the capacity that went to pay taxes except by making an estimate of its real earning power. What is the value of a smelting plant? In the walls and masonry alone? It is a margin on the hundreds of laborers employed and the ores that pass through its furnaces. It is not the building and equipment alone, but it must be estimated on the amount of business that it does. Let us stop following, policemanlike, the visible property of brick walls and machinery, the hogs and cattle, ores and pig iron."

And the board of review and equalization in deciding the cases before it on appeal worked along similar lines, although this principle worked sometimes to the disadvantage of the Government, where the original cost of a property, together with the amount expended in cultivation and fertilization of the crops in previous years, are spent in improvements which have subsequently disappeared, have aggregated more than the present value.

The following cases were also cited to the board of review and equalization, and the determination was arrived at to act along the lines therein indicated:

"But the value of property results from the use to which it is put and varies with the profitability of that use, present and prospective, actual and anticipated. There is no pecuniary value outside of that which results from such use." (*Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. Bacus*, supreme court of Indiana, 154 U. S. Reports, p. 445.)

"If 50 years ago, by the payment of certain money, one acquired a factory and the land appurtenant thereto and continues to-day his original business therein, his investment is the factory and the land, not the money originally paid, and unless his business shows a return equivalent to what land and buildings, or land alone, would give if devoted to other purposes (having due regard to cost of change), that man is engaged in a losing venture and is not receiving a fair return from his investment—i. e., the land and building. The so-called 'money value' of the real or personal property is but a conveniently short method of expressing present potential usefulness, and 'investment' becomes meaningless if construed to mean what the thing invested in cost generations ago. Property, whether real or personal, is only valuable when useful. Its usefulness commonly depends on the business purposes to which it is or may be applied. Such business is a living thing and may flourish or wither, appreciate or depreciate; but whatever happens its present usefulness, expressed in financial terms, must be its value." (*Consolidated Gas Co. v. City of New York et al.*, 157 Fed. Rep., pp. 849-857, circuit court, southern district of New York.)

The board of review and equalization, because of the special knowledge of the individual members, and having had the advantage of free consultation with some of the leading property owners and best-known engineers in Porto Rico, was enabled to evolve a system whereby the capacity of the mill was fixed as a partial basis for determining the valuation of the machinery. But in each case before determining the final valuation for assessment all special conditions, such as drought, old machinery, limited cane supplies, cost of production, lack of irrigation, difficult transportation, or any other vital element that would tend to affect business in arriving at its full theoretical value, were fully considered in the adjustment of all cases of appeal or in fixing the original valuation.

Under the law requiring that all forms of property be assessed at a uniform rate a considerable amount of money and securities escape taxation. On June 30, 1910, the tax rolls showed money in the possession of tax payers amounting to \$1,947,585, against \$2,631,891 on June 30, 1909, and \$1,496,429 on June 30, 1905. These amounts

by no means represent the true condition of this kind of wealth. In the consolidated report of the financial institutions at the close of business June 30, 1911, the sum of \$12,552,914 appears as due depositors. About \$3,123,734 of this is Government money of various sorts, but the balance of \$9,429,179 should be taxable. Then, no doubt there is considerable money in the hands of the people. Securities of domestic corporations and of foreign corporations doing business in Porto Rico are taxed under the assessment of the corporations to which they pertain, but otherwise no foreign securities, including those of the United States, have ever been declared for taxation. As stated in my report of 1909, judging from the recent experience of Maryland and Pennsylvania, a successful assessment of intangible personal property, such as money or securities, is not entirely impossible. Pennsylvania now taxes personal property, for the most part intangible, valued at \$1,600,000,000, or about one-half the value of the taxable realty in the State, and the city of Baltimore has within the past 12 years increased the assessment of certain classes of security from \$6,000,000 to \$150,000,000. In each case the success achieved was mainly due to a change in the law requiring a uniform rate of assessment on all forms of property and a substantial reduction in the rate as compared to that of other forms of property. In Porto Rico money is, in general, deposited in current bank accounts without interest, and such foreign securities as may be held are of the kind that yield but small annual returns, and as now carried out an injustice is done the tax payer who declares for purposes of taxation his intangible personal property as compared to him who does not so declare such property, and the latter is decidedly in the majority. I believe that the receipts would be increased and substantial justice more nearly done if the law were changed in principle to conform to that of Pennsylvania and Maryland and made sufficiently stringent to assure its full and proper assessment. I respectfully call the attention of the legislature to this much-needed change.

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The fiscal year just closed has witnessed the enactment of highly desirable legislation affecting the excise tax branch of this department and the establishment of a new record in the efficiency and amount of excise collections, the sum of \$2,419,880.61 having been received during the year on account of internal revenue stamp sales, at a cost of collection of 0.0316 per cent. As compared with previous years in a table given below, this figure shows an extraordinary stride, and it is safe to predict that it will not be greatly surpassed for some time. Excise tax collections always depend upon the conditions of business, and, in the absence of prohibition or any agitation therefor, are governed in a large measure by the prosperity of the country.

The following table shows a steady growth each year in the receipts on account of excise taxes:

1901-2.....	\$945,520.90	1906-7.....	\$1,952,070.95
1902-3.....	1,128,889.95	1907-8.....	1,917,415.27
1903-4.....	1,106,069.78	1908-9.....	1,943,016.39
1904-5.....	1,505,464.13	1909-10.....	2,071,086.82
1905-6.....	1,420,696.90	1910-11.....	2,419,880.51

In practically every division of taxable articles there has been a marked increase in revenue receipts, and the volume of business during the year has taxed to the utmost the machinery designated for its supervision. The legislation enacted March 9, 1911, to become effective July 1, 1911, has been an additional contributory cause to this during the period from March to June 30, 1911, as, for instance, the increase in the tax on alcohol from 26 to 28 cents per liter. As soon as the passage of the law in question became known the movement in alcohol assumed unusual activity and continued unabated until July 1, 1911. This is calculated to have brought into the insular treasury not less than \$200,000, which sum under ordinary circumstances would have been received during the coming fiscal year. The fiscal year 1911-12 has, therefore, been drawn upon and drained of that amount of revenue by the payment at this time of tax on sufficient alcohol to meet the needs of business for from four to six months of the coming year. In a similar manner was the income from taxable medicines affected by the imposition of a tax, beginning July 1, 1911, at the rate of 28 cents per liter upon alcohol contained therein by volume. But discounting even the effects of the influence of legislation mentioned, there is still apparent this year a substantial increase in the receipts over any previous year, and a clear gain of more than \$150,000 over the receipts of last year, which is the largest on record.

## DISTILLED SPIRITS.

During the year 14 distilleries were in operation as against 15 last year, releasing for consumption in Porto Rico 4,169,930 liters of alcohol as against 3,485,280 in 1909-10 and 3,353,069 in 1908-9.

Distilled spirits declared for exportation amounted to 195,875 liters, as against 115,700 liters in the preceding year. Though no revenue is derived from taxable articles when they are exported, this increase in the exportation of spirits means a very heavy demand upon the time of the department, especially where said spirits are converted into bay rum. To prevent fraud upon the revenues all operations of elaboration and shipment must be performed in the presence of a duly authorized officer of the treasury department, and since 177,381 liters of spirits of the amount declared for exportation were converted into bay rum, this industry itself requires considerable attention.

The denatured alcohol industry is also showing signs of expansion in Porto Rico, and the figures of tax-free alcohol released for that purpose in comparison with previous years indicate that this form of fuel is steadily gaining in favor. During the present fiscal year 105,770 liters of alcohol were released for denaturing purposes for fuel, as against 91,005 in 1909-10.

The manufacture of bay rum for export, the denaturation of spirits for fuel, and the manufacture of bay rum with benefit of drawback are industries in which not only the use of tax-free alcohol is authorized by law but the Government is also under a heavy expense in their supervision, and with no direct return therefor in the form of taxes, excepting in the case of the manufacture of bay rum with "benefit of drawback." In this instance the tax of 5 per cent ad valorem imposed is so inadequate that it may well be considered nonexistent. Why such partiality should be shown in these instances over industries the product of which is levied upon, notwithstanding the fact that they do not require as much supervision as the three above mentioned, remains to be answered. It seems only fair that the Government should at least be reimbursed in the form of taxes for the cost of its supervision of the business, and that it should not be obliged to contribute so heavily to their support. The assertion that upon the Government should fall the entire cost of its supervision of the manufacture of bay rum for export, and of the denaturation of spirits, may be defended from several standpoints. The Government, it might be contended, should aid in the effort to establish an export business in this article, while the other, the denatured alcohol industry, dealing in an article of public utility, should obtain encouragement from the Government, especially in its period of initiation. It gradually comes into competition with other fuels, and as its adaptability has now been proven, it can not but result in benefit to the people. The situation seems quite different in regard to the manufacture of bay rum with benefit of drawback. There appears to be no reason why alcohol in this case should be exempt from the tax of 28 cents a liter. While this is also a business entitled to every encouragement for its expansion, nevertheless the product is a luxury and not a necessity. The industry should, therefore, be made to yield a revenue at least sufficient to compensate for the cost entailed in its supervision, and should not be given the support it now receives in the form of refund of taxes paid on alcohol used thereby, since the provision of law granting this is none other than a direct support to the industry. The provision of law granting refund of taxes paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of perfumery, which is also a luxury, should also be repealed, and the alcohol taxed at the ordinary rate for spirits of 23 cents per liter. This would impose no particular hardship upon any special business activity, but only place the manufacture of bay rum and of perfumery on the same level with the manufacture of other taxable articles, and bring this matter more in harmony with the practice obtaining in the United States where, with vastly greater sources of taxation, all distilled spirits, even if intended for the manufacture of bay rum and alcoholado, are tax paid at the rate prescribed for spirits intended for use as beverage.

#### TOBACCO.

A very gratifying increase from the standpoint of revenue, as shown in the following comparative statement, is also noticeable in the consumption of cigars and cigarettes, as well as in the exportation of the former article from Porto Rico:

	Cigars.			Cigarettes.		
	Consumed.	Exported.	Total.	Consumed.	Exported.	Total.
1907.....	74,668,430	132,669,823	207,368,253	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	84,833,260	140,302,271	225,235,531	365,325,500	11,244,500	376,570,000
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598	398,844,800	13,142,000	406,986,800
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045

The steadily increasing exportation of cigars from Porto Rico is conclusive evidence that the Porto Rican cigar is gaining in favor in the United States, where nearly the

entire output declared for exportation is shipped. The gain thus made, the reputation and the market thus established, have been won purely upon merit. Porto Rican cigars grow in favor because they are good both in quality of tobacco and workmanship. This has been brought about by the individual effort of the manufacturers, which, in addition, has developed in them a spirit of self-reliance in business that has resulted in success. The act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, providing for the free entry into the United States of a specified number of cigars per annum, coupled with the action of the Philippine Government in officially indorsing Philippine cigars by means of a Government stamp, at first proved a source of alarm to the Porto Rico manufacturer, which, however, has been dissipated by the actual success achieved by the Porto Rican exporter. Consumption of cigars in Porto Rico also shows a marked increase, though a small part of the increase in receipts on this account is due to a law which requires the manufacturers to make payment of tax on the cigars which their workmen remove from the factory each day for their own consumption. The manufacture and consumption of cigarettes in Porto Rico has also increased during the current fiscal year, as shown in the above table, but the number exported is 1,382,000 less than last year. This year has likewise witnessed the establishment of a new cigarette factory in Mayaguez. Heretofore this field has been held exclusively by the Porto Rican American Tobacco Co., at San Juan, and the Industrial Co. of Porto Rico, at Ponce.

## FERMENTED LIQUORS.

During the year an unusual activity was noticeable in the importation of fermented liquors; there having been brought into Porto Rico 1,622,693 liters of beer, or an increase of 326,704 liters over 1909-10, and an increase of 466,517 liters as compared with 1908-9. At the rate of 6 cents per liter, to which beer is subject, the increase during the present year, as compared with 1909-10, equals the sum of \$19,602.24, and constitutes the largest importation of that article ever made in Porto Rico. There were also imported into Porto Rico during the year 1,124,489 liters of wine as compared with 1,125,576 liters in 1909-10. The unusual increase in the importation of beer is undoubtedly due, to a large extent, to preparations made for the impending competition in beer with a local brewery which is shortly to begin operations in San Juan.

## LICENSES.

In the matter of licenses there has been a large increase during the year, amounting to \$26,172 over the receipts of last year, and in the number of licenses issued of 1,848, as against 1909-10. The following table shows the steady growth in the number of persons licensed under the internal-revenue laws:

*Licenses in force.*

Years.	Number.	Amount collected.
1908-9.....	14,886	\$207,851.95
1909-10.....	17,718	221,223.00
1910-11.....	19,566	247,395.70

The number of licenses issued during the year is classified as follows:

	Number.	Amount in force.
Manufacturers.....	680	\$20,389.20
Wholesale dealers.....	722	47,677.00
Retail dealers.....	18,164	179,329.50
Total number of licenses in force.....	19,566	247,395.70

With this extraordinary growth in the number of licenses issued the work of inspecting the establishments is proportionately increasing. The time has now been reached when additional personnel should be provided properly to take care of the growing business under the internal-revenue laws. In addition to the large number of new wholesale, retail, and manufacturing establishments licensed, this year one brewery and four additional distilleries, now either in process of construction or under consideration for establishment, means that the work of internal-revenue agents is fast multiplying and that greater responsibility than ever before is made to devolve upon them. While some increases in the salaries of these employees have been secured this year, I shall strongly urge that salaries of internal-revenue agents be increased



so as to provide for a number of positions at \$1,800 per annum, and that their entrance salaries be fixed at \$1,400 instead of at \$1,200 as at present. When the fact is considered that these men are on duty at all times and that their actual day's work is from 10 to 12 hours per day; that they are required to provide two horses and their equipment at their own expense for official use in their work, and that no depreciation or loss of the animal or equipment is assumed or reimbursed by the Government, my recommendation for this increase in compensation of this group of employees will appear anything but excessive.

It is pleasing to remark that notwithstanding the increased number of licensed taxpayers and the volume of business transacted, which also includes importations of taxable merchandise into Porto Rico, the number of deliberate and serious violations of the law is gradually diminishing. From the table given below it will be noted that only 91 prosecutions were instituted during the year, and though the number of administrative penalties exceeds that of last year by 64, yet these are unimportant and the tendency in general appears to be toward a wholesome regard for the law. This is being accomplished by a system of effective diffusion of information by the department, through its agents, concerning the requirements of the law, and by the methods of supervision and inspection, which aim at the prevention of fraud, exerting a wholesome deterrent influence on any inclination to violate the law.

Fiscal years.	Administrative cases.	Penalties.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1908.....	1,474	\$8,618.41	149	101
1909.....	1,402	6,301.50	159	133
1910.....	1,307	4,053.00	104	76
1911.....	1,371	4,408.65	91	75

#### AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAW.

As elsewhere mentioned in this report, the internal-revenue law which has been in operation since 1905, with only slight modification in 1907, was amended March 9, 1911, in several important respects. The need of such amendments, owing to changed conditions since 1905, has been greatly felt, and the legislature just closed has recognized this by a revision of the law, as follows:

Tax on alcohol has been increased from 26 to 28 cents per liter, that on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand has been fixed at \$2.20 per thousand, while a tax at the rate of 28 cents per liter has been imposed upon alcohol, by volume, contained in taxable medicines. The provision of the law which allowed refund of taxes paid on alcohol used in the manufacture of patent medicines, proprietary medicinal preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, bay rum, and alcoholado and similar aromatic compound preparations of alcohol, has now been changed so as to abolish the drawback, except upon bay rum and alcoholado. That the drawback should be entirely abolished on these luxuries is so clear and just that it is hoped the legislature will be moved by the same spirit that actuated it when it abolished the drawback on the other above-named articles.

Provision was made abating, at the discretion of the treasurer within certain limitations, the tax due on spirits lost at distilleries by leakage or evaporation without fraud, collusion, or negligence on the part of the distiller, and tax due on spirits lost at distilleries by fire or other unavoidable acts of Providence. Such contingencies had never before been provided for, with the result that the collection of the tax on alcohol lost by causes mentioned provoked protests as an unfair imposition and gave rise to litigation which there was no way to avoid. The definition of the terms "rectifier" and "wholesale dealers" has been amplified and made more clear.

Material restriction to business existed in section 11 of the revenue law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale, in the same building, of taxable articles even though of widely different kinds. Thus, for instance, the manufacture of cigars was prohibited in the same building wherein the retail perfumery business was carried on. In short, the manufacture of all taxable articles was prohibited within any building wherein any business was carried on the owner of which was required to provide himself with a license at wholesale or retail. This provision intended to safeguard the interests of the Government, by preventing fraud, was unnecessarily excessive, and while ample safeguards have been maintained in the amendment, the law has been modified merely to prohibit the manufacture and sale of similar articles in the same building. This change is very important and affects beneficially a number of manufacturers.

Manufacturers of taxable articles, under the new amendment, are required to enter in their stock book the amount of taxable goods sold prior to the removal of the goods

from the factory. Heretofore the law provided that such entries be made at the end of the day, with the result that proper supervision of factories was difficult.

The law as passed authorizes the collection of the value of manufacturers' stock and importers' invoice books, used in connection with internal-revenue matters, and permits the suspension of taxes, for a period of six months, on the goods subject to such taxes, brought into Porto Rico for exhibition at a public fair or exposition, under the regulations of the treasurer of Porto Rico. Goods imported into Porto Rico for the purpose mentioned must be reexported or the tax paid at the end of the period of six months.

The following licenses payable quarterly, which were unprovided for heretofore, are now required by the new law: Manufacturer of wine, \$12; brewers, \$25; manufacturer of taxable medicines, \$2.50; manufacturer of cigars packed in boxes, \$12; and game-keeper, for every billiard or pool table, \$2. The license tax for the manufacture of cigarettes was fixed at the rate of \$100 a quarter, for each cigarette-making machine.

In addition, the new legislation more clearly defines the powers of inspection of internal-revenue agents which point was somewhat obscure under the old law; it prescribes a suitable penalty for tampering with or destroying Government locks or seals placed on distilleries, warehouses, and tanks by the internal-revenue officers and for installing in any distillery or brewery any faucet, pipe, valve, or other device calculated to defraud the revenues; it prescribes also rules regarding the manner in which cigars shall be packed and cigar boxes and packages shall be stamped, and defines what shall constitute contraband cigars, fixing a penalty for failure to destroy internal-revenue stamps on empty cigar boxes or packages.

This legislation also requires the registration, with the treasurer of Porto Rico, of all stills whether mounted or not, and regardless of the purpose for which they are used, prescribing a penalty for failure so to register. This requirement is very important, as it will enable the department to keep a record of all stills in the island, inspect them frequently, and thereby reduce the possibilities of illicit distilling. Provision is also made which requires the registration, with the treasurer of Porto Rico, of the names of members composing partnerships, licensed under the internal-revenue law, that responsibility may be readily placed and licenses not issued to fictitious firms. Corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of taxable articles are required in turn to furnish the treasurer of Porto Rico with the date of their registration with the secretary of Porto Rico.

To facilitate the collection of tax on alcohol contained in medicines, the new law requires that all bottles or other packages containing medicinal preparations whereof any distilled spirits form a part, be properly labeled, showing specifically the alcoholic content of such preparation, and fixes personal responsibility for violations of the law by corporations. Whenever a violation of the revenue law is committed by a corporation the warrant of arrest shall be issued for and served upon the president, manager, administrator, or other officer of the corporation designated by the court, and such officer shall, upon conviction of the corporation, suffer the imprisonment penalty prescribed by law for such violation.

## BUREAU OF THE PAYMASTER.

*Disbursements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

	Cheeks issued.	Amount.
Department of education:		
Salaries.....	19, 145	\$906, 000. 15
Contingent expenses.....	889	71, 888. 56
Department of the interior:		
Salaries.....	2, 348	107, 172. 10
Contingent expenses.....	9, 399	326, 501. 95
Department of justice:		
Salaries.....	3, 043	316, 539. 13
Contingent expenses.....	4, 653	112, 896. 40
Office of health, charities, and correction:		
Salaries.....	3, 979	151, 037. 48
Contingent expenses.....	4, 923	243, 243. 97
Insular police of Porto Rico:		
Salaries.....	8, 489	842, 614. 19
Contingent expenses.....	5, 104	57, 066. 82
Executive departments:		
Salaries.....	3, 285	314, 370. 11
Contingent expenses.....	11, 620	447, 636. 23
Trust funds.....	4, 701	1, 765, 528. 24
	81, 578	5, 062, 496. 38

The figures for the year just closed show an increase in the disbursements made by the paymaster of \$470,829.27 over the corresponding items for the previous year, made up principally of \$212,374.67 increase in contingent expenses of the executive departments and \$343,444.46 increase in the expenditures for the irrigation service and construction of roads under trust funds derived from bond issues, while decreases are shown in most of the other items.

The end of the fiscal year just closed completes the fourth year since the establishment of the bureau of the paymaster, and as a new system which is a radical change from the one in vogue up to the present is to be installed, a review of the work accomplished during this four-year period might be of interest. During this time 321,837 checks have been issued for the total amount of \$18,660,307.93 without one error having occurred in the amount of the check, or a single discrepancy arisen in the accounts with the depository and with the auditor. The work has been carried on with a force of four clerks and a messenger, all native Porto Ricans, besides the paymaster and the assistant paymaster, the latter also a Porto Rican, at an annual expense for salaries of \$8,640, and an additional office expense of approximately \$500 principally used for postage.

The system of making payments exclusively by check has given excellent results. There has never arisen any dispute as to the receipt of payment, since each check bears a clear reference to the auditor's warrant authorizing its issuance, and the indorsement of the payee has always proved a satisfactory acknowledgment of the settlement of the claim. Infrequently inquiry was made as to the particular claim covered by a certain check, but this was found to be due either to the claimant's disregard to the auditor's advice of payment or to the fact that the advice was not received.

#### BANKS AND BANKING.

Whenever there has been a scarcity of banking capital, there has generally been a loud cry for more capital by doubtful legislative methods. This cry has been heard in Porto Rico. In my early manhood I became familiar with it in the Middle West. It is a social demand that can be satisfied if the people are frugal and use modern industrial and agricultural methods, and especially will this be true in a country with the natural advantages and character of administration of Porto Rico.

Exhibit No. 9 shows that banking capital has been rapidly increasing, and I predict that it will continue to increase until there will be sufficient liquid capital at a moderate rate of interest to supply all reasonable demands. This increase comes from two sources—home industries and from outside the island—each year seeing larger and larger amounts of capital seeking investment here. Life and property are as secure in Porto Rico as in the United States, and the Government is probably more efficiently and economically administered. Many plants have 12 months of favorable weather in which to grow. Then the esthetic and climatic phases of life will attract much money. Steam and electricity will soon be pulling the farm machinery on the larger plantations, and the value of the crops will be greatly increased by the use of scientific methods. Even the hurricane will do a little damage to the ever-increasing crop of cane compared to that done to the relatively decreasing crop of coffee. There is no reasonable doubt but that if we maintain a sane financial system a little while longer capital can be commanded on about as favorable terms as it can for similar purposes in the great farming regions of the United States.

In addition to the banking business, as shown in Exhibit No. 9, attention is called to the fact that in Spanish times a large banking business was carried on by commercial firms, and this custom is still in vogue, and while it is not possible to secure data, it is known that these operations would swell the total transactions to a considerable extent.

There is no banking law in Porto Rico; this lack should be remedied. Under our present laws banks organized here and not under charters authorized outside of the island are, according to the opinion of the attorney general, but partnerships with the liabilities of partnerships.

Under Spanish domination banks were formed in accordance with the provisions of the code of commerce, except banks of issue, which were authorized by royal decree. Under this code the books of the bank were kept in the manner prescribed for other commercial associations, while its by-laws and regulations varied only slightly from those of other joint stock companies. The liability of stockholders was limited to the shares held by them. Surplus and reserve funds were only created if so specified in the articles of the association, and there was no limit on loans in relation to liabilities.

Legislation since the American occupation has been confined to the manner of assessment of banks and a provision which imposes upon the treasurer of Porto Rico the duty of examining banks periodically, but no appropriation has ever been provided for the payment of a bank examiner.

As the treasurer is responsible for the examination of banks, the department should be provided with a competent bank examiner who could devote his entire attention to

banks, surety, and insurance companies, and quasi public corporations as defined in section 354 of the political code.

Amendment to the law or addition to the law regarding insurance companies in Porto Rico and doing business here is necessary. At present there is no specific protection to the public in so far as contracts with insurance companies are concerned. A law similar to those in force in Massachusetts or Connecticut should be enacted. This protection of the public could be secured by requiring all insurance companies doing business in Porto Rico, or who may hereafter do business here, to deposit with the treasurer thereof such securities or surety bonds as may be required by law. In addition to this all insurance companies now doing business or which may hereafter do business in Porto Rico, in case of contest with the holder of any bond, policy, or certificate of insurance or surety of any description, over any claim for loss or damage arising under such bond, policy, or certificate, should be legally bound to agree to deposit with the treasurer of Porto Rico an amount in current funds or marketable securities to cover such liability in full, to be held until and subject to the termination of the controversy; and this agreement should continue in force as long as any liability remained outstanding against the company in Porto Rico.

The definition of resident agent should be more clearly defined, and also what constitutes doing business in Porto Rico. The law should also include accident and employers' liability companies, clearly specifying what taxes on premiums collected they should pay. Reference to partnerships and individuals engaged in insurance business should be made in the law in order that the law apply to them as well as to companies, corporations, and associations.

It is provided in the general political code that the authorized standards of weights and measures shall be kept in the office of the treasurer of Porto Rico, and that the treasurer shall make such inspections of weights and measures used as he may deem advisable. The penal code provides proper penalties for the use of false weights and measures. As stated in previous reports, through lack of appropriation no funds were available for the purchase of standards and for the employment of an inspector. However, I am gratified to state that funds were provided last year, by the aid of the governor, for the purchase of standards which have been ordered through the Bureau of Standards and Measures of the United States and are expected soon to be received here. These standards, rigidly tested by the Bureau of Standards and Measures of the United States, will be used and inspections made where possible by the general employees of this department and other branches of the insular Government until the legislature appropriates funds for the employment of a regular inspector.

#### BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The important problems considered in the reorganization of the financial system of the municipalities in 1902, reviewed by my predecessor in his last report, briefly, were:

- (1) The funding of floating obligations, the prevention of their recurrence, and the careful regulation of the power to incur bonded or other indebtedness.
- (2) The restriction of administrative expenditures and provisions for the proper execution of governmental functions intrusted.
- (3) An equitable and productive system of municipal revenues and uniform accounting for all financial operations.

Though the municipal law was thoroughly revised in 1906 and has since been amended from time to time, the régime is essentially the same and seems to be well adapted to local conditions. Modifications of detail have been necessary in order to fulfill the law, whose purpose, both at the beginning and now, was and is to enlist the assistance of the insular administration in municipal government and to confer upon municipal officials a degree of authority not inconsistent with efficiency and good business methods. How far this purpose has been accomplished and how well the system has worked in spite of deficient equipment (on the part of the insular Government) may fairly be judged by a comparison of the economic condition of the municipalities to-day with the financial chaos of 1901. Exhibits No. 18 to 23, prepared in the bureau of municipal finance, give a comprehensive survey of operations for the year and the present status of all the municipalities and of each of them.

The total income for all the municipal corporations, exclusive of funds advanced by the Insular Government, shows an increase of \$131,059.06 over the previous year—that is, an increase of 8.4 per cent. Of this increase, 62 per cent was produced by the property tax, collected by this department, 10 per cent by business licenses, and 18 per cent by receipts from local public-service enterprises.

Expenses show an increase of \$88,491.58 (or 8.3 per cent), and total expenditures, including, besides the above expenses, payments of principal and interest on account

of debts and all outlays, show an increase of \$40,170.82 over the previous years, or 2.8 per cent. Taking into consideration the fact that during the entire year the insular Government advanced to the municipalities only \$19,200, as against \$39,849.89 in 1909-10 and \$173,902.39 in 1908-9, and that on June 30 they owed the insular Government only \$327,415.76 as against \$387,875.57 at the close of the previous year, and \$441,612.48 on June 30, 1909, the difference of 5.6 between the percentage of increase in expenditures and the percentage of increase in revenues is all the more encouraging.

Only one municipality has any real floating indebtedness or deficit, and that only \$1,516.30, and represents the total indebtedness of a corporation with taxable property assessed at \$1,316,408. Only Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan have any bonded indebtedness. This aggregates \$1,100,000, but they have accumulated sinking funds and surplus collections for the payment thereof, amounting in all to \$738,574.01, leaving a net bonded indebtedness of \$361,425.99. The total of all net indebtedness of all the municipalities of Porto Rico, including the \$327,415.76 due to the insular Government, was on June 30, 1911, \$723,148.61 as against cash on hand in municipal treasuries exclusive of bond redemption and sinking fund \$496,073.48, a net indebtedness of \$227,075.13. In view of the assessed valuation of property and general business prosperity this is ultra-conservative, but, as stated in my last report, a number of petitions for loans or authority to issue bonds are pending. It was expected that some of these would be granted during the fiscal year just closed, but as there was some doubt as to the legality of the proposed issues, the whole project was worked over again by this office, a bill was prepared, presented to the legislative assembly, and became law. Forms of ordinances and bonds were drafted, examined, and approved by the attorney general and by the Executive Council. A definite method of procedure was proposed to the council. It was adopted and the treasurer was authorized to order a certain number of bonds engraved. They have not yet arrived, but neither were there engineers available to investigate the municipal improvements projected. The proposed bonds are to be issued in favor of the people of Porto Rico, to be guaranteed by a pledge of their good faith in addition to the resources of the municipalities, are to be exempt from taxation and acceptable at par to secure deposits of insular funds, are to be issued in series, redeemable annually after the first year. None of the loans to run for more than twenty years, interest not to exceed 5 per cent, interest and principal to be paid by the treasurer of Porto Rico from retentions to be made from the taxes collected by him for the municipalities. The bonds are to be in denominations of \$200 and \$400. They are to be issued subject to the approval of the Executive Council for certain permanent public improvements of recognized utility, for public-service enterprises that will not only supply the needs of the people, but will constitute a substantial source of municipal revenue, and, incidentally, to fund the present indebtedness of the municipalities to the Insular Government. The work is to be done by contract, contracts to be entered into by the mayors on behalf of the municipalities, and approved by the commissioner of the interior.

An effort was made to secure legislation authorizing the municipal councils to impose a special property tax from year to year or for a term of years for the redemption of bonds to be issued as just described. The bill was prepared in the bureau of municipal finance and presented to the legislative assembly, passed the council, but failed to become law. Hence the retentions to be made by this office for the payment of principal and interest on the proposed bond issue will have to be made from ordinary receipts, and if any very large amount of indebtedness is contracted by a municipality its bonds will have to be issued under the act of January 31, 1901.

The bonds of Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, issued under that act, are redeemable January 1, 1912, or on the 1st day of any July or January thereafter until due. Probably more than two-thirds of these bonds will be redeemed on the 1st of January, 1912, though they are not due until 1922. The following statement shows their net bonded indebtedness on July 1, 1911:

	Net bonded indebtedness July 1, 1910.	Rate of special tax imposed for 1910-11.	Net pro- ceeds.	Net bonded indebtedness July 1, 1911.
Arecibo.....	\$44,842.25	0.2 of 1 per cent....	\$7,113.75	\$37,728.50
Mayaguez.....	56,533.82	.5 of 1 per cent....	19,279.11	37,254.71
Ponce.....	86,941.15	.2 of 1 per cent....	15,831.53	71,109.62
San Juan.....	283,476.31	.4 of 1 per cent....	68,143.15	215,333.16
Total.....	471,793.53		110,367.54	361,425.99

The tax on the slaughter and sale of meat shows almost no increase. It is not desirable that it should. The price of meat has been so high that if some other equally productive source of income could be secured it might be well to lower or abolish the municipal fees of 1 cent a pound on beef, 50 cents for each head of swine, and 25 cents for each head of sheep. Responding to desires of a number of the towns, a bill "to authorize the municipalities for one year to regulate the sale of meat" was prepared, presented to the assembly, and became law. A number of the towns have attempted by ordinances issued under this law and approved by the Executive Council to reduce the price of meat, but no general conclusions can as yet be drawn from these experiments. At a public hearing held by the committee on local government a number of San Juan meat vendors appeared to defend their interest. It was very clearly shown that there was at least a tacit agreement among them in regard to the price at which meat should be sold, and that in arriving at this price they added the tax, among other things, to the wholesale price they claimed to have to pay for the meat; so instead of being a municipal fee paid by meat dealers this is really a tax paid by the consumers, and not a very indirect one. Under section 104 of the municipal law the municipalities may by ordinance provide temporarily for the slaughter of food animals and sale of meat. As they own the slaughterhouses, by engaging in the sale of meat they relieve the consumer of the slaughterhouse fees and the meat tax, but the municipality is relieved of just that much income. As shown in Exhibit No. 18, revenues from these two sources amounted to \$131,699.70 during 1910-11—i. e. about 9 per cent of the total net income, by no means a negligible item.

Licenses and permits, further classified in the table of receipts as "business licenses," "dog and other licenses," and "permits," show more than the normal increase. A careful watch has been kept in the bureau of municipal finance over the collection of business license fees, and this source of income has proven well worth the fostering. For the year it constituted 12.1 per cent of the net income, showing an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year. Legislation was secured during the last session of the assembly making five additions to the list of commercial and industrial establishments or enterprises subject to this tax under section 74 of the municipal law of 1906. The tax is assessed by the municipal council, within the maximum prescribed by law, and is collected by the municipal treasurers. The taxpayer may protest to the council and has recourse to the courts. In most of the municipalities this part of the law is now being fairly well administered.

Receipts from public service enterprises constituted 12 per cent of the net income and show an increase, as stated above, of \$24,658.48, derived largely from water-supply systems. This is especially interesting at this time because of the large number of towns that want to borrow money to improve their aqueducts or put in water-supply systems of one kind or another. Many of these are of urgent necessity.

Exhibit 21 shows receipts and payments for the year on account of water-supply systems maintained by municipalities.

Receipts and payments on account of all public service enterprises maintained by municipalities, fiscal year 1910-11, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Payments—		
		For expenses.	For outlays.	On account of debt.
Water-supply system.....	\$118,399.66	\$40,341.78	\$5,058.74	\$1,963.31
Electric-light systems.....	7,772.95	4,048.28	513.92	
Markets.....	28,322.62	4,411.01	11,875.89	3,800.00
Slaughterhouses.....	2,403.17	2,793.27	3,574.56	40.26
Meat shops.....	6,177.88	2,782.13	1,113.28	31.26
Animal pounds.....	8,327.49	1,436.26		10.00
Cemeteries.....	7,665.30	15,747.16	13,152.80	184.00
Theaters.....	1,476.34	736.89	50.00	
Others.....	674.25			
Total.....	181,219.66	72,296.78	35,339.19	6,028.83

Fees charged for the use of municipal markets and meat shops show about the average increase. These, too, are sources of income that should be developed. A well-constructed market place not only improves sanitary conditions, but in due time pays for itself and adds to the permanent productive assets of the municipality. The market constructed at Guayama and the one begun at Cabo Rojo clearly demonstrate, however, the need of the technical and financial supervision of the Insular Government over such projects.

## MUNICIPAL INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following table shows the actual net income of all the municipal corporations for 1910-11, by main categories (excluding operations of bond redemption, trust funds, and the amount advanced by the Insular Government):

## General revenues:

Property taxes.....	\$915,367.59
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	77.70
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,699.70
Licenses and permits.....	195,317.72
Fines.....	20,894.11
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	4,032.99
Miscellaneous.....	4,914.87

## Commercial revenues:

Department services, including rents and sales.....	42,914.75
Privileges.....	2,532.91
Interest.....	3,069.25
Public-service enterprises.....	181,219.66

Total.....	1,502,041.25
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The expenditures for the year for all municipalities may be classified into the following main categories:

## Expenses:

General Government.....	\$317,312.08
Protection of life and property.....	21,133.52
Health conservation and sanitation.....	143,478.95
Highways.....	265,378.00
Charities and correction.....	311,598.05
Education.....	4,990.79
Recreation.....	12,488.11
Miscellaneous.....	5,961.87
Public-service enterprises.....	72,296.78

	1,154,638.15
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Interest.....	76,558.40
Outlays.....	168,137.72
On account of debt.....	108,895.19

Total.....	1,508,229.46
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Outlays, or expenditures for apparatus and equipment which may be considered as acquisitions or permanent improvements, amounted to \$168,137.72, an amount equal to 11.2 per cent of the net income.

They may be classified as follows:

Furniture and office equipment.....	\$4,024.53
Municipal buildings, including hospitals.....	23,897.70
Fire apparatus.....	345.99
Street-cleaning equipment.....	1,796.30
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	68,698.10
Street-sprinkling equipment.....	671.00
Street-lighting equipment.....	2,624.59
Vecinal and rural roads.....	21,633.11
Hospital and relief-station equipment.....	4,381.17
Library books and equipment.....	115.30
Musical instruments.....	863.12
Public-service enterprises.....	35,339.19
Others.....	3,747.62

Total.....	168,137.72
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Exhibit No. 19 shows the total expenditures for the year for all municipalities; the total of current expenses, classified as "salaries" and "other" expenses; interest payments; outlay and payments on account of debt. These totals are the sum of nine subtotals which represent the part of each class of expenditure which corresponds to each department or service, and the disbursements for each department or service are in turn distributed among the various branches. This exhibit, as well as the table showing classified receipts for the year, is made up from the statistics prepared in the bureau of municipal finance for each municipality. Municipal monthly and quarterly reports and annual liquidations are rendered in no such elaborate detail,

but every effort has been made to give truly representative figures. It is not within the province of this report to give the tables for each town, but they constitute a very convenient and valuable source of information.

Exhibit No. 20 shows the per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities, following the same classification used last year and indicating the increase or decrease in each case. There is a marked increase in current expenses and a corresponding decrease in expenditures for interest, outlays, and on account of debt. This is very significant. Sections 83 and 84 of the municipal law throw light on the subject: "In the framing of its budget, each municipality shall first make provision for the meeting of any deficit which may have resulted from the operations of prior years; or expenditures for which it is legally obligated." \* \* \* "In no case shall the total appropriations for administrative expenses, consisting of salaries of all officials and employees of the municipality and the justice of the peace courts, and the contingent expenses of these offices, exceed 50 per cent of the total amount of the appropriations in the budget." The indebtedness of the municipalities to the insular Government is decreasing at the rate of about \$60,000 a year. On June 30, 1910, there were 56 municipal loans outstanding. On June 30, 1911, 9 of these had been entirely liquidated. The municipalities are getting out of debt, their revenues, especially from property taxes, are increasing, but just how judiciously this money is being expended is another question. The municipalities are divided into three classes, but the provisions of law just quoted apply equally to all. A municipality that has only \$5,000 for budgetary appropriations can use only \$2,500 for administrative expenditures. One that has \$271,021.88 to appropriate may legally devote half of that amount to salaries and the purchase of office supplies. None have gone quite that far, but recent appropriations may well be considered danger signals. Now that the municipalities have been relieved of the sanitation service, there is even less reason why towns of the first and second class should be allowed to devote 50 per cent of their estimated income to administrative expenses. I earnestly recommend that an effort be made, during the next session of the assembly, to secure legislation limiting appropriations for administrative purposes to 35 or 40 per cent in towns of the first class and to 40 or 45 per cent in towns of the second class, leaving only the smallest towns with the 50 per cent maximum limitation.

#### ROADS.

As yet little has been done to improve the condition of rural and vecinal roads. The 8 per cent of the net proceeds of the property tax set apart for this purpose produced \$91,363.55, but as this money is received and expended in small quantities, much of it is consumed by the cost of supervision. The small landholder whose place does not happen to be on one of the roads maintained by the Insular Government is too often at a great disadvantage on account of bad roads. The attorney general has held that section 64 of the municipal law prohibits "the expenditure of more than \$200 by a municipality of Class II or III for road work in any one fiscal year without the technical direction of the department of the interior." An investigation made by the bureau of municipal finance revealed the fact that between September 14 and November 16, 1910, the municipality of Yauco expended \$3,347.27 from this fund. Certain criminal questions were involved, as some of the repairs seemed to be on election roads, but aside from this the attorney general held that it was my duty to order the repayment of the amount expended in excess of \$200. The ex-comptroller was given 60 days to make the repayment, failed to do so, and the case is now in court. Its decision will mean much, for better or for worse, to the small farmers in the rural districts of the island.

#### SANITATION

One hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-five cents, or 9.51 per cent, of municipal expenditures was devoted to health conservation and sanitation, besides \$274,444.58, or 18.2 per cent, for charities. By the new sanitation law the municipalities are relieved after July 1, 1911, of the administration of the health and sanitation service, and incidentally of 12 per cent of their revenues, but the poor have been left with them. During the fiscal year just closed the municipalities have expended 10 per cent of their ordinary receipts for health and sanitation service. In the future they must pay 12 per cent of such receipts for this service. Here again the law is harder on the small than on the large towns. In towns of the third class it has been hard, from the limited funds available for appropriation, to pay a salary sufficiently attractive to secure the services of a doctor. He was the highest salaried municipal employee and was both health officer and charity physician. These small municipalities, for a consideration of 12 per cent, are relieved of the health and sanitation service, but still have to attend to the indigent sick. Doubtless assistance will be given them by the director of sanitation and the insular board of health.



## CHARITIES.

The municipalities devoted 18.2 per cent of their total expenditures, or an amount equal to 19.4 per cent of their ordinary receipts, to charities. Truly a benevolent people. Justice seems in some instances to have been a little too highly seasoned with mercy and politics, and I am afraid that some of the municipal authorities do not realize that while the liberal expenditure of their private funds for charitable purposes might be most praiseworthy, the same rule does not apply to public moneys. Sixty-four thousand and fifty-one dollars and sixty-four cents for free medicine, \$75,708.20 for relief of the poor, and \$3,580.11 for miscellaneous charities make a total of \$143,339.95, which, together with the \$131,104.63 for municipal hospitals and relief stations, would, if added to insular expenditures of a similar nature, show where a very considerable share of the taxpayers' money goes.

Exhibit No. 22 shows the present financial condition of each and every municipality of Porto Rico more accurately and concisely, it seems to me, than could otherwise be shown, unless a similar table were prepared with one other column in order to show, side by side with the fiscal operations for the year and actual status of each town, the assessed valuation of its taxable property. That information can, however, be obtained from Exhibit No. 11.

## MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Of the 66 municipalities, 16 have no indebtedness of any kind. The outstanding indebtedness of the remaining 50 is given in detail in Exhibit No. 23. The indebtedness to trust funds, given in the same column with indebtedness to the Insular Government, consists entirely of small sums due the teachers' pension fund, amounting to \$748.90 in all, and will be entirely liquidated during 1911-12. On their indebtedness to the Insular Government the municipalities pay 3 per cent interest on the amount actually advanced and outstanding. Monthly retentions are made by this department from the part of the property taxes corresponding to the municipalities, for the payment of interest and annual installment on the loans. The part of the installment retained each month is credited at once to the municipality, thus reducing the amount of interest to be paid.

Regulations promulgated by this department and approved by the Executive Council, under authority of section 42 of the municipal law, provide a uniform system of accounting for the municipalities. Under section 45 of these regulations this department is authorized to settle questions that arise in regard to the interpretation or application of the provisions thereof—that is, to apply the rule of reason where doubt exists or when a new case comes up.

Generally, and in review, the municipalities have never been in a better financial condition than they are to-day, but many of them are in need of permanent public improvements, to raise funds for which they have requested the authority of the Executive Council to issue bonds. It would be poor economy further to decrease municipal indebtedness at the expense of the public welfare. Municipalities that are manifestly too small to issue bonds should, when necessary, be granted short-time loans from insular funds in anticipation of tax collections. Allow me to reiterate my recommendations that administrative expenditures in towns of the first and second class and the expenditure in all municipalities of public funds for philanthropic purposes be further restricted and to voice the urgent need of the better equipment of the department of the interior for the supervision of the work done by the municipalities on rural and vecinal roads and of this department for the general supervision of municipal finance.

The question of the division of power between the Insular Government and the municipal governments and school boards is becoming of first-rate importance. Changes have been made in this division without taking into consideration the proper balance of power, until to-day an anomalous situation exists. A close comparative study of the actual conditions will reveal the fact that a number of municipalities of the island have almost no power left except looking after the poor, collecting the patente tax, etc., yet retaining a complete and expensive organization at far too great a proportionate expenditure of their income. Indeed, what has been said above might better be said of the municipalities of the first class except that they have water-works and streets to look after. A proper rearrangement would result in economy and efficiency and furnish better training for self-government. Are we ultimately to have a consolidated government in this island, doing away with the municipalities and school boards, or are we to have a more logical division of powers with closer supervision by the Insular Government?

I reiterate whatever success has been attained in administering the treasury department the past year has been due largely to the character of its personnel, to whom I desire to express my sincere appreciation.

Respectfully,

SAM'L D. GROMER,  
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, Porto Rico.*

## EXHIBITS.

### EXHIBIT 1.

*Balances on hand, classified, June 30, 1911.*

<b>Insular funds:</b>	
Cash balance available for expenditures.....	\$1, 214, 000. 67
Due from municipalities and school boards.....	447, 386. 01
Total, insular funds.....	\$1, 661, 386. 68
<b>Trust funds:</b>	
Irrigation fund.....	2, 048, 510. 67
Insular bond redemption tax (sinking fund and interest).....	232, 962. 54
Road-construction funds from sale of bonds.....	328, 081. 91
Miscellaneous.....	191, 888. 46
Total, trust funds.....	2, 801, 443. 58
Total.....	4, 462, 830. 26

### EXHIBIT 2.

*Custody of funds of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.*

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$616, 987. 29
Banco de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100, 000. 00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	15, 000. 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, San Juan, P. R.....	250, 000. 00
First National Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	100, 000. 00
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	975, 000. 00
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50, 000. 00
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, N. Y.....	1, 500, 000. 00
The National City Bank of New York, N. Y.....	408, 456. 96
Total.....	4, 015, 444. 25

### EXHIBIT 3.

*Receipts and disbursements of the Insular Government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.*

Balance on hand at beginning of period July 1, 1910.....	\$3, 629, 308. 21
<b>Receipts, ordinary:</b>	
Customs.....	\$1, 065, 998. 95
Internal revenue.....	2, 571, 450. 02
Miscellaneous.....	349, 296. 87
Repayments.....	442, 157. 92
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	73, 562. 21
Total.....	4, 502, 465. 97
Receipts, trust funds.....	2, 311, 109. 21
Total receipts, ordinary and trust funds.....	6, 813, 575. 18
Total, including balance on hand at beginning of period.....	10, 442, 883. 39
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
From ordinary receipts.....	\$3, 685, 613. 56
From trust fund receipts.....	2, 327, 503. 47
Transfers, trust funds to insular revenues.....	73, 562. 21
Total disbursements.....	6, 086, 679. 24
Balance on hand at end of period.....	4, 356, 204. 15
Total.....	10, 442, 883. 39

## EXHIBIT 4.

*Actual net income of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.*

Customs.....	\$1,065,998.95
Excise taxes.....	2,419,880.51
General property tax.....	136,522.07
Inheritance tax.....	15,047.44
3 per cent tax on insurance premiums.....	24,911.45
Miscellaneous.....	331,664.92
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,994,025.34</b>
Repayments.....	434,878.42
<b>Total, including repayments.....</b>	<b>4,428,903.76</b>

## EXHIBIT 5.

*Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule "A"—Excise proper, fiscal year 1910-11*

Distilled spirits.....	\$1,104,789.02
Beer.....	97,361.58
Wine.....	67,469.34
Champagne.....	2,062.82
<b>Total, liquors.....</b>	<b>166,893.74</b>
Cigarettes.....	505,681.05
Cigars and manufactured tobacco.....	202,128.99
<b>Total, tobacco.....</b>	<b>707,810.04</b>
Playing cards.....	1,856.23
Medical preparations and perfumery.....	25,495.82
Arms and ammunition.....	7,926.49
Matches.....	49,033.58
<b>Total, miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>84,312.12</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,063,804.92</b>

## EXHIBIT 6.

*Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule "B"—License taxes, fiscal year 1910-11.*

<b>Manufacturers:</b>	
Distillers.....	\$1,475.00
Rectifiers.....	15,750.00
Manufacturers of stills.....	5.00
Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes.....	3,024.00
Manufacturers of perfumery.....	135.20
<b>Total, manufacturers.....</b>	<b>20,389.20</b>
<b>Wholesale dealers:</b>	
Distilled spirits.....	22,325.00
Beer and wine.....	12,504.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	8,419.00
Arms and ammunition.....	192.00
Perfumery.....	4,237.00
<b>Total, wholesale dealers.....</b>	<b>47,677.00</b>
<b>Retail dealers:</b>	
Distilled spirits, beer, and wine.....	105,531.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	64,465.50
Arms and ammunition.....	1,842.00
Perfumery.....	7,491.00
<b>Total, retail dealers.....</b>	<b>179,329.50</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>247,395.70</b>

## EXHIBIT 7.

*Excise stamp sales detailed by sources, Schedule "C"—Documentary, fiscal year 1910-11.*

Notarial instruments.....	\$35,922.69
Tax certificates.....	1,615.50
Registrars of property.....	66,396.20
Sale of blank books.....	184.25
Administrative fines.....	4,408.65
Sale of law pamphlets.....	43.40
Miscellaneous.....	104.20
Total.....	108,679.89

## EXHIBIT 8.

*Miscellaneous receipts detailed, fiscal year 1910-11.*

Insular telegraph.....	\$66,354.47
Harbor and dock fees.....	50,928.81
Interest on bank balances and on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	56,537.35
Franchises and royalties.....	15,520.88
Licenses to foreign corporations.....	5,275.00
Licenses to automobiles.....	5,504.00
Administrative fines and sales of confiscated goods.....	72.16
Judicial fees and fines.....	102,343.35
Rental of Government property.....	10,982.51
Sale of Government property and convict labor.....	3,584.65
Rental on mines.....	1,160.88
Fees for the examination of notaries, etc.....	1,105.00
Pay patients, insane asylum.....	7,279.50
Other sources.....	5,018.36
Total.....	331,664.92

## EXHIBIT No. 9.

Consolidated report of financial institutions in Porto Rico at the close of business, June 30, 1911.

	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	American Colonial Bank.	First National Bank of Porto Rico.	Credito y Ahorro Ponsetio.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos German.	Banco Popular San Juan, P. R.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos Cabo Rojo.	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos San German.	Total.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>												
Bonds.....	\$152,000.00	\$339,040.00	\$1,557,261.32	\$100,000.00	\$132,521.28							\$2,280,822.90
Call loans.....					17,883.74							17,883.74
Stock investments.....			140,485.36	140,675.00								281,170.36
Amount due by stockholders.....	300,000.00	275,215.00										575,215.00
Amount loaned on collaterals.....	519,560.57	61,266.67	475,538.22	33,405.00			\$70,051.19	\$845,158.04	\$108,257.00			2,203,266.68
Amount loaned on personal securities.....	918,079.35	1,343,378.98	949,727.63	64,062.58	432,684.36	\$148,852.46		1,399,918.79	180,912.06	\$20,708.02	\$126,898.71	5,584,920.32
Amount loaned on real estate.....	289,267.85	761,891.98	93,023.71		16,424.39	1,832.63	73,966.98				2,206.00	1,238,693.14
Overdrafts.....			2,222.84	275.75				74,644.57	35,006.99			112,149.15
Deposits from banks, institutions, and private firms.....	533,305.63	358,881.92	849,846.58	65,196.76	112,235.09	39,017.22	51,721.87	680,106.67	17,732.79	1,794.90	23,899.83	2,733,723.16
Real estate, owned.....	40,000.00	70,000.00	66,303.75		53,856.10		173.04					228,332.89
Real estate, by foreclosure.....	6,017.13	96,215.76										104,232.89
Pending installments of real estate sold.....												
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,756.87	2,498.55	12,775.88	900.00	2,635.00	748.97	278.68			100.00	717.81	28,402.36
Taxes.....	5,834.51		899.02	1,024.15	1,024.15	462.14					224.57	9,079.72
Expense account.....	27,625.36		15,499.44	2,254.36	6,627.96	1,488.68	2,466.36	3,643.36		461.84	1,280.94	61,117.46
Cash on hand.....												
Bills.....												
Legal tender notes.....	294,922.00	322,777.00	708,923.00	33,000.00	176,949.00	11,197.00	2,955.00	219,689.00	52,815.00	874.00	5,768.00	1,824,848.00
Spanish bank notes.....	6,775.00	2,465.00	3,420.00	230.00	1,286.00		660.00					16,685.00
Gold coin.....	32,757.50	47,160.00	110,790.00	30.00	13,015.00	2,586.00	1,245.00	7,680.46	23,120.00	675.00	1,620.00	234,037.96
Silver dollars.....	57,022.00	3,400.00	10,508.00	300.00	2,201.00	78.00	85.00	7,188.00	150.00	78.00	1,200.00	82,812.00
Silver (fractional coin).....	4,623.49	1,267.07	27,683.70	91.39	3,509.54	9,156.23	315.03	22,979.07	415.15	359.86	4,286.06	74,158.96
Cash items, checks on other banks.....												
Assets not included in above heads.....	226,125.00	107,619.67	157,263.12	5,866.44	78,913.91	915.37		61,883.76	91.41	905.00	6,973.32	646,699.60
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,435,831.37</b>	<b>3,896,442.50</b>	<b>6,233,053.20</b>	<b>469,402.81</b>	<b>1,196,065.51</b>	<b>210,944.70</b>	<b>2,898.63</b>	<b>3,315,763.72</b>	<b>506,499.39</b>	<b>25,957.22</b>	<b>174,817.94</b>	<b>18,044,894.12</b>

LIABILITIES.											
Authorized capital stock.....	730,000.00	697,900.00	400,000.00	100,000.00	120,000.00	45,630.00	30,000.60	.....	9,500.00	30,080.00	1,737,400.00
Capital stock paid in.....	.....	.....	390,000.00	20,000.00	70,000.00	7,009.63	558.94	.....	.....	1,997.21	445,630.00
Bank building rents.....	1,450.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450.71
Surplus fund.....	276,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	724,460.78
Provisional reserve.....	4,228.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,228.04
Amount due depositors.....	1,723,728.94	2,279,060.97	4,100,083.66	228,578.08	691,581.01	147,136.32	166,898.63	2,737,797.10	8,452.24	128,790.42	12,552,914.61
Notes issued.....	537,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537,000.00
Amount due other banks.....	.....	.....	200,863.13	.....	.....	6,047.89	560,463.20	.....	1,364.70	8,859.25	844,138.22
Dividends unpaid.....	7,962.86	2,136.60	1,825.00	.....	.....	104.57	57.34	.....	.....	73.68	12,192.05
Undivided profits.....	472.42	86,881.88	104,062.32	7,628.72	.....	2,517.01	18.30	.....	.....	.....	204,173.65
Commission account.....	2,962.51	.....	15,829.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,821.60
Interest account.....	66,126.75	.....	.....	6,696.01	19,969.86	8,481.38	8,887.66	11,261.72	2,047.24	7,188.38	130,063.97
Exchange account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466.38	.....	.....	269.70	.....	.....	6,974.01
Taxes accrued.....	4,303.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest accrued.....	2,669.10	10,967.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgage bonds issued.....	50,000.00	818,975.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities not included in above heads.....	9,862.11	500.00	.....	100,100.00	255,114.26	15.93	1,169.89	.....	4,573.04	.....	868,975.50
Total.....	3,435,831.37	3,898,442.50	5,223,053.20	459,402.81	1,169,065.51	216,944.70	206,575.76	3,315,793.72	25,957.22	174,817.94	18,644,384.12

## EXHIBIT 10.

*Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1910 by insurance companies.*

## "A," FIRE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Fire insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1910.	Losses incurred in 1910.
Aachen & Munich Fire.....	\$3,880,371.91	\$15,491.19	\$6,165.28	\$6,165.28
Atlas Assurance.....	191,998.00	1,448.72		
British American Assurance.....	685,974.00	4,904.15		21.75
Commercial Union Assurance.....	1,613,554.00	11,774.03	499.00	499.00
Feuer Assecurans von Hamburg.....	1,063,307.00	8,803.53		
Guardian Assurance.....	5,028,915.50	24,218.71	10,106.16	
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....	5,097,610.91	19,284.24	1,140.98	1,140.98
La Balaise Fire.....	3,288,347.23	9,977.66	9,009.91	9,009.91
Liverpool, London & Globe.....	1,046,960.00	7,082.59	3,215.00	3,215.00
London Assurance Corporation.....	623,180.00	5,340.78	743.50	
L'Union de Paris.....	1,094,591.25	9,232.52	3,700.00	4,125.00
Magdeburger Fire.....	1,551,212.25	12,343.17	6,845.88	6,845.88
North British & Mercantile.....	9,900,094.43	39,794.09	31,937.69	31,937.69
North German.....	6,768,310.99	19,404.59	13,255.82	13,255.82
Northern Assurance.....	2,160,980.00	13,459.73	653.73	653.73
Norwich Union Society.....	3,732,996.50	30,950.10	9,543.34	9,543.34
Palatine.....	705,260.00	6,033.51	3,804.95	3,804.95
Phoenix Assurance.....	109,100.00	543.50		
Prussian National.....	4,869,028.50	11,750.35		
Royal (Lancashire).....	1,055,870.00	7,082.36	78.00	78.00
Royal (Ltd.).....	3,077,054.00	10,666.03	3,491.56	3,491.56
Western Assurance.....	1,519,267.00	12,151.85	8,595.93	8,595.93
Total.....	56,072,983.47	287,827.40	112,784.73	102,481.82

## "B," MARINE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Marine insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1910.	Losses incurred in 1910.
Agrippina.....	\$365,568.83	\$1,653.93	\$635.00	
British & Foreign.....	3,578,511.63	10,853.72	6,593.07	\$6,593.07
German-Lloyd.....	354,765.00	1,374.55	523.05	
Indemnity Mutual.....	229,963.00	1,134.50		
International Lloyd.....	516,321.28	1,736.25	1,777.01	47.01
Mannheim.....	2,303,944.66	7,283.04	4,870.80	4,870.80
North German.....	1,546,614.14	5,472.39	641.73	641.73
Royal (Ltd.).....	23,181.67	188.39		
Total.....	8,918,870.21	29,696.77	15,040.66	12,582.61

## "C," LIFE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1909.	Policies written, revived, etc., in 1910.	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1910.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1910.	Annuities in force, annual payments.
New York Life Insurance Co.....	\$2,257,402.00	\$326,283.00	\$220,154.00	\$2,363,531.00	\$482.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada..	1,723,127.57	661,450.00	223,823.90	2,160,753.67	
The Imperial Life Insurance Co.		49,000.00		49,000.00	
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	603,500.00	12,119.00	31,802.00	563,817.00	
The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.	208,357.00		15,257.00	193,100.00	
Total.....	4,792,386.57	1,048,852.00	491,036.90	5,350,201.67	482.00

## "D," GUARANTY INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Bonds written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1910.	Losses incurred in 1910.
American Surety Co., of New York.....	\$1,402,500.00	\$6,484.57		
Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland.....	2,049,088.98	10,784.34	\$1,043.51	\$1,043.23
National Surety Co.....	1,044,942.00	5,247.04	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total.....	4,496,530.98	22,515.95	2,043.51	2,043.23

## "E"—INDEMNITY INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Indemnity insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1910.	Losses incurred in 1910.
Travelers Indemnity Co. <sup>1</sup> .....		\$1,760.77	\$150.49	\$150.49

<sup>1</sup> The Travelers Indemnity Co. furnished no statement of the amount of indemnity insurance written.

## EXHIBIT No. 11.

*Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for fiscal years 1911 and 1912.*

Municipalities.	1911 (corrected to Dec. 31, 1910).	1912 (corrected to Sept. 9, 1911).
Adjuntas.....	\$1,299,258	\$1,324,385
Aguada.....	1,018,743	1,899,922
Aguadilla.....	1,078,011	1,948,606
Aguas Buenas.....	357,994	442,806
Albionito.....	764,752	818,899
Añasco.....	1,316,408	1,465,050
Arecibo.....	5,656,016	7,715,498
Arroyo.....	1,038,198	1,349,740
Barceloneta.....	358,619	1,842,674
Barranquitas.....	639,118	478,314
Barros.....	2,956,303	549,924
Bayamon.....	1,421,005	3,549,747
Cabo-Rojo.....	3,174,694	1,591,722
Caguas.....	683,162	4,164,549
Camuy.....	1,685,877	1,630,206
Carollina.....	1,422,280	1,831,132
Cayey.....	979,738	1,756,322
Ciales.....	485,971	1,103,690
Cidra.....	1,263,385	516,368
Coamo.....	880,185	1,332,925
Comerio.....	375,194	875,779
Corozal.....	130,469	508,666
Culebra.....	668,891	130,598
Dorado.....	4,816,444	901,702
Fajardo.....	2,809,075	5,859,670
Guayama.....	1,059,606	3,532,573
Guayanilla.....	1,065,861	1,201,864
Guarabo.....	787,146	1,200,174
Hatillo.....	3,850,342	1,188,161
Humacao.....	662,219	4,017,623
Isabela.....	2,814,166	1,013,305
Jayuya.....	1,814,947	798,788
Juana Díaz <sup>1</sup> .....	1,213,719	3,237,433
Juncos.....	1,470,503	1,975,765
Lajas.....	1,120,255	1,308,610
Lares.....	2,106,602	1,575,699
Las Marias.....	3,286,109	1,341,661
Loiza.....	1,048,250	2,271,451
Manati.....	582,721	2,384,146
Maricao.....	5,361,539	1,065,622
Mamabo.....	500,318	602,816
Mayaguez.....	497,408	6,890,816
Moca.....	1,603,504	803,338
Moravia.....	241,104	651,387
Naguabo.....	939,320	1,956,628
Naranjito.....	734,602	338,477
Patillas.....	11,738,136	1,242,881
Peñuelas.....	328,919	1,086,859
Ponce <sup>1</sup> .....	321,073	12,736,859
Quebradillas.....	1,157,117	704,578
Rincon.....	2,756,029	609,213
Rio Grande.....	519,558	1,835,894
Rio Piedras.....	2,547,987	3,588,542
Sabana Grande.....	1,655,402	543,154
Salinas.....	23,357,921	3,347,155
San German.....	705,791	2,365,654
San Juan.....	1,003,474	26,177,129
San Lorenzo.....	2,144,541	867,572
San Sebastian.....	431,578	1,060,178
Santa Isabel.....	1,067,220	2,265,366
Toe-Alta.....	512,222	590,948
Toe-Baja.....	2,321,847	1,663,390
Trujillo Alto.....	689,358	821,495
Utuado.....	1,026,282	2,188,756
Vega-Alta.....	2,399,667	1,008,444
Vega-Baja.....	1,917,301	1,918,276
Vieques.....	4,749,006	2,820,444
Yabucoa.....		2,116,876
Yauco.....		5,829,754
Total.....	133,282,453	162,299,172

<sup>1</sup> Including assessment of Fortuna Estates, tax receipts or which have not yet been issued.



*Total assessed value of real property, by municipality.*

[Corrected to Aug. 23, 1910.]

Municipalities.	Urban.			Rural.						
	Lots.	Improvements.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.
Adjuntas.....	\$16,041	\$54,715	\$70,756	\$19,395	\$519,222					\$58,138
Aguada.....	1,528	13,287	14,815	324,215	29,257	\$856			\$13,005	24,250
Aguadilla.....	60,764	311,093	371,857	131,306	3,688	1,423			7,365	55,505
Agua Buenas.....	495	43,595	44,090	1,180	55,658	11,525				24,698
Aibonito.....	565	101,459	102,024	430	79,415	165,151			60	28,147
Añasco.....	3,844	99,772	103,616	408,713	215,205				7,839	28,819
Arecibo.....	147,240	714,411	861,651	1,273,745	108,322	10,188	\$5,820	\$70,657	568	57,940
Arroyo.....	22,944	149,511	172,455	301,875	5,388	20			1,040	7,497
Barranquitas.....	165	26,271	26,436	1,310	22,886	33,988				45,815
Barros.....		32,685	32,685	70	90,295	8,190				68,363
Bayamon.....	354,361	761,003	1,115,364	207,945	22,803	717	14,953	73,798	4,700	24,241
Cabo-Rojó.....	1,085	102,025	103,110	439,199	2,622	400		4,000	30,242	84,424
Caguas.....	7,937	735,382	743,319	175,238	10,632	133,371	1,000		190	14,279
Camuy.....	630	34,840	35,470	91,898	44,823	9,745	1,910		240	33,057
Carolina.....	15,406	159,440	174,846	356,127	2,779	20	800		860	16,977
Cayey.....	39,428	252,036	291,464	900	103,442	258,614				60,243
Ciales.....	3,900	81,370	85,270	1,905	352,084	5,870				57,210
Cidra.....	280	31,463	31,743	350	23,625	121,118				36,488
Coamo.....	1,587	192,546	194,133	34,435	121,894	30				64,572
Comerio.....	934	52,612	53,546	100	38,731	88,739				26,771
Corozal.....	1,738	33,490	35,228	2,655	30,733	1,059				25,647
Culebra.....	656	19,445	20,101							60
Dorado.....	630	20,283	20,913	219,280	2,630		11,875	14,335	1,875	4,195
Fajardo.....	1,417	347,729	349,146	668,960	1,830	20		30,000	4,880	6,047
Guayama.....	4,143	540,147	544,290	717,625	110,962	475			2,150	17,527
Guayanilla.....	8,418	47,005	55,423	324,080	118,863	1,600			4,000	67,280
Gurabo.....	260	65,729	65,989	189,655	6,789	228,400				10,405
Hatillo.....	80	29,519	29,599	63,635	18,475	19,826	900		1,060	31,336
Humacao.....	22,465	442,209	464,674	696,999	1,587	17,284			2,888	8,539
Isabela.....	3,250	40,706	43,956	58,620	21,085	17,799			95	80,451
Ismael Díaz.....	13,050	135,552	148,602	972,573	205,582	822			60	63,597
Juncos.....	2,110	169,720	171,830	99,360	3,995	34,901				5,067
Lajas.....	175	9,080	9,255	405,404	5,224	651	25		180	88,737
Lares.....	2,589	151,983	154,572	3,660	695,902	90				52,791
Las Marias.....	1,241	9,127	10,368	5,240	657,260	120		15,400		16,887
Lolita.....	175	27,826	28,001	484,825	63,758	13,022		500	72,650	13,982
Manatí.....	7,706	257,751	265,457	765,467	62,077	3,289	19,375	83,921	2,450	26,285
Maricao.....	4,800	45,143	49,943	420	575,605					4,628
Maunabo.....	1,430	70,425	71,855	161,330	2,145				1,493	760
Mayaguez.....	420,512	1,511,583	1,932,095	628,369	490,839	190	6,090	300	11,485	51,192
Moca.....	1,406	13,327	14,733	58,240	117,986					25,729
Morovis.....	325	31,645	31,970	19,801	82,295	3,255			25	28,691
Naguabo.....	4,955	105,689	110,644	344,650	840			4,500	2,800	25,054
Naranjito.....	318	13,909	14,227	180	36,158	8,810				15,685
Patillas.....	700	55,070	55,770	274,303	19,458	40			1,900	43,653
Petuelas.....	3,543	35,532	39,075	196,288	79,624	1,330				43,653
Ponce.....	1,866,445	2,768,260	4,634,705	1,282,507	263,292		425	355		67,585
Quebradillas.....	105	36,356	36,461	24,900	28,416	4,703		80	340	16,568
Rincón.....	545	5,789	6,334	77,944	3,915					16,201
Río Grande.....	2,552	84,098	86,650	212,545	36,543	25	15		23,550	10,246
Rio Piedras.....	132,365	425,034	557,399	240,530	19,575	35	72,685	72,763	150	21,609
Sab. Grande.....	1,155	82,100	83,255	100,336	37,194	4,630				47,362
Salinas.....	14,339	84,167	98,506	731,017	1,806	80				25,105
San German.....	18,144	320,075	338,219	361,701	120,035	4,127	860		652	79,828
San Juan.....	5,360,743	7,697,262	13,058,005							
San Lorenzo.....	120	92,526	92,446	80,485	21,274	16,072				15,627
S. Sebastian.....	2,291	64,512	66,803	18,676	352,274	50				36,313
Sta. Isabel.....	9,750	50,671	60,421	692,442						1,894
Toa Alta.....	4,153	46,887	50,840	11,388	3,034	2,185	1,000	24,670	30	11,704
Toa-Baja.....	4,618	57,647	62,265	402,536	220	300	21,262	68,423		10,640
Trujillo Alto.....	70	15,570	15,640	7,105	1,310			9,805		13,229
Utuado.....	14,619	213,605	228,224	33,175	728,099	35,115				147,822
Vega-Alta.....	352	33,288	33,640	108,457	5,108	674	120	17,200	400	5,547
Vega-Baja.....	6,813	112,502	119,315	306,413	3,280	888	24,560	8,252	3,905	9,145
Vieques.....	590	138,515	139,105	466,232					150	8,074
Yabucoa.....	2,110	129,570	131,680	554,525	1,110				2,400	10,965
Yauco.....	9,531	439,469	449,000	535,869	255,761	9,178				160,380
Total.....	8,638,636	21,072,023	29,710,659	17,380,798	7,143,119	1,281,010	183,675	499,139	219,020	2,256,352

No. 12.

palities and classes, for the fiscal year 1911.

[Corrected to Aug. 23, 1910.]

Rural.											Total real property.
Pasture.	Timber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.		Track stations.	Other im- provements.		
						Sugar.	Others.				
\$196,627	\$190,652		\$1,210	\$985,244	\$81,249	\$7,315	\$80,370		\$3,280	\$1,228,214	
98,203	13,989	\$20	12,704	516,499	40,407	238,300	555		1,350	811,926	
120,155	21,254	268	16,704	357,668	41,337	9,405			11,150	791,417	
121,551	33,129		5,117	252,858	19,628		750			317,326	
136,036	49,514		7,783	466,536	32,528		64,105			665,193	
132,048	47,882	980	18,270	859,756	70,354	152,550	13,495	\$9,000	1,110	1,209,881	
552,079	208,670	7,013	10,989	2,305,991	129,470	789,420	22,140	125,741	4,280	4,238,693	
140,377	9,705	1,900		467,802	62,767	154,105				857,129	
112,684	43,181		13,741	273,605	21,138					321,179	
150,367	104,304	84	16,161	437,834	44,659		955			516,133	
538,284	96,754	3,489	6,783	994,467	124,645	139,860	179,003		13,245	2,566,584	
373,699	82,948	1,325	66,393	1,085,252	112,284	2,750	1,000		100	1,304,496	
538,081	28,449		33,752	934,992	68,752	485,620	144,518	171,364	31,720	2,580,285	
201,245	68,981	40	430	452,369	73,778	16,740	75		1,090	579,522	
479,808	23,380	6,790	13,030	900,631	106,812	99,654	105,123		5,000	1,392,126	
210,439	84,583		17,721	735,942	84,524		43,092			1,155,022	
105,748	163,890	600	2,710	690,017	106,643		25,262		2,505	909,697	
136,046	44,551		7,480	369,658	24,164		16,425			441,990	
400,171	103,223		135	724,460	81,324	6,000	1,555		8,872	1,016,344	
132,924	24,592	190	1,708	313,755	32,546		465,141			864,988	
129,978	41,607		120	231,799	30,998	1,300	2,000		60	301,385	
63,735	4,352	900	3,830	72,877	6,395					99,373	
193,061	14,323		208	461,782	32,850	7,850		46,100	200	569,695	
489,846	85,492	6,293	22,400	1,315,768	89,276	853,000	3,500	394,560	250	3,005,500	
561,801	74,236	512	1,180	1,486,468	37,103	194,835	75,530		2,450	2,340,676	
104,645	58,022	2,880	9,753	691,123	85,218	95,300	8,520	500	14,280	950,364	
211,188	23,174		5,410	675,021	20,680	5,000	148,788			915,478	
355,284	61,894	200	13,789	566,399	53,682		455		440	650,575	
677,422	28,316	1,706	41,377	1,476,418	69,019	986,020	35,030	231,000		3,262,161	
195,158	49,884	20,030		443,122	68,226		750		3,648	559,702	
663,371	123,648	4,721	25,140	2,059,514	168,832	134,300	4,090	1,640	38,896	2,555,874	
489,443	50,492		4,132	683,790	21,958	716,180	46,513	16,700	19,500	1,676,471	
378,603	62,740	6,660	26,289	974,513	73,235	23,350	225		1,550	1,082,128	
165,094	96,242		6,138	1,019,917	140,191	10,745	53,614			1,379,039	
65,692	112,483		8,965	882,047	162,723	3,450	33,171		6,735	1,098,494	
351,364	89,315	11,781	12,445	1,113,642	42,449	677,635	9,334			1,861,763	
407,998	122,885	821	18,631	1,513,197	89,281	1,100,073	9,334		1,337	2,978,679	
67,044	74,655		7,210	729,562	167,827		51,463		17,798	1,016,593	
76,159	9,455		2,565	253,907	18,449	112,725	2,025		100	459,061	
317,171	57,921	6,945	13,581	1,584,083	298,229	397,693	82,876	200	23,911	4,319,087	
105,736	34,555	6,932	3,668	352,846	44,382	6,103	710		1,115	419,889	
123,865	76,593		30,285	364,810	38,079	5,105	2,100		100	442,164	
329,785	35,111	3,855	1,384	747,976	40,290	292,463	61,294			1,252,667	
76,431	34,471		4,728	176,463	17,101	300	250		500	208,841	
188,291	49,652		1,887	544,042	26,687	188,100	5,300	2,900		822,799	
117,090	91,512	3,350	6,541	536,508	64,105	15,000	1,453	10,000	9,950	676,091	
829,647	216,919	3,066	405,527	2,769,323	266,570	680,830	185,588	171,816	54,281	8,763,113	
97,922	22,420		6,348	201,697	29,746		1,175		860	269,939	
44,909	3,951		3,100	159,198	37,200	45,850	1,500		27,650	277,732	
460,289	55,359	7,235	289	806,096	62,970	18,316			800	974,832	
633,611	49,672	620	148,614	1,259,864	121,358		12,650	440,351		2,391,622	
91,639	16,368		10,095	307,654	36,763	9,300	50		400	437,422	
543,264	90,591		7,045	1,398,908	49,050	632,065	16,000		2,300	2,196,829	
204,301	24,010	505	6,205	802,224	161,109	4,975	2,380		330	1,309,237	
			174,039	174,039		389,463	366,496	328,200		14,316,303	
208,278	30,531	10	12,670	384,947	25,195	100	11,319	35,000		549,010	
168,446	24,813	124,858	9,215	734,645	111,027	3,334	3,175	2,050	4,869	925,903	
399,838	54,374	1,365	340	1,152,418	43,493	576,310	6,400			1,839,042	
194,944	16,051			265,006	25,584	5,650	500			347,580	
205,111	36,827	2,725	11,674	759,718	48,893	103,000	3,600		600	973,456	
184,248	1,108		12,120	228,985	28,415			156,208		429,248	
301,209	346,603	275	15,435	1,607,713	228,054	12,441	95,390		1,000	2,172,822	
114,341	38,896		6,631	297,434	7,672	209,850		45,000		593,596	
250,562	49,307	3,385	10,184	669,881	34,758	96,000				1,09,954	
672,951	25,668		11,829	1,184,934	68,245	454,920		42,000		1,889,204	
361,468	14,907	590	9,855	955,850	27,323	306,850		106,300		1,528,003	
400,439	146,577	1,950	14,390	1,524,644	194,230	1,748,435	79,230		39,369	4,034,808	
18,149,334	4,271,613	223,839	1,120,109	52,728,008	4,873,932	12,836,472	2,601,011	2,374,926	687,341	105,812,349	

## EXHIBIT No. 13.

*Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1911.*  
 [Corrected to Aug. 23, 1910.]

Municipalities.	Money.	Mer- chan- dise.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Auto- mo- biles.	Coaches.	Other vehic- les.	Ma- chin- ery.	Roll- ing stock.	Ves- sels.	Other prop- erty.	Total per- sonal property.	Grand total real and personal.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,766	\$20,410	\$20,244	\$14,779	\$7,880	968	87		\$1,100	\$1,885				\$1,701	\$70,755	\$1,206,960
Aguada.....	121,686	31,874	33,200	7,143	60	402	111		690	2,280	48		\$20	10,397	206,533	1,018,500
Aguadilla.....	15,300	179,066	38,822	14,324	60	8		\$150	410	2,063	110		8,207	27,106	286,410	1,077,827
Agua Buenas.....	824	11,546	22,921	4,139	100	62			325	680	125		1,006	41,248	41,248	338,574
Albionito.....	5,317	28,739	31,068	7,154	190	78	13		800	3,100	15		33	99,794	99,794	764,960
Alfaro.....		48,141	32,434	34,325	570	6	6		3,340	11,930	2,228	81,450	5,087	585,155	1,071,045	1,317,045
Arrecibo.....	38,628	561,959	127,073	34,325	3,065	205	16	500	3,340	10,584	2,228	38,453	8,965	15,581	1,411,984	5,650,627
Arroyo.....	23,752	54,945	50,469	8,175	17	23	52	2,000	545	10,584		5,900		1,666	1,181,088	1,088,167
Barranquitas.....	542	6,303	22,739	6,140	50	68	1		300	40				1,221	37,878	359,067
Barra.....	220	6,105	16,069	5,675	730	216	12	1,500	2,700	6,563	690	17,340	19,450	1,221	30,256	546,389
Bayamon.....	16,087	188,975	130,377	27,344	1,350	442	34	1,300	575	4,010	90			6,765	481,596	3,046,170
Cabo Rojo.....	5,818	22,234	94,464	11,800	150	347	373	4,375	3,910	3,686		57,400		109,573	591,484	1,451,717
Caguas.....	18,604	263,458	121,505	17,044	1,880				540	4,650	375			17,854	106,573	3,171,719
Camuy.....	3,755	52,220	52,860	12,301	2,470	396	60		560	9,220	600	2,000	200	19,236	106,573	686,066
Carolina.....	88,620	97,591	45,364	14,853	3,897	172	29	290	2,460	1,110	30	850	100	34,165	282,394	1,674,520
Cayey.....	100	18,969	22,792	12,246	5,180	116	22		1,160	396	7,328			8,726	267,241	1,412,263
Cidra.....	7,987	45,832	23,801	6,872	280	38	226		175	265				8,308	71,043	1,960,740
Coamo.....	1,490	126,301	32,089	13,258	248	248			2,106	1,510	480			7,013	285,873	466,191
Comerio.....	500	14,564	21,210	7,504	1,609	62			2,100	1,180				1,219	138,017	1,263,317
Corval.....		2,145	46,750	9,347	245	287	22		340	240	277			1,400	378,176	378,176
Culebra.....		2,145	25,633	2,335	20	36	55						385	21	31,022	130,395
Dorado.....		7,701	36,045	3,326	672	73	182		640	1,981		28,650		15,485	94,858	666,543
Fajardo.....	22,528	173,375	108,103	23,744	561	268	46	1,200	3,326	8,914		128,100	18,084	1,317,574	1,816,717	4,832,717
Guayama.....	24,076	222,260	138,998	27,845	2,178	120	152	7,450	3,565	3,116	3,890		20,270	20,880	467,952	2,808,628
Guayanilla.....	1,500	20,464	50,251	8,718	911	104	33	5,650	1,880	3,480	7,060	1,250	2,960	5,223	109,082	1,069,082
Guatabo.....		17,505	79,078	9,492	155	300	14		240	4,284				226	112,099	1,027,577
Hastillo.....		4,210	78,379	17,560	680	340	20	900	3,710	4,076	5,108	73,000		520	105,268	1,056,868
Humacao.....	43,415	137,469	180,257	28,569	350	335	96		585	2,460				118,983	599,235	3,583,394
Isabela.....	264	18,633	64,090	13,913	20	467			2,440	12,100	110	2,800	60	1,479	102,140	2,816,528
Juana Diaz.....	10,092	67,571	116,626	28,205	4,943	169	149		889	3,178				9,847	290,564	2,905,999
Juncos.....	14,871	104,304	86,799	6,948	7,750	18	31		126	4,068	360			1,360	220,228	1,213,134
Lajas.....	890	31,973	99,713	13,379	70	261	276			26				15,264	131,038	1,467,952
Lares.....	510	81,975	21,010	17,446	8,975	123	136	2,000		210	245			15,402	58,897	1,467,952
Las Marias.....		3,065	97,071	8,771	5,723	123	136			210	245			15,402	58,897	1,467,952
Lolita.....	28,546	18,065	92,544	14,192	8,523	279	91		260	2,846		300	380	55,427	217,090	2,078,853

Manatí.....	10,664	110,774	95,742	23,133	2,365	138	35	.....	1,410	17,495	4,402	4,806	.....	136,531	407,146	3,385,835
Maricao.....	2,000	7,592	3,444	6,477	3,570	44	5	.....	630	8,285	6,551	.....	1,022	31,720	1,048,328	1,143,323
Manabo.....	1,665	20,555	50,401	4,887	2,020	.....	.....	9,200	6,190	9,130	.....	600	.....	98,798	58,768	5,523,859
Mayaguez.....	137,240	801,909	51,321	22,112	2,020	108	118	2,260	490	2,446	34,103	.....	10,043	134,172	1,017,739	5,336,826
Moca.....	1,240	4,387	21,956	7,957	1,210	61	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,294	400,183	497,361
Moravia.....	1,633	37,334	9,170	1,210	1,690	67	4	1,200	775	4,244	750	35	2,280	183	323,297	1,575,964
Naguabo.....	44,848	114,062	24,853	24,853	1,690	102	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,381	323,297	1,575,964
Naranjito.....	11,414	4,848	21,927	6,570	1,115	160	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	30,927	236,768
Pedillas.....	500	31,069	43,840	10,616	1,538	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,746	116,412	939,211
Pedraza.....	650	7,704	36,872	7,066	1,545	136	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,811	62,803	738,594
Ponce.....	409,651	1,539,237	159,510	41,154	21,076	193	92	26,556	18,175	33,265	77,960	51,930	51,465	470,565	2,908,320	11,666,453
Quebradillas.....	100	7,035	33,901	4,955	1,062	226	80	.....	915	3,750	1,000	.....	108	1,427	58,440	320,910
Rio Grande.....	4,642	38,069	115,596	16,391	1,170	141	3	1,800	278	4,290	1,458	31,455	.....	2,100	185,380	1,160,212
Rio Piedras.....	5,360	71,814	164,573	27,268	2,185	101	189	.....	6,115	5,150	.....	.....	40	41,132	356,210	2,747,832
Sabana Grande.....	5,000	16,040	50,020	8,330	675	157	619	.....	1,490	5,565	50	8,900	.....	2,642	351,034	2,547,863
Salinas.....	3,566	26,597	165,728	21,590	1,493	201	103	3,100	1,825	3,956	1,974	.....	.....	26,701	346,472	1,655,709
San German.....	83,131	127,553	94,279	14,824	615	.....	.....	20,975	2,675	6,231	135,278	100	126,000	4,759,616	8,944,945	23,281,268
San Juan.....	741,713	3,133,548	4,060	7,860	6,300	.....	.....	.....	760	2,352	200	.....	.....	8,157	610	708,620
San Lorenzo.....	4,512	31,311	105,226	11,482	1,280	192	26	320	390	6,445	460	25	10	1,950	73,267	999,170
San Sebastian.....	640	22,098	31,796	13,523	1,280	158	11	500	530	6,468	2,000	21,220	75	171,843	305,470	2,144,512
Santa Isabel.....	1,666	15,626	42,755	5,758	50	131	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,964	73,984	421,564
Toa Alta.....	1,961	30,872	45,991	5,664	2,420	24	21	500	890	3,635	1,020	850	1,263	12,340	104,990	1,078,416
Toa Baja.....	.....	61,456	32,864	25,231	5,964	44	.....	600	240	1,390	.....	225	.....	12,472	82,906	512,154
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	15,853	26,667	5,966	12,308	573	148	200	1,305	7,135	2,166	.....	.....	12,872	153,678	2,326,500
Utuado.....	3,027	61,456	32,864	25,231	5,966	44	.....	600	240	1,390	.....	225	.....	12,472	82,906	512,154
Vega Alta.....	545	15,353	26,667	5,966	12,308	573	148	200	1,305	7,135	2,166	.....	.....	12,872	153,678	2,326,500
Vega Baja.....	9,797	36,290	41,564	9,338	91	119	51	120	30	2,490	.....	4,000	.....	6,857	110,657	1,030,611
Vieques.....	1,012	58,265	141,309	12,109	50	66	202	.....	463	7,490	200	27,050	15,885	242,678	508,731	2,393,983
Yabucoa.....	1,668	70,996	79,425	14,009	415	.....	.....	1,800	1,565	2,190	.....	6,330	.....	179,911	356,499	1,834,802
Yauco.....	36,370	189,584	69,450	19,246	6,023	326	63	1,800	1,450	2,530	52,091	169,123	610	164,338	713,004	4,747,812
Total .....	1,947,585	8,843,449	4,464,389	923,546	139,944	10,944	4,636	94,946	84,069	205,646	389,202	724,918	272,964	9,191,780	27,388,008	133,200,357



Lajas.....	5,035	182.5	21	.5	3	4,380	13,419	6,504	642	353	35,909	4,408	757	3	233	166	5,595
Lares.....	6	11,973	3			3,195	11,675	10,500		438	37,905	535	554	114	140	44	1,795
Las Marias.....	76	13,603	3			3,895	4,464	10,574		331	30,635	158	235	118	79	79	1,636
Lola.....	3,853	1,057	371			318	18,730	4,704	1,048	269	80,353	3,930	558	15	98	39	4,049
Manati.....	7,272	1,446	98	213		1,521	17,619	16,775	178	677	47,946	3,931	880	20	53	13	4,515
Maricao.....	7	10,522				1,185	4,389	6,453		376	28,268	1,301	206	64	19		4,537
Mamebo.....	2,143	76				4	7,043	1,599		186	11,077	1,303	153				1,774
Mayaguez.....	6,963	9,224	5	64		1,870	18,968	4,131	123	381	26,781	1,943	754	58	33	23	2,741
Moca.....	1,300	1,596				1,454	9,137	6,398	986	578	31,992	1,751	279	9	32	21	1,098
Moravia.....	3,008	1,17	82			1,348	8,858	4,398	644	678	25,610.5	1,751	372	20	30	4	2,186
Naguabo.....	5,063					1,845	15,496	10,746		18	26,576	4,615	941	10	36	44	5,646
Narajito.....	3,046		352			1,058	12,578	5,156		573	15,790	1,901	305	3	52	6	1,457
Pedulas.....	11,398	6,111	32			2,301	27,599	19,274	1,004	371	25,141	1,901	305	4	33		1,153
Ponce.....	11,521	668	159	52		2,898	27,130	19,274	1,004	371	25,141	1,901	305	4	33		1,153
Quebradillas.....	1,105	85				849	5,980	3,333		476	11,931	1,211	273	16	37	55	6,335
Rincon.....	2,903					804	4,436	8,981	1,048	49	7,311	1,211	175				1,122
Rio Grande.....	2,484	370	1	576		1,042	21,946	1,359	1,048	8	37,857.5	4,520	675	14	52	3	5,293
Rio Piedra.....	1,615	826	135			1,042	21,946	1,359	1,048	8	37,857.5	4,520	675	14	52	3	5,293
Sabana Grande.....	7,534	68	4			2,287	8,871	4,033	136	3,091	31,479	5,800	940	20	24	50	6,694
Salinas.....	4,353	2,668	84	39		1,079	25,113	5,148		2,187	42,717	2,184	740	26	57	303	7,479
San German.....						3,943	14,778	8,839	251	285	30,560	3,723	539	13	100	53	4,033
San Juan.....	1,354	700	362			1,113	20,353	5,405		1,299	1,260	3,723	181	38			5,315
San Lorenzo.....	368	7,518	8			1,113	20,353	5,405		231	95,599	4,948	468		52	27	5,425
San Sebastian.....	5,401					1,083	13,974	3,033	13,093	613	41,416	1,531	549	20	50	8	2,186
Santa Isabel.....	3,868	13	38			791	11,989	4,499	439	21	33,353	2,186	271		46	41	2,655
Sancti Spiritus.....	155					336	11,281	1,833		575	14,973	1,816	179	13	44	13	2,099
Trejo Alto.....	370	17,077	7	187		681	19,767	1,984	439	277	12,035	1,876	389	5	11		2,094
Trujillo Alto.....	1,051	158	39			8,712	29,954	45,465	31	2,081	18,791	2,497	910	268	218	106	2,590
Yague.....	2,461	128	50			4,498	7,251	7,119		453	15,103	1,870	211	1	49	19	1,247
Yaguajay.....	6,040					388	15,351	3,843	991	1,011	21,979	1,835	271	3	45	19	2,272
Yaguez.....	4,788	5,460	235			7,268	26,111	15,413	773	1,011	21,979	1,835	271	3	45	19	2,272
Yabucoa.....										58	28,341	2,637	470	9	25	79	2,685
Yauco.....										151	63,223	2,800	794		46		3,847
Total.....	183,223	150,864	19,420	1,720	7,394	115,576	926,894	515,137	28,793	37,137	1,690,504	171,889	34,171	2,717	3,946	2,644	215,850

## EXHIBIT No. 15.

Average value per acre and per animal for the fiscal year 1911.

[Corrected to Aug. 23, 1910.]

Municipalities.	Real property.										Personal property.							
	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pas-ture.	Tim-ber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	P'igs.	Sheep.	
Adjuntas.....	\$62.77	\$55.39				\$60.77	\$27.23	\$16.20	\$10.49	\$5.00	\$11.75	\$23.33	\$25.02	\$32.48	\$49.75		\$4.53	\$1.00
Aguada.....	88.25	40.75	\$17.83			66.22	18.21	13.38	7.76	6.15	12.91	32.77	22.18	28.80	30.00	2.17	1.68	
Aguadilla.....	78.82	28.37	20.93				16.80	12.48	6.66		22.05	32.77	22.18	26.55	30.00	2.58		
Agua Buenas.....	78.67	34.21	37.79			20.00	21.29	15.07	10.02		12.17	32.77	22.51	23.77	23.75	2.35	1.30	
Albionito.....	35.83	37.16	90.94			73.95	19.69	17.20	9.67	18.49	24.26	35.86	34.50	28.81	27.14	3.25	2.00	
Alaseo.....	130.48	41.69				63.11	30.23	28.13	6.43	9.84	19.35	30.72	29.17	26.73	62.96	4.46	1.14	
Arecibo.....	126.41	40.06		\$126.52	\$60.00	40.00	30.23	28.13	8.98	10.00		51.55	35.84	30.17	5.67	1.92	1.00	
Arroyo.....	37.43	40.87	56.84				17.63	10.97	7.67		24.76	13.51	19.37	24.96	50.00	2.73	1.00	
Barrancuitas.....	35.00	29.73	32.12				13.32	10.39	7.15	6.00	13.74	11.32	19.37	21.17	55.25	4.08	2.00	
Barros.....	72.80	33.53	25.61			35.34	16.13	23.34	15.36	8.60	37.68	26.44	25.13	27.37	56.15	4.38	1.70	
Cabo-Rojó.....	81.73	30.49	44.44			200.00	19.11	20.21	8.07		36.97	25.22	23.03	25.27	76.00	2.21	1.51	
Caguas.....	33.65	37.41	73.97			38.00	20.86	19.08	6.81	5.00	51.71	24.23	23.82	29.44	31.33	85.45		
Canmay.....	86.94	37.41	35.44			60.00	20.86	19.09	6.81		53.54	24.23	24.65	29.18	38.59	32.30	29.75	
Carolina.....	83.70	40.87	20.00			47.78	22.79	24.55	12.44	10.06	51.71	24.23	23.82	29.44	44.27	3.87	1.05	
Cayey.....	50.00	35.78	97.59				21.45	18.05	8.42		53.54	24.23	23.82	29.44	44.27	3.87	1.05	
Cidra.....	43.30	55.53	45.86				19.86	15.14	6.88	15.00	20.07	17.98	23.16	24.63	50.00	2.92	1.06	
Coamo.....	50.00	33.47	73.45				16.70	12.78	8.60		34.00	17.98	23.16	24.63	50.00	2.92	1.06	
Comerio.....	25.00	40.18	48.68				26.50	13.31	7.46	5.43	38.60	18.90	23.97	26.42	32.18	3.26	1.29	
Corozal.....	41.48	37.82	47.82				17.42	14.78	7.46	5.43	38.60	18.90	23.97	26.42	32.18	3.26	1.29	
Culebra.....							14.21	9.45	6.15	3.00	15.70	14.26	16.51	18.10	10.00	2.60	1.62	
Dorado.....	55.76	21.04		115.29	54.09	75.00	10.00	16.49	6.26		15.70	14.26	16.51	18.10	10.00	2.60	1.62	
Fejardo.....	84.07	22.32	20.00			51.37	13.15	24.12	8.62		20.80	14.26	16.51	18.10	10.00	2.60	1.62	
Guayama.....	113.48	73.05	25.00	300.00		46.74	17.63	20.04	11.17	6.40	44.80	27.20	31.84	29.53	29.53	2.84	1.44	
Guaynilla.....	172.20	51.15	43.24			80.00	20.01	27.15	8.29	4.27	6.59	38.30	31.21	31.29	27.61	3.75	2.17	
Gurabo.....	91.71	30.04	97.86				26.04	22.88	6.24	4.83	14.16	39.05	31.76	30.27	45.40	3.12	1.10	
Hatillo.....	43.34	46.75		75.00			16.06	22.88	9.00		46.24	39.22	31.82	26.52	25.83	3.41	1.08	
Humacao.....	71.19	33.77	34.57			75.71	13.94	26.23	7.63	18.18	46.24	39.22	31.82	26.52	25.83	3.41	1.08	
Isabella.....	44.59	31.66	34.56			31.67	21.82	18.01	13.69	14.10	54.92	34.51	23.39	47.23	25.00	2.26	1.97	
Juana Diaz.....	124.67	48.35	48.35			80.00	23.10	20.82	10.92	6.08	27.51	15.89	25.82	25.87	32.82	2.23	1.74	
Juncos.....	95.45	32.83	32.83				16.53	26.74	31.80	10.37	44.91	41.66	35.24	33.09	125.00	2.23	1.72	
Lajas.....	80.52	31.00		50.00		60.00	20.21	20.95	9.65		30.86	27.07	25.03	15.33	23.33	2.69	1.83	
Lares.....	60.00	58.12	30.00				10.52	14.14	9.11		14.01	26.91	22.47	26.23	34.87	2.69	1.83	

Lee Mariae.....	68.95	48.32	40.00	50.00	.....	18.85	14.72	10.34	.....	27.06	28.87	25.80	31.70	32.96	2.98	1.97
Loiza.....	124.86	60.32	35.10	60.00	74.24	17.13	21.00	18.75	7.64	59.55	36.08	23.57	25.43	54.80	2.65	2.77
Manati.....	105.26	60.32	33.56	62.53	74.24	16.12	22.16	7.32	4.61	27.52	32.03	23.57	25.43	54.80	2.65	2.77
Manabo.....	60.00	53.19	.....	.....	.....	23.73	15.31	5.91	.....	19.18	32.82	24.08	26.70	55.78	2.32	1.00
Mayaguez.....	90.24	53.21	38.00	100.00	78.66	28.26	22.72	14.06	56.53	42.31	43.14	31.68	26.70	33.28	2.04	3.11
Mayaguez.....	42.62	51.52	39.70	.....	.....	28.26	11.58	5.41	7.02	9.63	16.04	28.63	26.70	34.44	2.77	1.05
Moreno.....	66.00	49.21	25.08	45.00	50.00	28.06	13.96	8.15	5.99	52.38	28.14	24.72	26.41	168.00	2.23	1.00
Naguabo.....	67.74	34.73	20.00	.....	.....	14.83	10.09	6.65	.....	115.08	28.14	24.72	26.41	168.00	2.23	1.00
Namuito.....	90.05	33.61	20.00	45.00	50.00	28.06	13.96	8.15	5.99	52.38	28.14	24.72	26.41	168.00	2.23	1.00
Pedraza.....	117.83	42.51	41.56	.....	45.24	15.47	14.83	6.87	12.50	8.26	11.18	20.10	21.54	38.60	2.08	2.60
Pedraza.....	117.83	42.51	41.56	.....	45.24	15.47	14.83	6.87	12.50	8.26	11.18	20.10	21.54	38.60	2.08	2.60
Ponce.....	47.79	42.54	24.88	80.00	42.50	20.58	16.35	7.45	3.05	17.68	19.74	20.10	21.54	38.60	2.34	1.55
Quebradillas.....	70.14	46.08	.....	88.75	62.75	18.08	10.14	6.18	6.54	44.87	39.41	23.72	23.35	104.34	2.61	1.42
Rio Piedras.....	73.91	32.74	35.00	30.00	62.75	18.08	10.14	6.18	6.54	44.87	39.41	23.72	23.35	104.34	2.61	1.42
Rio Piedras.....	68.63	52.01	34.30	126.19	150.00	20.72	20.05	98.53	4.96	48.08	22.08	24.27	23.81	66.88	2.76	1.51
Salinas Grande.....	62.13	42.03	20.00	92.81	150.00	20.72	20.05	98.53	4.96	48.08	22.08	24.27	23.81	66.88	2.76	1.51
Salinas.....	97.03	31.14	20.00	.....	.....	14.02	21.63	11.10	2.01	37.67	32.73	23.11	23.15	58.25	2.34	1.71
San German.....	83.09	45.10	46.13	28.67	27.17	20.25	13.83	6.25	.....	21.03	28.52	23.75	27.50	47.81	1.82	1.94
San Juan.....	58.11	30.39	44.40	.....	.....	14.04	10.23	4.77	10.00	338.13	188.13	31.71	24.83	106.68	2.34	1.50
San Lorenzo.....	50.75	46.86	16.67	.....	.....	18.31	12.06	5.11	8.95	12.48	12.48	21.71	24.83	44.14	2.34	1.50
Santa Isabel.....	128.20	40.45	37.46	100.00	98.41	38.06	35.32	12.23	3.14	15.06	17.74	20.76	23.39	50.00	2.19	1.73
Toca Alta.....	104.07	16.92	42.86	107.93	10.00	14.79	17.25	8.53	.....	51.56	51.56	23.77	23.39	50.00	2.19	1.73
Toca Alta.....	46.23	46.73	42.04	83.09	.....	31.67	30.11	15.85	0.31	18.21	18.21	23.41	21.04	161.33	2.98	1.00
Trujillo Alto.....	89.66	42.04	32.49	120.00	100.00	16.96	12.62	7.62	3.40	51.14	18.96	21.89	27.73	46.97	2.31	1.62
Trujillo Alto.....	103.19	32.53	17.28	120.00	100.00	16.96	12.62	7.62	3.40	51.14	18.96	21.89	27.73	46.97	2.31	1.62
Vega Alta.....	88.53	25.43	15.86	99.43	75.10	13.25	21.86	5.47	3.43	13.70	19.70	27.49	23.27	16.00	2.61	1.40
Vega Baja.....	68.68	42.09	39.06	.....	60.00	31.05	33.02	9.03	11.13	22.53	26.08	22.65	23.17	30.53	2.64	2.68
Yaguez.....	91.81	46.67	.....	.....	60.00	31.05	33.02	9.03	11.13	11.70	37.90	27.94	23.76	12.60	2.36	2.56
Yabucoa.....	111.69	46.67	39.06	.....	60.00	31.05	33.02	9.03	11.13	11.70	37.90	27.94	23.76	12.60	2.36	2.56
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.08	15.96	7.96	2.53	96.80	24.50	24.80	24.24	39.37	7.09	1.17
General average.....	94.86	47.35	65.96	67.51	65.56	19.52	19.58	8.29	7.77	30.16	26.50	25.97	27.03	51.51	2.77	1.75



## EXHIBIT No. 16.

## Amount and per cent of general property tax of 1 per cent remaining uncollected June 30, 1911.

Municipalities.	Amount uncollected June 30, 1911, pertaining to fiscal years—										Per cent uncollected June 30, 1911, pertaining to fiscal years—	
	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1901-2 to 1909-10	1910-11
Adjuntas.....	\$18.00	\$17.38	\$33.88	\$30.80	\$30.20	\$32.12	\$16.08	\$16.08	\$16.08	.....	0.6	.....
Aibonito.....	.....	.....	.....	4.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.78	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412.92	.....	(1)
Barro.....	2.18	2.34	142.10	142.04	142.04	184.98	154.96	184.92	164.92	28.80	1.7	6.4
Bayamon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.28	.....	.....
Cayey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.52	(1)	.....
Guayanilla.....	21.32	26.66	24.55	28.53	21.28	26.64	25.64	26.52	26.52	26.11	.....	.....
Humacao.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.10	.....	.....
Isabela.....	4.28	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	6.12	6.12	6.82	12.23	78.32	.....	.....
Juana Diaz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622.58	679.24	690.66	695.28	695.28	.....	.....	.....
Juncos.....	31.44	14.30	701.12	619.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Marias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manati.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maricao.....	271.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.66	15.32	24.09	32.83	32.88	(1)	.....
Mayaguez.....	214.80	92.93	104.95	96.59	67.90	59.79	59.20	366.78	414.73	248.98	.....	.....
Moravia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642.64	.....	.....
Naguabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....
Pedillas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Ponce.....	.....	6.30	6.02	5.70	5.70	6.28	6.86	6.84	6.84	.....	.....	.....
Rio Piedras.....	.....	12.66	11.64	12.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286.08	.....	.....
San German.....	.....	3.72	18.28	16.64	4.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Sebastian.....	.....	.....	255.00	283.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sancti Spiritus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	2.00	2.06	2.90	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trujillo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utuado.....	171.00	179.13	163.84	104.13	59.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vega Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Pending, less than 0.1 per cent.

Total amount uncollected June 30, 1911, pertaining to fiscal years 1901-1911, \$16,183.06.

Percentage uncollected June 30, 1911, pertaining to fiscal years 1901-1911, 0.13 per cent.

## EXHIBIT 17.

*Insular loans to municipalities.*

Municipalities.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payments of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1904	\$2,800.00		\$2,800.00	
Comerio.....	July 14, 1904	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Agua Buenas.....	July 18, 1904	4,311.67		4,311.67	
Ponce.....	Sept. 9, 1904	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Vega-Baja.....	Oct. 15, 1904	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Yanco.....	do	11,772.25		11,772.25	
Salina Grande.....	Nov. 23, 1904	2,644.27		2,644.27	
Bayamon.....	Jan. 18, 1905	6,420.72		6,420.72	
San Sebastian.....	do	8,669.42		8,669.42	
Mayaguez.....	Mar. 18, 1905	12,000.00		12,000.00	
San Juan.....	May 11, 1905	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Vieques.....	May 18, 1905		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		92,618.23	3,000.00	95,618.23	
Vega-Alta.....	Aug. 12, 1905	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Adjuntas.....	Aug. 22, 1905	14,922.44	77.56	15,000.00	\$3,392.38
Rincon.....	Aug. 28, 1905	2,643.49		2,643.49	
Aguedilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	5,943.79	6,056.21	12,000.00	
Maguebo.....	do	108.81	2,891.19	3,000.00	
San Juan.....	do		15,000.00	15,000.00	
Arroyo.....	Mar. 8, 1906		4,200.00	4,200.00	
Coamo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Lares.....	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	
Juana Diaz.....	Apr. 7, 1906	1,950.03	4,049.97	6,000.00	
Patillas.....	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Toe-Baja.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00		750.00
Agueda.....	June 18, 1906	114.16	3,885.84	4,000.00	
Albionite.....	do	558.00	9,442.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1906-6.....		27,240.72	63,102.77	90,243.49	11,083.33
Maricao.....	June 25, 1906	1,088.00	5,912.00	7,000.00	
Morovis.....	do	4,000.00		4,000.00	1,508.00
San Sebastian.....	June 28, 1906	5,500.00	4,500.00	10,000.00	
Ciales.....	July 14, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Toe-Alta.....	do	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Afasco.....	do	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Agua Buenas.....	July 30, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00
Barros.....	do	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Aguedilla.....	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayanilla.....	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Arroyo.....	do		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayama.....	Sept. 19, 1906		16,000.00	16,000.00	10,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	do	6,000.00		6,000.00	1,000.00
Coamo.....	Sept. 20, 1906		25,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00
Yabucoa.....	Sept. 25, 1906		20,000.00	19,600.00	9,600.00
Manatí.....	do	7,000.00		7,000.00	
Comerio.....	Oct. 18, 1906		750.00	750.00	
Bayamon.....	Oct. 27, 1906		20,000.00	15,684.38	5,684.38
Humacao.....	Dec. 28, 1906	2,270.44		2,270.44	
Cabo-Rojó.....	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	8,533.31
Caguas.....	Mar. 9, 1907		60,000.00	60,000.00	36,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 8, 1907		52,000.00	52,000.00	22,285.71
Lares.....	do		6,000.00	6,800.00	2,000.00
Ciales.....	do		2,750.00	2,750.00	916.67
Mayaguez.....	Apr. 18, 1907	1,400.00		1,400.00	
Bayamon.....	May 8, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	5,992.48
Patillas.....	May 21, 1907		4,000.00	4,000.00	1,333.34
Vega-Baja.....	May 31, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,919.87
Toe-Alta.....	do		1,000.00	1,000.00	181.00
Las Marias.....	do		7,000.00	7,000.00	4,827.99
Mayaguez.....	June 10, 1907	23,000.00	12,000.00	35,000.00	14,069.00
Juana Diaz.....	do		10,000.00	10,000.00	3,690.96
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		76,258.44	279,912.00	380,854.82	144,425.61
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907		6,000.00	6,000.00	4,200.00
Salinas.....	do		10,700.00	10,700.00	3,566.67
Aguedilla.....	do		7,000.00	7,000.00	8,127.75
Santa Isabel.....	do		5,000.00	5,000.00	68.89
Do.....	Aug. 12, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	6,260.00
San German.....	do		12,000.00	12,000.00	7,200.00
Agua Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907		500.00	500.00	
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907		2,000.00	2,000.00	

*Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.*

Municipalities.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payments of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Naguabo.....	Sept. 6, 1907		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	
Ponce.....	do	\$14,000.00	50,000.00	64,000.00	\$38,489.69
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Fajardo.....	do		6,000.00		
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,125.00
Loiza.....	do		16,000.00	16,000.00	11,200.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907		22,000.00	16,000.00	
Cayey.....	Dec. 21, 1907		35,516.13	25,516.13	28,412.51
Aibonito.....	Dec. 30, 1907		3,000.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908		10,000.00	9,983.92	6,963.92
Gurabo.....	do		308.22	308.22	
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908		1,250.00	1,250.00	
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	250.00
Do.....	Mar. 24, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	250.00
Arecibo.....	do		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Do.....	do		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Quebradillas.....	do		250.00	250.00	62.50
Do.....	do		250.00	250.00	62.50
Patillas.....	do		1,000.00	1,000.00	490.00
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908	750.00	750.00	750.00	
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908		750.00	750.00	200.00
Do.....	do		750.00	750.00	200.00
Rio Piedras.....	Apr. 24, 1908		500.00	500.00	
Toa Alta.....	May 28, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	700.00
San Sebastian.....	June 12, 1908		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,551.91
Moca.....	June 27, 1908		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....		14,750.00	222,174.35	224,908.27	120,812.06
Utuado.....	Oct. 20, 1908		27,300.00	27,300.00	23,300.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908		25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....			52,300.00	52,300.00	43,300.00
Juncoos.....	Aug. 26, 1909		3,000.00	3,000.00	
San German.....	Mar. 31, 1910		4,500.00	4,500.00	3,294.77
Total, fiscal year 1909-10.....			7,500.00	7,500.00	3,294.77
Mayaguez.....	Nov. 11, 1910		9,500.00		
San Juan.....	Jan. 30, 1911		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....			14,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1910-11.....		210,867.49	642,489.12	826,524.91	327,415.76

## EXHIBIT 17-A.

*Insular loans to school boards.*

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Adjuntas.....	July 2, 1904	\$980.00		\$980.00	
Aguada.....	do	408.00		408.00	
Aguadilla.....	do	750.00		750.00	
Agua Buenas.....	do	355.00		355.00	
Añasco.....	do	806.00		806.00	
Arecibo.....	do	1,411.00		1,411.00	
Barros.....	do	348.00		348.00	
Bayamon.....	do	672.00		672.00	
Camuy.....	do	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Cayey.....	do	734.00		734.00	
Ciales.....	do	323.33		323.33	
Comerio.....	do	925.00		925.00	
Fajardo.....	do	182.00		182.00	

*Insular loans to school boards—Continued.*

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Lajas.....	July 2, 1904	\$550.00		\$550.00	
Las Marias.....	do.	675.00		675.00	
Maricao.....	do.	218.00		218.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.	3,680.00		3,680.00	
Morovis.....	do.	600.00		600.00	
Naguabo.....	do.	422.00		422.00	
Patillas.....	do.	364.00		364.00	
Ponce.....	do.	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	do.	425.00		425.00	
San Lorenzo.....	do.	800.00		800.00	
Utusado.....	do.	862.00		862.00	
Vega Baja.....	do.	208.00		208.00	
Manati.....	Sept. 24, 1904	700.00		700.00	
Total, fiscal year 1904-5.....		19,496.23		19,496.23	
Aguada.....	Aug. 22, 1905		\$1,000.00	1,000.00	
Arecibo.....	Aug. 28, 1905	198.00	900.00	1,098.00	
Aguadilla.....	Sept. 14, 1905	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Camay.....	do.		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Hatillo.....	do.		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Añasco.....	do.			2,000.00	
Sabana Grande.....	Oct. 3, 1905	2,000.00		2,000.00	
San German.....	do.	1,200.00		1,200.00	\$426.67
Manati.....	do.		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Lares.....	Oct. 9, 1905		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Rio Piedras.....	Mar. 26, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Coamo.....	do.		3,500.00	3,500.00	1,812.50
Naguabo.....	Apr. 2, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 9, 1906	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Torres.....	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	750.00
Total, fiscal year 1905-6.....		5,898.00	27,100.00	32,998.00	5,489.17
Arroyo.....	June 5, 1906		4,000.00	4,000.00	833.34
Patillas.....	Aug. 11, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Humacao.....	do.	750.00		750.00	
Bayamon.....	Aug. 17, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Salinas.....	Aug. 26, 1906		8,000.00	8,000.00	3,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	Oct. 1, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	
Isabela.....	do.	300.00		300.00	
Guayama.....	Oct. 24, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Lajas.....	Feb. 25, 1907		6,000.00	5,230.40	2,568.74
San German.....	Mar. 9, 1907		1,200.00	1,200.00	800.00
Yauco.....	do.		8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Ponce.....	Apr. 9, 1907		50,000.00	50,000.00	10,500.00
San Juan.....	May 9, 1907		48,000.00	48,000.00	24,000.00
Santa Isabel.....	June 17, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total, fiscal year 1906-7.....		1,050.00	143,200.00	143,480.40	48,197.08
Pajardo.....	July 2, 1907		12,000.00	12,000.00	8,400.00
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907		200.00	200.00	
Mayaguez.....	do.		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Paduella.....	Mar. 7, 1908		3,500.00	2,000.00	950.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908		12,200.00	12,200.00	8,714.28
Total, fiscal year 1907-8.....			29,300.00	27,800.00	18,064.28
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	do.		6,000.00		
Manati.....	do.		6,000.00	6,000.00	4,800.00
Caguas.....	do.		8,000.00	8,000.00	5,600.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908		30,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908		1,000.00	953.10	553.10
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909		13,000.00	13,000.00	10,400.00
Total, fiscal year 1908-9.....			65,000.00	58,953.10	46,353.10
Naranjito.....	July 19, 1910		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,866.62
Total, fiscal year 1910-11.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,866.62
Total, fiscal years 1904-5 to 1910-11.....		26,442.23	266,600.00	284,725.83	119,970.26

NOTE.—No loans approved during fiscal year 1909-10.

## EXHIBIT No. 18.

*Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year 1910-11.*

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond-redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Total.....	\$1,697,627.29	\$1,410,677.70	\$91,363.55	\$176,386.04	\$19,200.00
General revenues, \$1,430,456.55:					
Taxes.....	1,206,296.86				
Property taxes.....	1,073,519.46	894,004.04	91,363.55	158,151.87	
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,699.70	131,699.70			
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	77.70	77.70			
Licenses and permits.....	195,317.72				
Business licenses.....	182,356.24	182,356.24			
Dog and other licenses.....	787.13	787.13			
Permits.....	12,174.35	12,174.35			
Fines.....	29,894.11	29,894.11			
Subventions, grants, and gifts.....	4,032.99	4,032.99			
Miscellaneous.....	4,914.87	4,914.87			
Commercial revenues, \$267,179.74:					
Department services.....	42,914.75				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....	13,306.32	13,306.32			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	326.92	326.92			
Fees and charges.....	10,466.75	10,466.75			
Rents.....	11,001.47	11,001.47			
Sales.....	7,813.29	7,813.29			
Privileges.....	2,532.91	2,532.91			
Interest.....	21,303.42	3,069.25		18,234.17	
Public service enterprises.....	181,219.66				
Water-supply systems.....	118,399.66	118,399.66			
Electric-light systems.....	7,772.95	7,772.95			
Markets.....	28,322.62	28,322.62			
Slaughter houses.....	2,403.17	2,403.17			
Meat shops.....	6,177.88	6,177.88			
Animal pounds.....	8,327.49	8,327.49			
Cemeteries.....	7,665.30	7,665.30			
Theaters.....	1,476.34	1,476.34			
Others.....	674.25	674.25			
Receipts on account of debt.....	19,200.00				19,200.00
Total current receipts.....	1,697,627.29	1,410,677.70	91,363.55	176,386.04	19,200.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1910.....	1,045,249.66	162,785.31	34,250.86	628,206.47	230,007.62
Total available for expenditure.....	2,742,876.95	1,573,463.01	125,614.41	804,592.51	239,207.62
Total expenditure during year.....	1,508,229.46	1,330,462.94	83,423.56	66,018.50	28,294.46
Cash on hand June 30, 1911.....	1,234,647.49	242,970.07	42,190.85	738,574.01	210,912.56

## EXHIBIT No. 19.

*Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1910-11.*

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
<b>Total, \$1,506,229.46</b> .....	<b>\$1,154,638.15</b>	<b>\$559,917.19</b>	<b>\$594,720.96</b>	<b>\$76,558.40</b>	<b>\$168,137.72</b>	<b>\$108,895.19</b>
<b>General Government</b> .....	<b>317,312.08</b>	<b>245,997.10</b>	<b>71,314.98</b>		<b>27,711.99</b>	<b>6,635.79</b>
Executive and finance offices.....	220,624.85	191,097.08	29,527.77		3,800.44	2,060.94
Legal services and costs.....	5,349.62	2,850.00	2,499.62			17.65
Municipal buildings.....	29,255.66	3,124.74	26,130.92		23,897.70	4,128.45
Courts.....	34,910.14	33,603.28	1,306.86		13.85	175.00
Civil register.....	15,701.54	15,322.00	379.54			127.50
Travelling expenses.....	11,470.27		11,470.27			126.25
<b>Protection of life and property, fire department</b> .....	<b>21,133.52</b>	<b>4,413.88</b>	<b>16,719.64</b>		<b>345.99</b>	<b>423.47</b>
<b>Health conservation and sanitation</b> .....	<b>143,478.95</b>	<b>86,509.05</b>	<b>56,969.90</b>		<b>2,871.55</b>	<b>3,257.17</b>
Supervision and inspection.....	65,359.91	64,748.85	611.06		63.82	391.66
Enemia service.....	3,128.10	1,833.30	1,294.80		5.22	280.50
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	3,244.67	3,244.67				10.50
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	65,681.87	16,564.99	49,116.88		1,796.30	2,562.05
Miscellaneous.....	6,064.40	117.24	5,947.16		1,006.21	32.46
<b>Highways</b> .....	<b>265,378.00</b>	<b>21,647.21</b>	<b>243,730.79</b>	<b>699.96</b>	<b>93,626.80</b>	<b>11,301.44</b>
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	84,530.28	17,731.21	66,799.07		68,698.10	3,996.52
Street sprinkling.....	2,131.06	324.00	1,807.06		671.00	200.00
Street lighting.....	113,617.27	1,022.00	112,595.27		2,624.59	1,113.57
Vocinal and rural roads.....	65,099.39	2,570.00	62,529.39	699.96	21,633.11	5,991.35
<b>Charities and corrections</b> .....	<b>311,598.05</b>	<b>139,235.87</b>	<b>172,362.18</b>		<b>5,052.37</b>	<b>5,008.63</b>
Outdoor poor relief.....	61,512.61	48,651.32	12,861.29			93.91
Medicines.....	64,051.64	9,075.10	54,976.54		57.15	1,209.13
Poor in institutions.....	14,195.59	3,292.00	10,903.59		466.18	819.19
Miscellaneous charities.....	3,580.11		3,580.11			182.07
Hospitals and relief stations.....	131,104.63	61,489.97	69,614.66		4,381.17	2,589.03
Jails.....	37,153.47	16,727.48	20,425.99		147.87	145.30
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>4,990.79</b>	<b>3,472.50</b>	<b>1,518.29</b>		<b>355.30</b>	<b>2,450.08</b>
Scholarships.....	612.00		612.00			
Libraries.....	3,883.79	3,472.50	411.29		115.30	
Miscellaneous.....	495.00		495.00		240.00	2,450.08
<b>Recreation</b> .....	<b>12,488.11</b>	<b>7,055.25</b>	<b>5,432.86</b>		<b>1,363.12</b>	<b>141.70</b>
Playgrounds.....	50.00		50.00		500.00	
Music.....	9,111.34	6,164.25	2,947.09		863.12	
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	891.00	891.00				
Celebrations and entertainments.....	2,435.77		2,435.77			141.70
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>5,961.87</b>		<b>5,961.87</b>	<b>75,858.44</b>	<b>1,471.41</b>	<b>73,648.08</b>
<b>Public service enterprises</b> .....	<b>72,296.78</b>	<b>51,586.33</b>	<b>20,710.45</b>		<b>35,339.19</b>	<b>6,028.83</b>
Water-supply systems.....	40,341.78	25,956.85	14,384.93		5,058.74	1,963.31
Electric-light systems.....	4,048.28	3,040.85	1,007.33		513.92	
Markets.....	4,411.01	3,980.00	431.01		11,876.89	3,800.00
Slaughter houses.....	2,793.27	1,568.00	1,225.27		3,574.56	40.26
Meat shops.....	2,782.13	2,264.96	517.17		1,113.28	31.26
Animal pounds.....	1,436.26	1,396.75	39.51			10.00
Cemeteries.....	15,747.16	12,989.27	2,757.89		13,152.80	184.00
Theaters.....	736.89	389.55	347.34		50.00	

## EXHIBIT No. 20.

*Per cent distribution of expenditures by municipalities.*

	1910-11	Increase over 1909-10.	Less than 1909-10.
Expenses.....	76.56	3.94	.....
General Government.....	21.04	.25	.....
Executive and finance offices.....	14.63	.39	.....
Legal services and costs.....	.35	.06	.....
Municipal buildings.....	1.94	.21	.....
Courts.....	2.32	.....	0.16
Civil register.....	1.04	.....	.47
Traveling expenses.....	.76	.22	.....
Protection of life and property, fire department.....	1.40	.22	.....
Health conservation and sanitation.....	9.51	.60	.....
Supervision and inspection.....	4.33	.....	.07
Anemia service.....	.21	.....	.08
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	.22	.....	.02
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	4.35	.74	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.40	.....	.02
Highways.....	17.60	2.18	.....
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	5.61	1.51	.....
Street sprinkling.....	.14	.....	.21
Street lighting.....	7.53	.79	.....
Vocinal and rural roads.....	4.32	.09	.....
Charities and correction.....	20.66	.99	.....
Outdoor poor relief.....	4.08	.....	.07
Medicines.....	4.25	.43	.....
Poor in institutions.....	.94	.....	.02
Miscellaneous charities.....	.24	.02	.....
Hospitals and relief stations.....	8.69	.69	.....
Jails.....	2.46	.....	.06
Education.....	.33	.....	.56
Scholarships.....	.04	.....	.52
Libraries.....	.26	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.03	.....	.03
Recreation.....	.83	.....	.19
Music.....	.61	.....	.09
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	.06	.01	.....
Celebrations and entertainments.....	.16	.....	.11
Miscellaneous.....	.37	.12	.....
Public service enterprises.....	4.82	.32	.....
Water-supply systems.....	2.70	.35	.....
Electric-light systems.....	.27	.....	.....
Markets.....	.29	.....	.01
Slaughter houses.....	.19	.03	.....
Meat shops.....	.18	.....	.02
Animal pounds.....	.10	.....	.....
Cemeteries.....	1.04	.....	.02
Theaters.....	.05	.01	.....
Others.....	.....	.....	.02
Interest.....	5.07	.....	.30
Outlays.....	11.15	.....	1.20
On account of debt.....	7.22	.....	2.44

## EXHIBIT No. 21.

*Receipts and payments on account of water-supply systems maintained by the municipalities, 1910-11.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.	Payments.		
		For expenses.	For outlays.	On account of debt.
Total .....	\$118,399.66	\$40,341.78	\$5,058.74	\$1,963.31
Aibonito .....	1,305.25	213.18		95.00
Arecibo .....	5,387.59	1,905.29	374.25	
Arroyo .....			131.15	
Caguas .....	5,521.72	1,027.89		
Cayey .....	2,953.77	506.00		
Coamo .....	2,456.68	328.00		1,718.31
Guayama .....	2,108.75	524.83		
Mayaguez .....	7,068.89	1,436.35		
Patillas .....	227.98	82.51		
Ponce .....	15,843.35	3,502.84		
Salinas .....	297.00	469.95	60.00	150.00
San Juan .....	73,240.32	29,022.83	3,218.31	
Utuado .....	690.13	666.84	946.76	
Yabucoa .....	1,298.23	655.27	338.27	

## EXHIBIT No. 22.

*Receipts and expenditures fiscal year 1910-11, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.*

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total available for expenditure.	Expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Grand total .....	\$1,045,249.66	\$1,697,627.29	\$2,742,876.95	\$1,508,229.46	\$1,234,647.49	\$723,148.61
Adjuntas .....	10.29	11,787.53	11,797.82	10,136.76	1,661.06	5,739.95
Aguada .....	2,814.84	8,145.79	10,960.63	7,508.47	3,452.16	
Aguadilla .....	3,024.27	15,376.87	18,401.14	14,106.39	4,294.75	5,246.39
Agua Buenas .....	488.14	5,167.26	5,655.40	4,892.34	763.06	2,500.00
Aibonito .....	220.29	9,040.82	9,261.11	8,351.30	909.81	7,540.00
Añasco .....	194.85	12,340.99	12,535.84	12,213.83	322.01	1,516.30
Arecibo .....	70,678.66	87,400.63	158,079.29	73,059.30	85,019.99	44,712.42
General fund .....	13,878.46	69,145.87	83,024.33	64,809.89	18,214.44	
Road fund .....	1,641.42	4,122.51	5,763.93	2,230.91	3,533.02	
Insular advances .....	1.03	1,000.00	1,001.03		1,001.03	
Bond-redemption tax and sinking fund .....	55,157.75	13,132.25	68,290.00	6,018.50	62,271.50	
Arroyo .....	2,518.82	10,969.04	13,487.86	11,740.04	1,747.82	
Barranquitas .....	419.68	4,310.44	4,730.12	3,858.86	871.26	
Barros .....	1,012.37	4,916.00	5,928.37	5,291.90	636.47	150.00
Bayamon .....	5,256.99	36,344.25	41,601.24	34,964.26	6,636.98	11,076.86
Cabo Rojo .....	2,683.85	13,061.12	15,744.97	12,674.83	3,070.14	12,533.31
Caguas .....	3,142.17	39,924.82	43,066.99	37,662.87	5,404.12	36,000.00
Camuy .....	188.67	7,027.92	7,216.59	6,202.38	1,014.21	563.98
Carolina .....	8,023.53	16,676.68	24,700.21	15,596.88	9,103.33	
Cayey .....	2,292.47	19,577.36	21,869.83	19,965.28	1,904.55	28,792.91
Ciales .....	2,302.75	10,212.81	12,515.56	9,885.52	2,630.04	52.49
Cidra .....	604.63	5,481.43	6,086.06	5,098.54	987.52	931.67
Coamo .....	540.33	15,147.74	15,688.07	14,643.61	1,044.46	16,777.25
Comerio .....	1,493.37	9,424.92	10,918.29	9,370.12	1,548.17	410.50
Corozal .....	1,068.74	4,472.07	5,540.81	4,749.15	791.66	
Dorado .....	2,348.67	5,907.80	8,256.47	5,434.00	2,822.47	4,200.00
Fajardo .....	6,322.83	41,108.94	47,431.77	34,730.40	12,701.37	
Guayama .....	7,469.30	39,141.39	46,610.69	38,478.21	8,132.48	10,480.00
Guayanilla .....	1,684.69	8,961.63	10,646.32	8,310.23	2,336.09	
Gurabo .....	4,470.08	10,266.53	14,736.61	10,081.27	4,655.34	1,500.00
Hatillo .....	201.90	6,801.79	7,003.69	6,147.82	855.87	500.00
Humacao .....	5,020.99	40,568.48	45,589.47	27,307.16	18,282.31	
Isabela .....	397.87	7,308.87	7,706.74	7,281.48	425.26	94.47
Juana Diaz .....	3,832.16	23,640.07	27,472.23	24,805.47	2,666.76	3,600.86



*Receipts and expenditures fiscal year 1910-11, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities—Continued.*

	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Receipts.	Total avail- able for ex- penditure.	Expendi- tures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total in- debtedness.
Juncos.....	\$1,057.85	\$18,911.35	\$19,969.20	\$14,340.28	\$5,628.92	\$1,512.53
Lajas.....	6,840.73	10,342.06	17,182.79	12,932.87	4,249.92	2,000.00
Lares.....	2,208.48	14,658.04	16,866.52	15,644.80	1,221.72	1,800.00
Las Marias.....	2,006.20	8,545.61	10,551.81	9,124.33	1,427.48	4,922.99
Loiza.....	4,485.73	22,327.71	26,813.44	19,575.69	7,237.75	11,200.00
Manati.....	9,855.63	35,368.08	45,223.71	36,502.84	8,720.87	.....
Maricao.....	750.05	8,389.13	9,139.18	8,064.15	1,075.03	601.56
Maunabo.....	703.98	5,879.69	6,583.67	5,729.47	854.20	.....
<b>Mayaguez.....</b>	<b>255,395.56</b>	<b>110,773.71</b>	<b>366,169.27</b>	<b>94,595.69</b>	<b>271,573.58</b>	<b>54,814.25</b>
General fund.....	7,851.42	75,446.28	83,297.70	76,379.03	6,918.67	.....
Road fund.....	2,767.12	4,048.32	6,815.44	6,090.48	724.96	.....
Insular advances.....	927.17	.....	927.17	.....	927.17	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	100,383.67	.....	100,383.67	126.18	100,257.49	.....
Bond-red emp- tion tax and sinking fund.....	143,466.18	31,279.11	174,745.29	12,000.00	162,745.29	.....
<b>Moca.....</b>	<b>383.86</b>	<b>4,251.22</b>	<b>4,635.08</b>	<b>4,260.70</b>	<b>374.38</b>	<b>138.95</b>
Morovis.....	873.83	5,218.93	6,092.76	5,178.48	914.28	1,670.00
Naguabo.....	1,042.79	16,173.74	17,216.53	15,585.70	1,630.83	.....
Naranjito.....	510.53	2,819.24	3,329.77	2,930.83	398.94	153.65
Patillas.....	1,910.66	10,259.84	12,170.50	10,487.18	1,683.32	1,733.34
Pedueñas.....	1,131.42	6,126.76	7,258.18	6,512.58	745.60	120.00
<b>Ponce.....</b>	<b>148,280.70</b>	<b>179,751.93</b>	<b>328,032.63</b>	<b>162,658.07</b>	<b>165,374.56</b>	<b>110,769.56</b>
General fund.....	4,562.73	143,333.92	147,896.65	141,621.63	6,275.02	.....
Road fund.....	3,056.68	8,586.48	11,643.16	9,036.44	2,606.72	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	27,602.44	.....	27,602.44	.....	* 27,602.44	.....
Bond-red emp- tion tax and sinking fund.....	113,058.85	27,831.53	140,890.38	12,000.00	128,890.38	.....
<b>Quebradillas.....</b>	<b>653.67</b>	<b>3,883.87</b>	<b>4,537.54</b>	<b>3,306.38</b>	<b>1,231.16</b>	<b>174.91</b>
Rincon.....	850.15	3,451.87	4,302.02	3,687.19	614.83	590.00
Rio Grande.....	2,790.06	11,058.41	13,848.47	10,658.17	3,190.30	.....
Rio Piedras.....	8,258.81	26,858.33	35,117.14	26,135.10	8,982.04	.....
Sabana Grande.....	962.69	6,811.88	7,774.57	6,859.94	914.63	406.00
Salinas.....	3,469.36	20,577.25	24,066.61	20,113.34	3,953.27	3,906.89
San German.....	3,700.01	20,973.83	24,673.84	22,947.73	1,726.11	10,887.89
<b>San Juan.....</b>	<b>415,150.44</b>	<b>433,494.91</b>	<b>848,645.35</b>	<b>335,954.83</b>	<b>512,690.52</b>	<b>272,440.87</b>
General fund.....	22,745.99	313,856.64	336,602.63	283,971.76	52,630.87	.....
Road fund.....	3,288.61	10,495.12	13,783.73	10,913.16	2,870.57	.....
Insular advances.....	69.91	5,000.00	5,069.91	5,069.91	.....	.....
Bond loan of 1902.....	72,522.24	.....	72,522.24	.....	* 72,522.24	.....
Bond-red emp- tion tax and sinking fund.....	316,523.69	104,143.15	420,666.84	36,000.00	384,666.84	.....
<b>San Lorenzo.....</b>	<b>379.44</b>	<b>8,296.08</b>	<b>8,675.52</b>	<b>6,623.86</b>	<b>2,051.66</b>	<b>1,010.88</b>
San Sebastian.....	1,068.50	9,552.05	10,620.55	9,569.69	1,050.86	2,416.31
Santa Isabel.....	2,983.34	16,782.12	19,765.46	17,373.05	2,392.41	6,857.45
Toa Alta.....	494.34	4,914.90	5,409.24	5,109.67	299.57	896.81
Toa Baja.....	2,262.91	9,479.34	11,742.25	9,081.41	2,660.84	750.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1,677.90	4,633.48	6,311.38	4,245.82	2,065.56	.....
Utua.....	10,004.62	26,388.40	36,393.02	24,573.99	11,819.03	23,300.00
Vega Alta.....	17.07	6,444.68	6,461.75	5,610.79	850.96	442.97
Vega Baja.....	435.77	11,412.72	11,848.49	10,344.54	1,503.95	3,222.53
Vieques.....	5,555.72	20,297.64	25,853.36	17,736.65	8,116.71	.....
Yabucoa.....	3,991.13	21,573.89	25,564.82	20,784.10	4,780.72	9,600.00
Yauco.....	2,357.53	40,432.81	42,790.34	38,850.88	3,939.46	.....

\*\$79,267.70 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

\*\$22,600.11 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

\*\$58,017.80 on deposit with J. M. Ceballos & Co., New York, and in process of liquidation since 1906.

## EXHIBIT No. 23.

*Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1911.*

	Indebtedness, fixed.				
	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular government and trust funds.	Others.
Grand total .....	\$723, 148. 61	\$5, 010. 44	\$24, 483. 37	\$328, 164. 66	\$365, 490. 14
Adjuntas .....	5, 739. 95		406. 62	5, 333. 33	
Aguedilla .....	5, 246. 39		75. 84	5, 170. 55	
Aguas Buenas .....	2, 500. 00			2, 500. 00	
Albonito .....	7, 540. 00		440. 00	7, 100. 00	
Añasco .....	1, 516. 30	1, 516. 30			
Arecibo <sup>1</sup> .....	44, 712. 42			6, 983. 92	37, 728. 50
Barros .....	150. 00		150. 00		
Bayamon .....	11, 076. 86			11, 076. 86	
Cabo Rojo <sup>2</sup> .....	12, 533. 31		500. 00	8, 533. 31	3, 500. 00
Caguas .....	36, 000. 00			36, 000. 00	
Camuy .....	563. 98		163. 98	400. 00	
Cayey .....	28, 792. 91		380. 00	28, 412. 91	
Ciales .....	52. 49			52. 49	
Cidra .....	931. 67		15. 00	916. 67	
Coamo .....	16, 777. 25		1, 152. 25	15, 625. 00	
Comerio <sup>3</sup> .....	410. 50				410. 50
Dorado .....	4, 200. 00			4, 200. 00	
Guayama .....	10, 480. 00		480. 00	10, 000. 00	
Gurabo .....	1, 500. 00		1, 500. 00		
Hatillo .....	500. 00			500. 00	
Isabela .....	94. 47		94. 47		
Juana Díaz .....	3, 600. 86			3, 600. 86	
Juncos .....	1, 512. 53		1, 512. 53		
Lajas .....	2, 000. 00			2, 000. 00	
Lares .....	1, 800. 00		1, 800. 00		
Las Marias .....	4, 922. 99		396. 00	4, 527. 99	
Loíza .....	11, 200. 00			11, 200. 00	
Maricao .....	601. 56	306. 00	256. 69	38. 87	
Mayaguez <sup>4</sup> .....	54, 814. 25	3, 184. 54	375. 00	14, 000. 00	37, 254. 71
Moca .....	138. 95		138. 95		
Moravia .....	1, 670. 00		170. 00	1, 500. 00	
Naranjito <sup>5</sup> .....	153. 65				153. 65
Patillas .....	1, 733. 34			1, 733. 34	
Pefuelas .....	120. 00		120. 00		
Ponce .....	110, 760. 56		1, 250. 94	38, 400. 00	71, 109. 62
Quebradillas .....	174. 91			174. 91	
Rincon .....	590. 00		590. 00		
Sabana Grande .....	405. 00		405. 00		
Salinas .....	3, 806. 80		240. 13	3, 566. 67	
San German .....	10, 887. 89	3. 60	226. 70	10, 667. 59	
San Juan <sup>7</sup> .....	272, 440. 87		9, 822. 00	47, 285. 71	215, 333. 16
San Lorenzo .....	1, 010. 88			1, 010. 88	
San Sebastian .....	2, 416. 31		864. 40	1, 551. 91	
Santa Isabel .....	6, 857. 45		360. 68	6, 496. 77	
Toa Alta .....	895. 81			895. 81	
Toa Baja .....	750. 00			750. 00	
Utua <sup>8</sup> .....	23, 300. 00			23, 300. 00	
Vega Alta .....	442. 97		359. 60	83. 37	
Vega Baja .....	3, 222. 53		237. 59	2, 984. 94	
Yabucoa .....	9, 600. 00			9, 600. 00	

<sup>1</sup> Total outstanding bonds, \$100,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$57,021.15, and surplus of bond redemption tax, \$5,260.35.

<sup>2</sup> Purchase of schoolhouse, payable in 10 annual installments.

<sup>3</sup> Debt to Caguas, balance payable in 2 installments.

<sup>4</sup> Total outstanding bonds, \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$104,184.48, and surplus of bond redemption tax, \$58,560.81.

<sup>5</sup> Purchase of city hall, balance payable during 1911-12.

<sup>6</sup> Total outstanding bonds, \$200,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$114,522.47, and surplus of bond redemption tax, \$14,367.91.

<sup>7</sup> Total outstanding bonds, \$600,000, less sum of sinking fund, \$341,967.17, and surplus of bond redemption tax, \$42,669.67.



## APPENDIX IV.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR,  
*San Juan, P. R., September 14, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The act of the United States Congress "Temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, in section 24, provides "that the Commissioner of the Interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such other requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law." In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Department of the Interior was organized into seven bureaus and divisions. A detailed report of the duties and operations of these divisions follows:

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This bureau has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, and culverts, harbor bulkheads, water fronts, and investigation of the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railways, aqueducts, bridges, piers, etc., as well as supervision of the construction and maintenance of all municipal roads and bridges. These various subjects will be treated under the following heads:

1. General statement of appropriations and allotments.
2. Maintenance.
3. Construction of—
  - (A) Roads,
  - (B) Bridges,
  - (C) Miscellaneous.
4. Franchises and concessions.
5. Municipal work.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The work has been carried on under the following appropriations and allotments:

For maintenance, repairs, and construction of roads and bridges.....	\$300,000.00
Repayments to above fund.....	2,700.70
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds, acts of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	425,000.00
Insular road and bridge construction, act of Mar. 10, 1910.....	170,000.00
Voluntary payments.....	100.00
Total.....	897,800.70

The total amount spent from the above appropriations follows:

Maintenance, repairs, and construction of roads and bridges.....	302,179.22
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds, acts of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	105,326.90
Insular road and bridge construction, act of Mar. 10, 1910.....	23,251.63
Voluntary payments.....	98.15
Total.....	430,855.90

#### MAINTENANCE.

Carrying out the ideas expressed in the last annual report, prison labor was made use of on the maintenance work to a considerable extent, and additional machinery purchased in the endeavor to cheapen the cost of road materials and transportation. Table No. 1 shows the work done in detail and Table No. 2 the unit costs extending back for several years.

The heavy rains of September and May caused heavy landslides and did much damage to bridges and culverts. The cleaning up of these slides cost \$39,048. The expense was particularly heavy on the Bayamon-Comerio road.

The average cost of maintenance per kilometer during the year was \$304.86. Assuming the roads now under construction are completed this year, there will be 1,200 kilometers to maintain. At \$305 a kilometer (the average cost of maintenance for the last nine years), this will necessitate an appropriation of \$366,000 by the next Legislative Assembly.

Attention is called to the fact that a maintenance cost per kilometer below the above average is unlikely, due to the rapidly increasing number of automobiles. It should be possible to keep within this average, however, by a more extensive use of prisoners and the use of a bituminous material for the preservation of the surface. It is believed that all prison labor which can be obtained should be used and confined, if possible, to maintenance. The length of the road to be maintained each year must necessarily increase as new roads are built, and to assist in keeping this cost to the general taxpayer as low as possible it is recommended that a heavier tax be levied upon automobiles and that the proceeds of this tax, together with license fees from chauffeurs and fines collected on account of infractions of the automobile road laws, be used solely for road maintenance. The following fees for the registration of automobiles are recommended in lieu of those now being paid: Five dollars upon the registration of a motor vehicle having a rating of 25 horsepower or less; \$10 upon the registration of a motor vehicle having a rating of more than 25 horsepower and less than 35 horsepower; \$15 upon the registration of a motor vehicle having a rating of more than 35 horsepower and less than 50 horsepower; \$20 upon the registration of a motor vehicle having a rating of 50 horsepower or more.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

*Roads.*—Table No. 3 shows the expenditures in detail during the time of Spanish government and since. Table No. 4 is a graphical table showing total road construction during time of Spanish government and since. Table No. 4a shows comparative cost of doing excavation by convicts or by free labor.

Number of kilometers of macadamized roads completed during the year follows:

	Kilometers.
Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	4.5
Vega Baja-Manati.....	11.0
Vega Baja-Morovis.....	.6
Total.....	16.1

The balance remaining of 3½ kilometers on the Vega Alta-Vega Baja road are under construction and should be completed by October 1, 1911. The width of this road has been increased from 6 to 8 meters.

The Vega Baja-Manati road, 12.1 kilometers in length, was completed, with the exception of about 1 kilometer, which will be finished in the near future. Most of the work on this road during the fiscal year was carried on with prison labor, with very good results.

Six-tenths of a kilometer was constructed on the Vega Baja-Morovis road, joining it to the Vega Baja-Manati.

On the Ponce-Peñuelas road 5.5 kilometers were graded and masonry completed on 4½ kilometers. All the work was done with prison labor and at a great saving to the department.

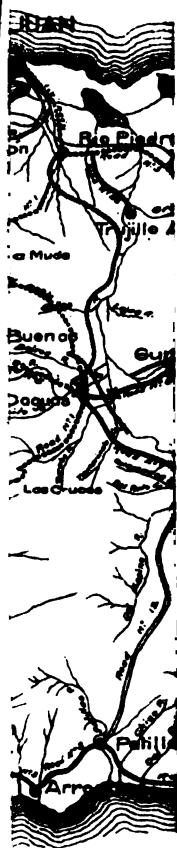
Survey of the Peñuelas-Yauco road was finished and construction begun from Peñuelas toward Yauco. Six kilometers have been graded and masonry work completed on four. This work was also done by prisoners, with good results.

On the Arecibo-Lares road grading and masonry work were completed on two kilometers, prison labor being used. During the coming year the balance of the present project will be graded and the whole 5 kilometers macadamized.

During the coming fiscal year, in addition to completion of the work above referred to, construction will be begun on the Manati-Arecibo road, which is 28 kilometers long, survey having been completed. Arecibo-Camuy road will be widened to 8 meters, the necessary culverts constructed, and the entire length of 14.5 kilometers macadamized, all in accordance with plans and estimates which have been prepared. Survey has been made of the Aguada-Añasco road, 23½ kilometers long, and construction will be begun within a short time. Surveys and plans are now under consideration for the Martin-Peña-Bayamon road, and it is expected that they will be completed and work begun by the latter part of September, 1911. This road when completed

MAP

RT





will connect San Juan directly with many important towns on the northern part of the island west of San Juan and obviate the crossing of the bay by ferry. Surveys and plans are being made to complete the Mayaguez-Maricao road via Las Vegas. Completion of the work outlined above will enable a complete circuit to be made by the island over a first-class macadamized highway.

*Bridges.*—At the crossing of the Afiasco River, on the road between Mayaguez and Rincon, a new wooden bridge is under construction to replace the old structure washed away by the heavy flood which occurred in November, 1909. This bridge with its approaches will be completed by October 1, 1911.

The approach on the Arecibo side of the Utuado bridge was completed, the culvert built, and a new fill made.

The whole of the above work will be completed by July 1, 1912, and in order to continue the construction work in accordance with the general road plan, it is recommended that a further appropriation of \$300,000 be made for this purpose by the next Legislative Assembly.

*Miscellaneous.*—In addition to the road and bridge construction, repairs were made on the San Juan water-front bulkhead, at the corner where the Cataño ferryboat lands, the face wall being reconstructed for a length of 18 meters, on an new foundation under 3 meters of water. Due to the increase of traffic between San Juan and Cataño a new wooden wharf was built at Cataño. Small repairs were made on the Mayaguez wharf and material purchased for repairing the San Juan waterfront pavement.

Plans are in course of preparation for bridges near Rio Grande on the main road, over the Rio Grande River, and the Espiritu Santo River; these bridges will be built during the coming year.

#### FRANCHISES AND CONCESSIONS.

All applications to the executive council for lands, public service, water rights, or other concessions, as required, were reported upon by the Commissioner of the Interior. Tables Nos. 5, 5a, 5b, and 5c show these matters in detail.

#### MUNICIPAL WORK.

Plans were prepared for the Anguila Bridge (20 meters span) over the Yaguez River at Mayaguez, and plans for a slaughterhouse for the town of Hormigueros. The bureau also inspected different municipal works done by the different municipalities whenever the cost of such work exceeded \$200.

#### BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

A telephone and telegraph system is operated throughout the island by this bureau, furnishing connections to 60 municipalities and all towns of importance. Pole lines, which at the beginning of the year were in a very dilapidated condition, have been quite generally overhauled. Telegraph line between Salinas and Guayama was reconstructed and changed from the bad pole line on the carretera to the poles of the South Porto Rico Telephone Co., which is on the right of way of the Ponce and Guayama Railroad. This enables these stations to be worked from Ponce at all times without the constant interruption which was previously had. General repairs to pole line were made throughout the island, about 437 new poles being substituted for the rotten ones.

Total income during the fiscal year for telegraph and telephone service amounted to \$66,225.61. The expenditures were \$72,959.93, leaving a net loss to the Government of \$6,734.32. This statement does not take into consideration the amount of free business which the Insular Government transacted over the system. Taking credit for the value of tolls on certain kinds of Government messages transmitted free, equal to \$7,750.53, the value of reduction of tolls on other classes of Government messages transmitted at one-half of the commercial rate, equal to \$3,172.70, or a total of \$10,923.23, and adding it to the total of cash receipts, we get \$77,148.84, which is \$4,188.91 greater than the total expenditures. The total number of messages handled by the bureau was 221,332.

Of the 60 offices operating during the fiscal year, the income from 28 was less than the expenditures; it is believed that the system will practically pay expenses during the coming fiscal year.

Table No. 6 shows total cash receipts and expenditures of the bureau. Table No. 7, details of expenditures. Table No. 8 is a statement by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses for the year.



## DIVISION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

This division has charge of planning, constructing, and maintaining all public buildings, as well as planning and constructing all school buildings, both insular and municipal, where the cost of any building does not exceed the sum of \$25,000. The law provides that where the cost is estimated to exceed the sum of \$25,000, the plans shall be obtained by public competition.

During the fiscal year this division expended for maintenance of public buildings the amounts shown below:

Allen Street, No. 2.....	\$363.58
Allen Street, No. 3.....	667.35
Allen Street, No. 5.....	372.14
Arecibo district jail building.....	311.08
Arecibo district court building.....	654.18
Audiencia building.....	867.19
Boys' Charity School.....	184.38
Cayey-Guayama road house.....	659.10
Caguas police barracks.....	89.40
Convalecencia building, Rio Piedras.....	1,015.29
Diputation building.....	1,849.39
Girls' Charity School.....	1,318.93
Insane asylum.....	723.68
Intendencia building.....	4,254.81
Leper colony.....	643.19
Mayaguez district jail.....	109.90
Mayaguez Federal court.....	15.00
Mayaguez police barracks.....	86.16
Pabellon San Juan.....	742.06
Penitentiary.....	199.03
Police barracks, Hato-Rey.....	172.09
Police barracks, Seboruco.....	44
Police barracks, Rio Piedras.....	370.45
Ponce captain of port building.....	1,375.81
Ponce district jail building.....	508.79
Ponce Blind Asylum.....	886.04
San Juan captain of port building.....	23.80
San Francisco Barracks, grammar school.....	121.48
San Francisco Barracks, police department.....	1,384.11
San Francisco Barracks, printing office.....	959.89
Secretary of Porto Rico, office of.....	264.19
Storehouse, Marina.....	1,548.19
Tinglado Shed, Marina.....	213.00
Various buildings, miscellaneous.....	3,902.42
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26,855.94</b>

Further, the following amounts have been expended on works done under special appropriations:

For the installation of the Legislative Assembly halls and the removal of the Attorney General's office.....	\$7,487.45
For remodeling the Polvorin storehouse for use by the department of education.....	1,115.75
For various work undertaken for the Antituberculosis League of Porto Rico.....	800.00
Repairs to Rio Piedras police barracks.....	172.02
Repairs to executive mansion.....	450.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,025.22</b>

## WATER AND LIGHT FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Light from an appropriation of \$1,800.....	\$1,672.75
Water from an appropriation of \$2,200.....	1,644.79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,317.54</b>

Work contracted for during the fiscal year 1910 and finished during the present fiscal year:

Concrete 8-room school building at Fajardo.....	\$15,595.45
Concrete 4-room school building at Manati.....	6,998.00
Concrete 1-room addition and Pergola for the laboratory building at Mayaguez.....	1,200.00
Concrete cesspool and water tank for the Yauco school building.....	550.00
Windmill and well for the Yauco school.....	346.25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,689.70</b>

Work contracted for and built during the present fiscal year:

Manual training shops, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	\$2,450.00
San German market building.....	2,781.62
Plumbing installation for the Ponce and Mayaguez customhouses.....	2,989.00
Plumbing, Fajardo school building.....	2,350.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,570.62</b>

Work contracted for during the present fiscal year, part of which is still under way:

Additions to Reform School, Mayaguez.....	\$15,075.00
Concrete 2-room school, Vieques.....	4,014.50
Concrete 6-room school, Ciales.....	8,750.00
Concrete 2-room addition, Yabucoa.....	3,282.00
Library and gymnasium building for the University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.....	9,953.00
Grand stand, bleachers, and fence, University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras..	6,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>47,074.50</b>

Work done by administration, and part of which is still under way at the close of the present fiscal year:

Insular fair building.....	\$18,000.00
Reconstruction of Lincoln School at Arecibo.....	4,500.00
Reconstruction of Columbus School at Yauco, work done under supervision of the school board.....	3,500.00
Concrete 5-room school building, Aguada.....	8,100.00
Concrete 6-room school building, Vega Alta.....	9,000.00
Concrete addition to Hawthorne School at Rio Piedras.....	11,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54,100.00</b>

The above makes a total of \$136,434.82 in buildings contracted for and being built by the division at the close of the present fiscal year.

#### DIVISION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

This division makes surveys of all public lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico, investigates all questions of titles to such lands, and furnishes reports to other departments regarding these questions, etc.

During the present fiscal year, the following property has been surveyed:

A tract of 605 cuerdas in Guayama, upon which a concession has been requested by J. C. McCormick. Also survey has been made of some adjacent lands of Juan R. Baiz. Two tracts in Vega Baja of 200 and 100 cuerdas respectively. A parcel of 7 cuerdas of limestone quarry in Barrio Rio, municipality of Rio Piedras.

Two city lots in the city of Mayaguez.

A tract of 45 cuerdas in the barrio of Juan Alonzo, of Mayaguez.

Boundary established between private and government property in barrio Puerta de Tierra, of San Juan.

A large number of lots in the Playa at Mayaguez, all belonging to the people of Porto Rico.

Survey has been commenced of a tract approximating 1,000 cuerdas, in the "Tortuguero" lagoon at Manati. This work is 60 per cent complete.

A tract of land in Ciales, being the property of the school board.

A tract in barrio Cubuy, municipality of Loiza.

There has been recorded with different registrars of properties 67 tracts of the people of Porto Rico, as follows:

San Juan.....	16	Aguadilla.....	8
Arecibo.....	1	San German.....	10
Ponce.....	6	Mayaguez.....	4
Guayama.....	9		
Caguas.....	13	Total.....	67

Investigation and report regarding applications, filed in compliance with the law enacted by the last legislature, regarding claims of lands in Cataño.

The division has leased 53 fincas belonging to the people of Porto Rico, at an annual and total rental of \$2,186.43.

Thirty-six certified copies of public documents of its archives have been issued by the division on which fees amounting to \$112 have been collected in internal-revenue stamps.

During the present fiscal year the division has attended and dispatched 779 matters relating to public lands.

Testimony, documental and personal, has been prepared and furnished by the division for four cases against the people of Porto Rico in the District Court of Arecibo, of which three have been resolved in favor of the people of Porto Rico, the other one still pending of resolution.

Total expenses for field work and material purchased for this division was as follows:

Field expenses.....	\$1,411.35
Materials.....	169.10
Office salaries.....	7,384.33
Incidentals.....	197.66

Total expenditures..... 9,162.44

Recommendation is made that steps be taken which will result in the drainage, reclamation, and use of all swamp lands owned by the people of Porto Rico. It is believed that if reasonable inducement to lease is made sufficient private capital to do this work will be forthcoming.

#### DIVISION OF HARBORS AND DOCKS.

This division has charge of all the shipping of the island, the collection of harbor fees, pilotage, and general supervision of all the harbors and water fronts; designates berths for all vessels while in the harbors, and looks after the general shipping interests of the public.

This division, for the fiscal year 1910-11, shows a very healthy increase in the commerce of the harbors of the island, the most marked being in the receipts at San Juan, where the port collections for the year 1910-11 exceed those of the preceding year by about \$12,000.

The facilities for handling shipments are entirely inadequate, and in consequence there is a continual congestion which is very expensive to the shippers. Measures should be adopted at once to improve these conditions.

A very important work was accomplished in the dredging done by the Federal Government. This gives a depth of 25 feet in part of the inner harbor, and 30 feet in the roadway and mouth of harbor. There is still a large part of the bay which should be dredged.

Owing to the very limited anchorage for deep-draft vessels, a system of anchorage buoys would be of great assistance to the harbor master. The "Anegado" range light should be raised to such a height as to be visible at night from an incoming vessel over the top of a ship that might have shifted across the range, and flash lights placed on buoys Nos. 3 and 9. Vessels could then enter the harbor without danger at night. It is recommended that this last be taken up with the Federal Government.

The volume of shipping in and out of San Juan Harbor has increased to a point where it is necessary to devise plans for its more convenient handling. The past season has been very expensive to shippers, and the increased shipments of sugar and fruit alone will in the near future cause a congestion rendering the economical handling of freight impossible. In the last half of the fiscal year there was one item of lumber amounting to over 16,356,500 feet.

The new dock and storehouse of the San Antonio Co. are nearing completion and when opened for business will undoubtedly relieve some of the congestion, but temporarily to relieve it effectively the whole space between Piers 1 and 2 and the San

Antonio Co.'s pier should be improved at the earliest possible moment. It is earnestly recommended in this connection that the United States War Department be asked to at once establish bulkhead lines and pierhead lines for the whole northern and eastern portions of San Juan Harbor.

Table No. 9 shows the collections at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year. Table No. 10, the number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of the island during the fiscal year.

#### DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

This division has charge of all the property of the department of the interior, accounts for all expenditures and receipts, acts as special disbursing officer for the payment of all laborers, makes all requisitions for material and supplies, issues automobile and chauffeur licenses, and makes the collections therefor.

The work of this division has nearly doubled during the fiscal year, owing to the increased amount of administrative work done by the bureau of public works, division of public buildings, and the Porto Rico irrigation service. On April 1, 1911, all work on the irrigation project was ordered to be undertaken by administration, and the daily force employed at the close of the year was large. Payments are made biweekly, and on these pay days two or more employees have been detailed for three days. The force will naturally increase as work develops, and additional assistance will have to be provided.

The auditor is contemplating increasing the bond of the special disbursing officer from \$15,000 to \$50,000 on account of the increased amount of disbursements.

The receiving and shipment of all supplies, tools, plant, etc., for the entire department, exclusive of irrigation service, forms no small part of the duties performed by this division.

During the year, 10,367 accounts have been prepared, recorded, and transmitted to the auditor's office for settlement, aggregating the sum of \$902,303.02.

The sum of \$172,415.01 in cash has been disbursed by the special disbursing officer, representing 42,846 individual payments, in 3,970 pay rolls.

Seventy-three main accounts with 93 subsidiary or subaccounts have been handled, with a total credit of \$4,557,440.72.

Two thousand and five requisitions were placed with the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and 1,640 department orders for direct purchases issued.

There were made, in accordance with the civil service, 46 temporary and 262 permanent appointments, 218 separations, 8 transfers to or from the department, 33 reinstatements, 87 promotions, and 17 reductions in salaries.

During the fiscal year, 304 automobiles and 26 motor cycles were registered, 213 automobile and 11 motor-cycle transfers authorized, 100 automobile and 11 motor-cycle licenses canceled, and 212 automobile and 26 motor-cycle licenses renewed. The sum of \$5,504 was received as proceeds of fees.

On June 30, 1911, there were 532 automobile and 52 motor-cycle licenses in force.

Up to June 30, 1911, 882 chauffeurs' licenses were in force, of which 413 had been issued during the previous year, representing 469 licenses issued during the fiscal year just finished.

The sum of \$7,155.66 has been received and deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of miscellaneous receipts and repayments, \$5,504 of which was for motor-vehicle fees, the balance from various sources.

#### PORTO RICO IRRIGATION SERVICE.

On account of the magnitude and importance of the irrigation project under way, the report covering operations is given in considerable detail.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Irrigation has been practiced on the dry southern coastal plains for many years. Technical attention was given to the subject during the middle of the past century by both English and French engineers. The discovery of the possibilities of the Carite project is credited to an English engineer, Mr. E. B. Webb. Later investigations were made by a French engineer, and a few attempts made by prominent citizens of Guayama to organize irrigation companies were unsuccessful. During the latter part of the century Gen. Martinez Campos devised a method of granting governmental assistance to irrigation projects, and this plan also failed.

The average annual rainfall throughout the dry zone is 46 inches, varying between 20 and 60 inches. The average amount is insufficient for the cultivation of cane and a

rainfall approaching the minimum is a destructive drought. The irrigation law provides that the standard amount of water to be delivered to the land shall be 4 acre-feet per acre per annum. This quantity of water, together with a normal rainfall, insures a successful crop of sugar cane.

The irrigation district provided for by the public irrigation law, approved September 18, 1908, includes the fertile cane fields of the district situated between the River Patillas on the east and the River Jacaguas on the west, a total distance of about 40 miles, with an average width of approximately 2 miles.

The district is divided into the eastern and western divisions by the Salinas River; the former is watered by the Patillas, Carite, and Guamini River systems and the latter by the Jacaguas and Toro Negro systems.

The principal features involved in the irrigation district are as follows:

(a) The Patillas Dam is located on the Patillas River about 1 mile northwest of the town of Patillas, a short distance below the junction of the Patillas and Maton Rivers.

This large earth dam will have a maximum height above the ground surface of 132 feet and a maximum top length of about 1,000 feet. The capacity of the reservoir above the outlet is 11,800 acre-feet; the reservoir will cover 270 acres and the drainage area above the dam is about 24 square miles. The maximum flood recorded on Patillas River, May 13, 1909, was 19,600 second-feet. The dam will contain about 650,000 cubic meters of earth and gravel.

The purpose of the Patillas Dam is to store flow and flood water for distribution through the Patillas Canal to the irrigable lands located between the Patillas and Salinas Rivers.

(b) The Patillas Canal, starting from the Patillas Dam, at an elevation of 138 feet above the sea, runs westerly along the foothills and through the cane fields to the Salinas River, a total distance of about 24 miles. The maximum capacity of the canal at the intake, 150 second-feet, is reduced as water is taken out for the irrigation of the adjacent fields.

(c) Patillas lateral canals and outlets include the branch canals and distributaries, together with their headworks and other structures necessary to deliver water from the Patillas Canal to the lands to be irrigated.

(d) The Carite Dam is located in the barrio of that name, just below the junction of the Real with the La Plata River. This large earth dam has a maximum height above the ground of 105 feet, a length on top of 520 feet, and its storage capacity is 9,700 acre-feet. The area of the reservoir is 325 acres and the watershed, above the dam site, is 8 square miles. The maximum recorded flood on the La Plata River, May 13, 1909, was 13,000 second-feet.

The especial feature of this reservoir is that it is located on the north side of the divide, where the annual rainfall averages approximately 100 inches, and its flow and flood waters are stored and diverted by the Carite Tunnel into the streams south of the divide, where the rainfall is insufficient for the cultivation of the cane.

(e) The Carite Tunnel, conducting water stored by the Carite Reservoir to the southerly watershed, pierces the main divide of the island and will have a length of 3,016 feet. Its cross-section area is 24 square feet. The stored waters of the La Plata River are by this tunnel conducted into the head watercourses of the Guamini River at an elevation of 1,728 feet above the sea level.

(f) The Carite water power is made possible by the construction of the Carite Reservoir and Carite Tunnel, and its development will in nowise affect the use of water for irrigation. Its development is necessary, in part, to compensate the owners of the electrical plant at Comerio for waters diverted from the La Plata River. The essential items of the Carite water power consist of a canal about 1,400 feet long and a pipe line 2,300 feet long, conducting water from the canal terminus to the power house, located about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Guayama, where a total head of 850 feet is utilized for the development of 1,400 kilowatts. The tailrace discharges into the Guamini River.

(g) The Guamini Canals have their headworks below the tailrace of the Carite water power and about 2 miles above Guayama.

The capacity of the Guamini Canal is 135 second-feet, which is sufficient to save a large portion of the flood waters of the Guamini River, additional to the waters derived from the Carite Reservoir. It will deliver water to the irrigable lands lying above Patillas Canal and the surplus will be diverted either into the Patillas Canal or stored in an auxiliary reservoir, to be utilized as required.

The principal appurtenant structure connected with the Guamini canals is the Melania Reservoir, final location of which has not yet been decided upon.

The above features complete the essential part of the eastern division, and the remaining features relate especially to the western division.

(h) The Toro Negro diversion includes the Toro Negro Dam, which is a small earth and rock fill dam 36 feet high and 300 feet long on top. Its capacity is approximately

12 acre-feet, and it is regarded as a diversion project only. The drainage area above the dam site is 5 square miles, and the maximum flood, recorded November 16, 1910, at the dam site was 4,000 second-feet.

The Doña Juana Canal conducts the water from the Doña Juana stream, which is outside of the Toro Negro watershed, to the reservoir formed by the Toro Negro Dam. Its length is about 1 mile.

The Toro Negro Tunnel conducts the waters diverted by the Toro Negro Dam and the Doña Juana Canal from a watershed where the annual rainfall is approximately 100 inches through the main divide and into the headwaters of the Jacaguas River, one of the main streams of the southern side. The length of the tunnel will be 2,866 feet, and its outlet is 2,196 feet above sea level.

A water-power development similar to the Carite power development is made possible by the Toro Negro diversion, for which, however, preliminary investigations only have been made to date.

The location of the Toro Negro diversion is about 3 miles northwest of Villalba.

(i) The Guayabal Dam site is located on the Jacaguas River at the village of Guayabal, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Juana Diaz.

An Ambursen reinforced concrete dam will be constructed at this point. Its maximum height above the ground will be 112 feet and maximum length on top is 1,640 feet of masonry, 650 feet of which will be used for a spillway. The dam has an embankment with core wall 130 feet long at the earthen end, making the total length 1,770 feet. The water stored in the reservoir above the outlet is 9,580 acre-feet. The storage by means of floodgates of an additional depth of 5 feet will increase this capacity to 11,120 acre-feet. The maximum floods recorded at the site of the dam is 45,000 second-feet. The area of the reservoir will be 322 acres, and drainage area above the dam site is approximately 25 square miles.

The purpose of this dam is to store water from the Jacaguas watershed, including waters diverted by the Toro Negro diversion, for distribution through the Juana Diaz Canal and its appurtenant structures to the irrigable lands lying between the Salinas and Jacaguas Rivers.

(j) The Juana Diaz Canal, commencing at the Guayabal Dam, extends southerly to near Juana Diaz and then easterly along the upper edge of the coastal plain to a point near Salinas. The capacity of the canal at its upper end is 100 second-feet and its total length about 26 miles. Its purpose will be to distribute water through its laterals to irrigable lands located between the Jacaguas and Salinas Rivers.

The principal appurtenant structure to the Juana Diaz Canal is the Coamo Dam, which crosses the Coamo River about 3 miles north of Santa Isabel. This dam will also be an Ambursen reinforced concrete type of dam. Its maximum height above the ground will be 55 feet and its maximum length, including earth embankment, 2,700 feet. The masonry section will be 595 feet long. The reservoir formed by this dam will store approximately 2,700 acre-feet, and its area will be 190 acres. The maximum flood of the Coamo River recorded at the dam site is 22,500 second-feet.

(k) The Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets include tributary canals and their appurtenant structures necessary for the distribution of water from Juana Diaz Canal to the irrigable lands lying below the canal. This area is now supplied with several well-constructed canals, the greater portion of which can be utilized advantageously in the development of the larger project.

#### LAND AND WATER AVAILABLE.

The eastern division includes about 18,000 and the western about 17,000 acres of irrigable land, making a total in the irrigation district of 35,000 acres, exclusive of the land lying above the main canals which may be irrigated by pumps. The storage and flow waters which will be controlled by the structures of the eastern division will irrigate about 19,000 acres and the western division about 11,000 acres, or a total of 30,000 acres. About 13,000 acres of these lands are already irrigated by existing canals, but with few exceptions existing irrigation is insufficient to meet the needs of cane cultivation.

#### NEW LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECT.

Two laws have been enacted during the past year of great importance to the irrigation service:

First. An act providing for a bond issue not to exceed \$1,000,000, approved March 9, 1911, additional to the \$3,000,000 bond issue authorized by an act approved September 18, 1908.

Second. A joint resolution, approved March 9, 1911, providing for the relinquishment by the contractors of the contract for the construction of the Patillas Dam and

appurtenances thereto and its completion by administration, and providing that any other work in connection with the construction of the irrigation system heretofore not let by contract shall be constructed by administration. Further provision was also made whereby construction works can be let out by contract when such action subversed the best interests of the irrigation service.

Previously completed contracts include sections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8, and also 12 of the Patillas Canal. The contract value of these completed works, exclusive of the cost of cement, reinforcing steel, right of way, and general expenses, is \$86,515. The contract value of work done under the relinquished Patillas Dam contract is \$56,055, the total estimated cost of which is \$488,000.

Five construction contracts are now in force: Section 7 of the Patillas Canal, the Carite Tunnel and the Toro Negro division, which includes three contracts, the Toro Negro Tunnel, the Toro Negro Dam, and the Doña Juana Canal. The aggregate value of these contracts, including work done under annulled contracts, is about \$318,000, exclusive of cement, steel, right of way, and general expenses. The total estimated value of all construction work on a similar basis aggregates over \$2,500,000; in other words, approximately 12 per cent of the entire construction work is either under contract or has been completed by contract, and the remaining 88 per cent must, in accordance with the provisions of said joint resolution, be completed by administration.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Previous to the enactment of these laws the force had been organized for making technical investigations, designing, and the inspection of contract construction.

The principal work devolving upon the irrigation service during the last quarter of the fiscal year included the reorganization necessary for doing heavy construction work, the preparation of methods and plans for carrying on various heavy construction, of the various forms and reports required therefor, and of specifications for the purchase of machinery, tools, and supplies, and for the lighterage, storage, and transportation of same.

The principal machinery relates to the equipment required for the construction of the large dams at Patillas, Carite, Guayabal, and Coamo. The principal items of supplies purchased by contract are approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 60,000 barrels of cement, 10,000 tons of coal, and a considerable tonnage of reenforced steel.

The important problem confronting the irrigation service to-day is the completion of the work at the earliest practicable date, on account of the expense of the bonds issued and the loss of crops due to the shortage of water, which makes the time element equally important to that of economical methods. At the close of the year contract work is employing a daily force of about 325 men and administrative work an average force of about 1,300.

A portion of heavy equipment purchased in the States has been received and upon completion of its installation, now in progress, a material increase in the number of men employed will be necessary.

The island of Porto Rico has a population of 310 persons per square mile and affords an ample supply of labor.

On account of the scarcity locally of skilled labor and men experienced in office system and records, it has been necessary to bring from the States a considerable number of technical men, machinists, foremen, and other skilled laborers; also stenographers, accountants, and property clerks. While these necessary positions, with few exceptions, have been filled, changes are numerous, and salaries paid, including transportation furnished, appear somewhat higher than conditions justify.

The average daily technical and clerical force, based upon 30 days in the month, was as follows, June 30, 1911:

Executive and division engineers.....	9.4
Assistant engineers.....	7.9
Instrument men.....	7.5
Inspectors.....	17.9
Legal.....	2.9
Clerks.....	9.4

Absences in the above force, due to all causes, have been 3.2 per cent for the office force and 2 per cent for the field forces.

The daily labor forces employed on administrative work at the close of the fiscal year were distributed approximately as follows:

Investigations and main office.....	45
Patillas Dam construction.....	312
Patillas Canal construction.....	500
Carite Dam construction.....	180
Guayabal Dam construction.....	197
Total.....	1, 234

## DIVISION OF HYDROGRAPHY.

Stream gauging has been continued throughout the year. Daily gauge readings have been taken and frequent discharge measurements made. With these as a basis the total run-off has been computed.

The number and location of hydrographic stations in operation during the year are shown below:

Location.	Existing June 10, 1910.	Established during year.	Discontinued during year.	Existing June 30, 1911.
Eastern rivers.....	7	4		11
Eastern canals.....	10	7		17
Western rivers.....	9	3	1	11
Western canals.....	15	5		20
Cabo Rojo and Lajas.....	2			2
Total.....				61

NOTE.—The two river stations in Cabo Rojo and Lajas district are maintained from a special appropriation made in 1908, which is now practically exhausted.

A total of 29 observers, some of which make records for several stations, are employed. Gauge readings are taken regularly morning and afternoon, and in case of floods an effort is made to get hourly readings.

In the investigation of concessions for water rights 91 concessions are being examined. Data are being secured to aid the irrigation commission in determining the value of concessions which have been or may be relinquished in exchange for water rights under the new system. Such data to be reliable should extend over a long period of time.

The mechanical features of the pumping plants in the irrigation district are fairly well determined. In many cases the owners have kept no records to show time and cost of operation, or area irrigated. Such records are being secured where practicable, but the irregular operation of the pumps and lack of interest on the part of the owners make it difficult to obtain reliable records. Investigations are in progress at 77 pumping stations (including 3 which have been made regular gauging stations). The motive power is: Steam, 36; kerosene, 9; gasoline, 19; steam and compressed air, 3; producer gas, 2; electricity, 5; windmills, 3.

Reliable information on the efficiency of these various pumps will be of large value to the planters, and a knowledge of irrigation details will be important in devising the operation of the new system.

Approximate areas of land lots are being obtained and these are subdivided into irrigable and nonirrigable areas. Many changes in boundaries and transfers of property have been made since the topographic maps were completed. Descriptions secured by the legal division in purchasing property have been used whenever possible. Tracings are being made of each tract, and on these the subdivisions will be outlined.

A study of drainage areas above the culverts on the Patillas Canal and various other hydrographic studies have been made.



The total flow measurements made to date number 3,866, of which 2,036 were made during the fiscal year. The location of these measurements is shown in the following table:

*Tabulation of 109 hydrographic stations.*

Location.	Total, June 30, 1910.	Total for fiscal year.	Total, June 30, 1911.
Eastern division:			
9 rivers.....	275	241	516
16 canals.....	257	375	632
Miscellaneous.....	23	134	157
Western division:			
8 rivers.....	506	476	984
21 canal.....	593	594	1,187
Miscellaneous.....	59	195	254
Ponce division:			
7 rivers.....	568		568
34 canals.....	774		774
Miscellaneous.....	4		4
Cabo Rojo and Lajas division:			
4 rivers.....	62	16	78
Miscellaneous.....	53	5	58
Total.....	3,176	2,036	5,212

#### RIGHT OF WAY AND LEGAL DIVISION.

All the right of way required for the Patillas Reservoir has been covered by tentative agreements except one parcel of 0.63 acre. Purchase has been completed of 256.16 acres, or 81.6 per cent of the required area.

For Patillas Canal all right of way has been covered by tentative agreements. Purchase has been completed of 34.04 acres, or 24.3 per cent of the required area.

For Carite Reservoir all right of way has been covered by tentative agreements. Purchase has been completed of 244.98 acres, or 61.7 per cent of the required area.

For Carite Tunnel all right of way has been covered by tentative agreements, but no purchases have been made.

For the Carite water power all right of way has been covered by tentative agreements except parcels, belonging to Cano & Co., needed for road to power house.

For Guamani Canals no agreements and no purchases have been made.

For Toro Negro diversion all right of way has been covered by tentative agreements except 2 acres, claimed by two or more claimants. Owing to disputed titles, condemnation proceedings may be necessary.

For Guayabal Dam tentative agreements have been made covering 88.93 acres, or 28.4 per cent of required area, but no purchases have been completed. Condemnation proceedings will be necessary for some of this land on account of disputed titles and unwillingness of owners to accept a reasonable price.

For the Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam tentative agreements have been made covering two tracts containing 1 acre, or 0.4 per cent of the area required. No purchases have been made.

The following table shows the acreages and values involved in these various transactions, including crop-damage settlements:

## Summary to June 30, 1911.

Project.	Tentative agreements.				Crop damage settlements.				Conveyances.			
	No.		Amount.		No.		Amount.		Drawn.		Executed.	
	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Amount.
Padillas Dam.....	27	475.82	10	143.00	19	536.18	15	536.80	15	536.80	15	\$46,133.45
Padillas Canal.....	47	153.67	11	60.78	5	34.30	3	34.04	3	34.04	3	3,468.85
Carlito Dam.....	21	1,716.95	4	.60	10	299.02	7	289.41	7	289.41	7	4,362.16
Carlito Tunnel.....	4	199.00	4	2.37	1	5.19	1	5.19	1	5.19	1	44.93
Carlito water power.....	4	122.63	1	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toro Negro diversion.....	7	105.80	4	.56	6	57.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal Dam.....	40	167.93	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	3	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone line (Guayama to Carlito).....	5	55.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone line (Juana Diaz to Toro Negro).....	24	( <sup>1</sup> )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayama headquarters.....	1	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	183	2,999.79	51	214.21	41	952.65	26	905.44	26	905.44	26	53,906.39
Total to June 30, 1910.....	77	1,931.99	20	57.02	6	79.73	6	79.83	6	79.83	6	9,546.90
Total from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	106	1,067.80	31	157.19	35	872.92	20	725.61	20	725.61	20	44,362.49

<sup>1</sup> Permission, gratis for construction line.

The following shows the percentage of required land now covered:

Feature.	Area required (acres).	Covered by tentative agreements.		Purchased.	
		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Patillas Reservoir.....	308.61	307.98	99.8	252.16	81.6
Patillas Canal.....	140.06	140.06	100.0	34.04	24.3
Carite Reservoir.....	393.98	393.98	100.0	244.98	61.7
Carite Tunnel.....	.77	.77	100.0		
Carite water power.....	2.00	2.00	100.0		
Guamini Canals.....	75.00				
Toro Negro diversion.....	7.90	7.70	97.5		
Guayabal Dam.....	312.62	88.93	28.4		
Juana Díaz Canal and Coamo Reservoir.....	430.00	1.00	.2		
Total.....	1,670.93	942.41	56.4	531.18	31.8

Additional to work above shown the right of way and legal division has drafted numerous contracts and agreements required for purchases, transportation, employment, medical service, and accidents.

#### CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER CONTRACT.

Contract work on Patillas Dam terminated March 9, 1910, by virtue of the relinquishment authorized by joint resolution No. 11, approved March 9, 1911. As provided by this joint resolution, a final settlement was reached with the contractor on April 1, and since that date work has been carried on administratively.

This contract was accepted January 18, 1910, the contract date of completion was January 31, 1912. On March 9, 1911, 56 per cent of the time had elapsed and 11 per cent of the value of the contract requirements had been done.

Payments made to contractors are as follows:

Contract work.....	\$56,055.08
Extra work, Maton road, etc.....	11,204.76
Final settlement, machinery, plant, etc.....	98,537.18
Total.....	165,797.02

The following table shows the items of work, the total quantity of each, the amount done by contractors and the amount remaining to be done by administration forces on April 2, 1911:

#### Revised estimate of quantities of Patillas Dam.

Item.	Total.	Accomplished by contractor.	Remaining for administration.
1. Grubbing and clearing..... acres..	10	24	6
2. Excavation, outlet works, class 1..... cubic meters..	9,086	5,431	4,285
3. Excavation, outlet works, class 2..... do..	3,500	2,331	1,169
4. Excavation, outlet works, class 3..... do..	6,443	5,113	1,331
5. Tunnel and shaft excavation..... do..	6,965	4,081	2,884
6. Excavation, outlet trench, class 1..... do..	13,904	5,194	8,710
7. Excavation, outlet trench, class 2..... do..	2,358	558	1,800
8. Excavation, outlet trench, class 3..... do..	591	194	397
9. Excavation, spillway, class 1..... do..	27,000		27,000
10. Excavation, spillway, class 2..... do..	8,100		8,100
11. Excavation, spillway, class 3..... do..	18,900		18,900
12. Tunnel timbering..... M..	13		13
17. Back fill cut-off trench..... cubic meters..	15,083	400	14,683
18. Embankment..... do..	683,790	20,000	663,790
20. Crest finish..... do..	1,868		1,868
21. Concrete, class A..... do..	1,770	356	1,414
22. Concrete, class B..... do..	1,070		1,070
23. Concrete, class C..... do..	306		306
24. Gatehouse and footbridge..... Job..			
25. Reinforcement..... pounds..	6,800		6,800
26. Gates and operating device..... do..	35,000		35,000

The following tabulation shows construction contract on Patillas Canal completed during the year:

Contract No.	Contractor.	Canal schedule.	Contract price.	Final voucher. <sup>1</sup>	Date of completion.
14.....	Nereo Pirazzi.....	Carlota Tunnel.....	\$9,338.74	\$9,215.53	Oct. 31, 1910
24.....	Carlos Chausse.....	Section 8.....	8,231.85	8,420.46	Dec. 31, 1910
25.....	T. L. Huston Constructing Co.....	Section 4.....	13,806.14	13,967.22	Do.
26.....	do.....	Section 3.....	17,493.75	18,160.36	Mar. 31, 1911
27.....	do.....	Section 5.....	22,604.60	23,272.69	Apr. 30, 1911
Total.....			71,474.05	73,036.26	

<sup>1</sup> Final vouchers include payments made on annulled contracts. Contract price does not include steel and cement furnished the contractor by the irrigation service.

Section 7, contract No. 23, was to have been completed December 31, 1910. Three extensions of time have been granted to the contractor, and work is now to be completed August 15. The estimated cost of work is \$19,714.39; work done to June 30 amounted to \$15,043.93, or 76 per cent of total work.

Extensions of time have been granted on all of the above contracts except to Nereo Pirazzi, contractor on contract No. 14, Carlota Tunnel, which was completed November 30, 1910. The estimated cost was \$9,338.74 and the final voucher \$9,215.53.

Work was commenced on Carite Tunnel, contract No. 20, dated January 18, 1910, T. L. Huston, contractor, on March 4, 1910, and the contract date of completion was June 1, 1911, but an extension of time to December 31, 1911, has been recently granted.

Excavation of storm ditches and outlet portal cut have been practically completed. A small percentage of excavation required on the inlet remains to be done. The tunnel has been excavated 348 feet at the inlet and 703 feet at the outlet end, a total of 1,051 feet, or slightly over one-third of the entire bore. Small air compressors and ventilating fans have been installed at each portal, and the progress since May, 1911, indicates that the work will be completed within the extended contract time.

Work was commenced March 4, 1910, on Toro Negro Tunnel, contract No. 21, dated August 4, 1910, T. L. Huston, contractor. A short extension to the storm ditch at the inlet portal was made during September, 1910, and the ditch at outlet portal was completed in July, 1910. These ditches are for the purpose of diverting storm water from the tunnel portals during construction. Portal cuts were completed in October, 1910. A small slide occurred later in the inlet portal cut, necessitating the removal of 25 additional cubic meters.

Excavation of the tunnel was begun at the inlet in July, 1910, working from a shaft at the portal until the completion of the portal cut in October. After completion of the open cut a narrow gauge track was extended into the tunnel and the muck removed in dump cars. A straight-line gasoline-driven air compressor, having a rated capacity of 150 cubic feet of free air per minute, was installed and has been in operation since October, 1910, when not stopped by breakdowns. This compressor has not given satisfaction. A duplex compressor, of 250 cubic feet per minute capacity, is now being installed on the river below the dam site. It will be driven by water power from the Dofia Juana River, and will give sufficient capacity to operate two large drills in the heading instead of the small ones now in use.

The inlet heading was in 345 feet on June 30, 1911.

At the beginning of the year the outlet heading had been driven 80 feet by hand drilling. This method was continued until March, 1911, by which time hard rock had been reached and slow progress was made. A compressor was installed in March. It is of a similar type to the one at the inlet, but of 70 cubic feet per minute capacity. This compressor has given better service, and during the last quarter the average monthly advance has been 70 feet in the heading. Blowers have been installed at both portals for ventilation.

The concrete portal at the inlet was completed in April, 1911. It consists of cut-off and wing walls, with channels for balk timbers and rack bars. A lining is carried 18 feet into the tunnel to solid rock. From present indications no further lining will be needed in the tunnel except at the outlet portal.

The contract time for completion of this tunnel expired June 1, 1911, but an extension of time to December 31 has been granted.

On Toro Negro Dam, contract No. 30, dated August 4, 1910, Nereo Pirazzi, contractor, work was started in November, 1910. That part of the dam site east of the

river was grubbed and cleared, the cut-off trench was excavated and filled with clay puddle, and material excavated from the east spillway was deposited in the embankment. Compacting was at first done by hand tamping; later horses and mules were driven over the embankment continually while the material was being spread in layers of 4 or 5 inches. This method gave a very compact embankment, which has shown practically no settlement. A part of the rock from the tunnel was placed in the outer pervious portions of the dam.

The embankment on the east side of the river has been completed to grade, except the rock facing. As the east spillway excavation has developed very little rock, work has been suspended in that portion, and an opening is being made for the west spillway, which is expected to supply the rock for the dam, while the remaining material in the east spillway will be used to complete the fill across the river after the tunnel is completed. The end of the present incomplete embankment is protected by a line of rock-filled cribs parallel to the axis of the river channel.

Excavation for the drainage culvert through the dam has been practically completed, but no concrete has been placed. The contract requires the completion of the Toro Negro Dam 60 days after the completion of the tunnel.

On Doña Juana Canal, contract No. 31, dated August 4, 1910, Nereo Pirazzi, contractor, work was commenced in September, 1910. The diversion dam on Doña Juana River was completed in May, 1911, as was also the short tunnel, 200 feet in length, on the canal line. Concrete lining has been placed in 2,350 linear feet of the canal; 2,000 linear feet of canal cover has been placed and concrete portals built at each end of the tunnel. About 3,000 feet of canal remains to be lined, and there will be four pipe siphons to be placed when the dam and tunnel are about completed.

The contract date for the completion of this canal was June 1, 1911; an extension of time to December 31, 1911, has been granted.

The average daily labor force on the 11 contracts in progress during the entire year was 496 men. The following tables show the essential features of construction contracts:

#### CONSTRUCTION WORK—ADMINISTRATION.

Immediately on taking possession of the works at Patillas Dam, April 1, plans were made for purchasing and installing an adequate plant and organizing the work on a larger scale. The division engineer sailed for New York on April 12, with instructions to cooperate with the insular purchasing agent for purchasing machinery and to engage labor for carrying on the work. This plant is arriving and will be installed during the summer in time to take advantage of the next dry season for closing the river section of the dam and diverting its waters through the outlet tunnel.

Meanwhile work has been continued on the outlet tunnel and its lining and on back-filling the cut-off trench. Considerable expensive work has been done completing the tunnel to full section. About 80 feet of tunnel bench now require excavation, 200 feet of tunnel floor have been concreted and 83 feet of the arch. Ten buildings, including four cottages, laborers' quarters, mess house, ice house, and storehouses have been constructed.

The No. 35 Marion steam shovel was used on a portion of the cut-off trench; the No. 50 Marion was assembled and worked for a few days on the outlet trench. A small second-hand rock crusher was installed for use pending the arrival of a suitable crusher; two small locomotives and 4 yard dump cars were also assembled and operated.

Special attention to sanitation on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever and diarrhea has been necessary. Frequent medical attendance has been provided for by contract commencing June 16.

The following statement shows, in cubic meters, the amount of work done by administration on each item during the last quarter:

#### Excavation, outlet works:

Class 1.....	3,504
Class 2.....	392
Class 3.....	23
Tunnel and shaft excavation.....	1,529
Backfill, cut-off trench.....	2,742
Concrete, class B.....	305

While heavy work has not been possible under present conditions, yet comparisons of the cost of the above work, exclusive of preliminary and equipment charges, with previous contract prices, show a saving of about 16 per cent and a rate nearly double the average rate of contract work.

*Patillas Canal.*—On Patillas Canal construction not under contract was commenced March 31, 1911. Preliminary work continued through April and active construction has continued since the latter part of April.

Work was begun April 16 on schedule 2 with a small force, which has been gradually increased to about 200 men. Excavation amounting to 5,500 cubic meters, mainly of rock, has been done at a cost of \$5,137.82, or 93 cents per cubic meter. Of the total required work 40 per cent has been completed.

Work was begun on schedule 6 May 15. The excavation remaining under this annulled contract, abandoned in March, 1910, is mostly from the deep Melania cut and the material is largely decomposed rock. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven cubic meters have been excavated, at a cost of \$2,063.57, or 86 cents per cubic meter.

Work has been resumed on unfinished portion of Felicita Tunnel, schedule 10, abandoned by the contractor in March, 1910, including portions of excavation for approaches and tunnel excavation and all concrete lining. The tunnel excavation was given to five Spanish miners working by the day, with a bonus if progress exceeds 4 lineal feet per day. After driving only 4 or 5 feet unusually hard rock was encountered, so that the rate of progress has been much less than was expected. Twelve feet remained to be driven at the end of the year. The greater part of this tunnel will have to be lined with concrete. One hundred and seven cubic meters were removed from the portals at a cost of \$182.48, or \$1.70 per cubic meter, and 115.7 cubic meters of tunnel excavation cost \$1,544.26, or \$13.35 per cubic meter.

Schedule 11, Ancones Tunnel and portal cuts, was also abandoned by the contractor in March, 1910. About 77 lineal feet in the inlet end of the tunnel had been driven by the contractor, but owing to poor timbering it caved in and had to be taken out as open cut. There remain to be driven 1,910 lineal feet of tunnel having an area of 41 square feet. Work was begun April 17, using hand tools for excavation and portable track and cars for hauling out the waste. On May 23 excavation was started in the south heading of the tunnel and has been continued since by hand drilling and hauling out in wheelbarrows. The 125 c. f. p. m. air compressor left at Patillas Dam by the contractors has been transferred and set up at the south portal of the tunnel for use, as soon as fittings can be secured, to furnish power for drilling and ventilation. Track and cars have also been ordered for handling the excavation. Excavation from portal cuts has been made amounting to 1,320 cubic meters at a cost of \$1,230.68, or 93 cents per cubic meter. Tunnel excavation, 83 cubic meters, has cost \$952.12, or \$11.47 per cubic meter.

Schedule 14 includes about 100 reinforced concrete bridges over the canal, the Laurel flume, 3 siphons, and several railroad crossings. Preparatory work on bridges was started April 1 and construction began April 17. Up to June 30, 20 bridges had been built. Standard forms were designed, so as to be quickly assembled, and the force employed has improved in efficiency and is now doing fairly good work. The excavation of 772 cubic meters cost \$367.80, or 48 cents per cubic meter, and 151.26 cubic meters of concrete cost \$3,292.60, or \$21.77 per cubic meter, including cost of cement and steel.

*Carite Dam.*—The first proposals for the construction of Carite Dam were opened on July 25, 1910. Only one bid, aggregating \$238,381, was received, which was rejected. Plans and specifications were revised, the work was readvertised, and proposals were opened on February 7, 1911. No formal proposals were received, and during March authority to do the work by administration was received.

A force was immediately organized to build a cart road from Guayama to the dam site along the route of the existing horse trail; and shortly thereafter a small force was started at the dam site clearing the timber, which will be used for fuel. During March a report was prepared describing the method of building the dam, and a list was compiled of necessary equipment.

During April and May the equipment for both Carite and Guayabal Dams was purchased in New York through the insular purchasing agent, assisted by the division engineer. The clearing of the dam site was completed and work on excavation for the outlet culvert and for a tramway was begun. During June the force was concentrated on road work, on the excavation for the outlet culvert and on building a suitable construction camp. The length of this road is 8.6 miles and the total expenditure for labor has amounted to \$6,908, or about \$800 per mile. Camp buildings, which have been completed at a labor cost of \$310, consist of six tent houses and eight general camp buildings.

Approximately 5 acres have been cleared and 400 cords of wood have been cut at a cost of \$496.33 for labor, or at a cost of \$50 per acre for clearing and 64 cents per cord for fuel. The cord wood includes 500 4 by 6 inch by 6 foot pieces which will be used for ties.

Considerable work has been done on track work, cut-off trench, and outlet culvert. Under the latter item quantities and cost, exclusive of superintendence, have been for open-cut work:

**Excavation:**

Class 1, 950 cubic meters, at \$0.45 per meter.

Class 2, 850 cubic meters, at .81 per meter.

Class 3, 540 cubic meters, at 1.13 per meter.

The heavy equipment is arriving, but as no complete units have been received, no installation of the plant has been possible yet.

*Carite water power.*—On Carite water power the studies for the development of hydroelectric power from the water coming through the Carite Tunnel have been completed. Plans and specifications have been made for the power house and Guayama distribution station, for the canal, pipe line, water wheels, and electrical equipment, and the purchase of the principal equipment is in progress. It is important that the essential part of this system be completed as soon as the Carite Dam and tunnel are completed.

Salaries, office and field expenditures to date aggregate \$3,836.

The covered power canal is rectangular, 2 by 2½ foot section. Its normal capacity will be 26 second-feet and the total length 1,386 feet. The penstock, a conduit 30 inches in diameter, will be made of steel plate from No. 12 B. W. G. to nine-sixteenths inch thick. Its length will be 2,337 feet. The power house will be of reinforced concrete about 30 by 62 feet, inside dimensions. A road to the power house three-quarters mile in length, and having a maximum grade of 18 per cent will be constructed. The Guayama substation will be a reinforced concrete building, having inside dimensions 12 by 24 feet. The transmission line will be a single circuit 18 to 20 miles long. The steel towers of the transmission line will be spaced 500 feet centers. The estimated cost of the completed system is \$208,000.

*Guamani Canals.*—Surveys have been completed for the west side Guamani Canal. The flood canal carrying surplus water to Melania Reservoir will be 2.4 miles long and the smaller high line canal will extend 5.9 miles farther to lands west of Seco River.

The entire line has been staked and will be ready for construction by administration as soon as necessary right of way is secured. The first work will be on the tunnel, which is 560 feet long, and will take more time than any other unit of the work.

The estimated cost of construction is \$54,000. This does not include right of way and general expenses, and is also exclusive of the cost of Melania Dam, investigations for the site of which are still in progress.

*Guayabal Dam.*—The Guayabal division includes the dam and all structures appurtenant thereto, as well as road work made necessary by the flooding of the present roads. The first section of the Juana Diaz Canal was also located by this division, but for construction the entire canal is in one division.

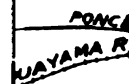
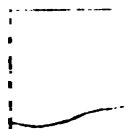
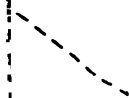
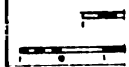
Surveys of the lands within the reservoir have been completed and maps made of the separate tracts to be purchased or condemned. The area required, exclusive of river channels, which are already public property, is 312.62 acres. The total cost of surveys, computations, and platting was \$481.82, or \$1.54 per acre. Agreements for purchase of 168 acres of these lands have been made and deeds for 58 acres have been executed.

The Guayabal-Villalba highway, through the reservoir site, will be flooded and it is necessary to replace it by a road 2½ miles long located around the west side of the reservoir, the construction of which is nearly one-half completed. The excavation of 10,342 cubic meters has been done at a cost of 28 cents per meter. To replace the municipal road up Toavaca River to the Barrio Caonillas, a road has been located from Hda. Destino around the north side of the reservoir to join the present road. This section is 1 mile long. Construction has not yet begun.

Work on the erection of the camp and buildings at Guayabal was begun May 9, and has been completed, except a gravity water supply and such additional buildings as may be needed in the future for housing workmen. The 25 buildings of all classes erected to date include engineer's house, warehouses, commissary, and mess buildings, workshops, powder house, hospital, and several small buildings, and have cost \$5,046.

The transportation of supplies and materials from the port of Ponce to the dam site will be a heavy item of expense. Bids for this work were opened April 20, 1911. Four bids were received, the lowest being for \$135,050. All bids were rejected and an arrangement made to ship over the American Railway to Santa Rosa, transferring there to the narrow-gauge railroad of the Fortuna Central which extends to Hda. Luciana. From Luciana to the dam site, a distance of 2½ miles, the haul is now being made by bull carts. Surveys and estimates are being completed for an extension of the railroad to the dam site, and if proven economical, such extension will be constructed in the near future.

**PORTO**  
**MAP**  
P.R.







The plans and specifications for the Guayabal Dam, bids for which were opened February 17, 1911, called for a dam of cyclopean masonry of gravity section extended at both ends by earth embankments with concrete core walls. Only one regular bid was received. Informal proposals for construction on cost plus a percentage were also submitted. All proposals were rejected and construction by administration was authorized under joint resolution No. 11, approved March 9, 1911. During March and April, 1911, complete plans of constructing plant and camp were prepared, lists of equipment, materials, and supplies were made, and the plant was purchased during April and May. The first shipment of this plant arrived in Ponce the latter part of May.

In May, 1911, it was decided to change the type of dam to the Ambursen reinforced concrete type, and a preliminary contract was entered into with the Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Co., of Boston, Mass. It is estimated that the concrete required for this type of dam will be about 38,000 cubic yards as against 90,000 cubic yards for the solid gravity dam.

**Juana Diaz Canal.**—The Juana Diaz Canal was first planned to take water from a reservoir about 1 mile above Juana Diaz. When, owing to poor conditions for foundations, this site was abandoned in favor of Guayabal, it became necessary to relocate the canal line starting from the dam site at Guayabal. The relocation was begun in October, 1910, and was completed in February, 1911. The total length of the canal line is 24.1 miles. Slope stakes were set, cross section levels taken, and computations of volumes and required land areas were made.

From Guayabal to the Descalabrado River the canal is mostly on hillside and the material to be excavated is largely rock and toska. This portion of the canal has therefore been given a comparatively steep gradient and small cross section in order to reduce excavation. Its capacity will be 100 second-feet, the usual section is 3.3 feet deep and the average slope is 0.0008. Two tunnels will be required, the first 224 feet and the second 702 feet long. These tunnels will probably be through soft rock and will require lining. This canal will also require 4,330 linear feet of flume and trestle.

At the crossings of Canas, Descalabrado, and Coamo Rivers, it is proposed to construct dams to store the flow of those streams as well as water that may be turned out of the canal. Plans for the Coamo Dam have been completed and an agreement made with the Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Co., of Boston, Mass., for using their patented reinforced concrete type of dam. East of the Coamo River the capacity of the canal will be reduced to 30 second-feet, which is ample for the land under the remaining portion of the canal.

The canal will require about 230 acres of right of way, nearly all of which is pasture land and most of it hillside. This area is composed of about 76 tracts. Plats have been made and areas computed, but there may be slight changes as the work progresses. Agreements had been made at the end of the year for the purchase of about 1 acre.

The Coamo Dam is the principal appurtenant structure of the Juana Diaz Canal. It will serve to store about 2,700 acre-feet of Coamo River flood or of the waters of the Juana Diaz Canal if conditions should make this desirable. The Coamo reservoir will flood about 175 acres, mostly first-class pasture land, which will have to be purchased. There are canals already built to take water from the river just below the dam. These are in good condition and of ample capacity, hence the expense for laterals will be slight.

#### *Construction cost estimates.*

Juana Diaz Canal, Guayabal to Rio Bueyes, including flumes, culverts, etc.....	\$206, 474. 00
Coamo Dam .....	141, 256. 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>347, 730. 50</b>

Plans, estimates, and requisitions have been made for the plants for Coamo Dam and Juana Diaz Canal. The principal equipment and material have been purchased. Necessary buildings for the construction camp at Coamo Dam have been designed and at the close of the fiscal year construction on the canal was commencing.

#### **FUTURE WORK.**

The immediate work of the succeeding quarter will be the receipt and installation of heavy equipment already purchased; the employment of skilled and unskilled labor for active operations on the larger projects, as Patillas, Carite, Guayabal, and Coamo Dams; the purchase of necessary material and supplies and the aggressive execution of construction works now in progress, in order that the essential portions of the system may be completed and water applied to the land during the year 1913.

## EXPENDITURES.

The attached tabulations show classified expenditures during the past quarter to the amount of \$217,934.88, during the fiscal year to the amount of \$532,669.02, and total to date, June 30, 1911, \$939,654.20.

Outstanding vouchers on June 30, 1911, amount to \$63,000. The cost of machinery purchased in the States during the last quarter of the fiscal year, and not accounted for in the attached tabulation, is estimated to amount to \$140,000, and local outstanding liabilities are estimated to amount to \$62,000, or a total of \$265,000, making the total estimated expenditures to date amount to \$1,204,654.20.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WILSON,  
*Commissioner of the Interior.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

TABLE No. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads, fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

[Appropriation, \$302,700.70.]

Road No.	Road sections.	Total lengths.	Lengths main- tained.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.						Balance June 30, 1911.	
				On hand from last year.	Stone delivered July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.		Stone placed.		Average cost.		
					Cubic meters.	Cost.	Average cost.	Cubic meters.			Cost.
		Km.	Km.	C. m.	\$	C. m.	\$	C. m.	\$	C. m.	\$
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	134.0	127.4	3,368.79	\$47,128.64	17,946.63	\$16,887.24	\$1.09	\$1.09	C. m.	\$
2	Catano-Ponce (via Mayaguez).	151.3	146.4	737.28	20,210.33	13,497.12	7,062.49	.95	.95	6,874.66	
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo and Humacao).	201.6	193.3	807.25	14,101.23	15,650.35	8,060.23	.53	.53	1,498.20	
4	Cayey-Guayama.	26.0	26.0	102.00	911.83	1,285.00	416.35	.69	.69	1,787.50	
5	Barranquitas-Humacao (via Caguas).	55.9	53.8	2,677.86	2,609.42	2,677.86	1,852.71	.89	.89	1,250.02	
6	Ponce-Arecibo.	82.0	80.9	1,180.00	10,955.35	7,454.46	6,130.37	.96	.96	2,249.20	
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).	16.4	16.4	140.75	2.50	5,542.75	3,574.31	1.02	1.02	564.71	
8	Aguaadilla-Adjuntas (via Lares).	46.4	46.0	232.12	6,526.47	1,762.00	1,925.66	.87	.87	220.75	
9	Bayamon-Comerio.	27.3	26.5	681.50	1,823.68	1,714.05	1,171.26	.99	.99	605.11	
10	Toa Alta-Barros (via Corozal).	20.2	19.4	63.37	940.21	1,337.68	629.81	1.23	1.23	1,000.00	
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via Chiales).	27.2	27.1	170.37	1,525.29	4,042.00	2,432.17	.92	.92	2,021.50	
12	Mayaguez-Arecibo (via Las Marias).	36.1	36.1	601.50	6,214.12	2,598.06	690.46	.89	.89	891.00	
13	Consumo-Marteco.	11.6	11.6	283.00	2,598.06	5,065.00	3,211.11	.73	.73	1,286.00	
14	Alto Bandera (Ajustas)-Albionito (via Barros).	46.5	46.3	558.00	5,820.50	1,280.00	471.07	.72	.72	646.50	
15	Yauco-Lares.	16.0	16.0	12.00	1,933.72	1,158.00	637.29	.80	.80	374.50	
16	Mayaguez-Marteco (via Las Vegas).	16.3	16.3	7.50	1,714.88	1,353.19	628.61	.61	.61	433.98	
18	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.	5.7	5.7	103.28	1,549.58	309.00	291.47	.94	.94	265.00	
19	Cabo Rojo-San German.	6.2	6.2	334.00	474.28	425.00	314.60	.74	.74	159.00	
20	Morovis Branch.	12.0	11.6	584.00	1,158.10	41.00	83.37	2.03	2.03	602.75	
21	Coamo-Sta. Isabel.	5.0	5.0	8.00	285.19	285.19	370.24	1.29	1.29	891.00	
22	Las Cruces-Cidra.	8.2	8.2	8.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
23	Trujillo Alto Branch.	6.1	6.0	8.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
24	Naguabo-Juncos.	10.3	10.3	4.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
2	Catano-Pueblo Viejo.	4.0	4.0	7.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
3	Canovanas-Loliza Branch.	7.0	7.0	7.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
	Vega Baja-Morovis.	10.0	10.0	7.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
	Vieques Road.	5.0	5.0	7.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
	Naranjito Road.	1.5	1.5	7.00	285.19	1,100.00	300.16	.27	.27	273.57	
		1,000.8	974.0	10,264.82	129,773.40	84,543.03	56,240.98	.83	.83	27,357.23	

1 Cost of stone being paid from "Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction."

TABLE NO. 1.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads, fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—Continued.

Road No.	Road sections.	Inspection.	Tools (repairs and purchase).	Landslides and cleaning, etc.		Miscellaneous.	Repairs, bridges and culverts.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
				Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.				
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	\$7,251.64	\$1,117.71	\$3,147.92	\$24.70	\$1,742.16	\$2,333.96	\$79,609.27	\$624.87
2	Catano-Ponce (via Mayaguez).....	6,662.55	464.72	4,684.15	31.41	420.15	2,873.92	42,398.61	289.60
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo and Humacao).....	7,486.95	937.68	7,104.18	36.75	1,259.53	14,263.87	53,203.87	275.23
4	Cayey-Guayama.....	1,638.60	9.70	1,018.18	39.16	75.22	75.22	4,437.63	170.29
5	Barraquitas-Humacao (via Caguas).....	1,850.67	205.78	3,065.48	56.97	146.77	621.31	10,632.12	197.62
6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	3,024.58	240.85	5,018.41	62.03	194.50	1,942.89	27,511.95	340.07
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).....	548.00	.....	5,977.91	59.62	75.75	384.01	2,130.17	130.43
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas (via Lares).....	1,821.83	171.31	2,272.48	47.34	158.52	278.59	14,801.41	308.36
9	Bayamon-Corufo.....	1,410.83	185.04	3,443.18	129.98	117.40	113.69	9,019.48	340.35
10	Tot Alto-Barros (via Corozal).....	744.33	.....	682.16	24.86	27.30	6.68	2,087.41	108.06
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via Ciales).....	1,900.27	16.42	1,098.72	25.41	29.87	448.04	12,216.18	338.39
12	Mayaguez-Arecibo (via Las Marias).....	360.00	62.50	1,493.64	40.53	1.20	131.92	4,270.80	368.17
13	Caguas-Maricao.....	1,162.00	84.31	1,740.39	36.08	17.51	648.71	12,692.53	262.78
14	Alto Bander (Ajuntas)-Albionito (via Barros).....	360.00	21.68	1,067.46	67.96	46.80	1.00	1,456.24	90.64
15	Yauco-Las Marias.....	180.00	1.55	1,927.74	57.83	.....	837.62	4,546.30	278.91
16	Mayaguez-Maricao (via Las Vegas).....	180.00	.....	136.48	24.47	2.80	17.82	2,062.87	117.81
17	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	46.00	.....	184.38	31.14	164.44	.....	2,852.90	264.09
18	Morovis Branch.....	46.00	.....	183.55	11.43	.....	60.16	912.62	182.13
19	Coamo-Sa. Isabel.....	86.00	.....	89.97	11.03	.....	2.75	837.51	156.29
20	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	240.00	10.00	263.08	32.06	8.06	53.88	1,587.78	264.29
21	Trujillo Alto Branch.....	80.00	.....	132.48	25.40	.....	416.39	2,063.52	191.66
22	Naguabo-Juncos.....	432.60	1.37	620.73	30.55	8.00	.....	406.22	28.97
23	Catano-Pueblo Viejo.....	80.00	.....	179.70	25.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Vonovanas-Lolita Branch.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Vieques Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Naranjito Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	85.45	56.96	.....	.....	85.45	56.96
29	.....	37,921.04	3,556.99	39,048.46	40.09	4,579.93	25,822.40	296,942.80	304.86

General expenses, \$5,236.42; total, \$302,179.22.

TABLE NO. 2.—Comparative cost of maintenance.

Character of the work.	Averages.					Percentage of total cost.				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cubic meters broken stone delivered per kilometer.....	70.00	76.81	99.06	70.07	86.79	40.00	44.40	45.14	29.90	43.70
Cost per cubic meter.....	\$1.46	\$1.75	\$1.51	\$1.20	\$1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cubic meters broken stone placed per kilometer.....	66.20	83.47	94.62	71.44	69.25	21.80	22.10	21.59	18.67	18.94
Cost of placing per cubic meter.	\$0.82	\$0.80	\$0.76	\$0.75	\$0.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost of inspection per kilometer.....	\$46.15	\$48.96	\$50.77	\$51.64	\$38.98	17.90	16.20	15.30	18.09	12.76
Cost of tools per kilometer.....	\$10.18	\$9.92	\$6.50	\$3.17	\$3.65	4.00	3.30	1.96	1.11	1.22
Cost of cleaning per kilometer.	\$31.09	\$30.36	\$35.75	\$63.28	\$40.09	12.00	10.00	10.77	22.11	13.15
Cost of miscellaneous per kilometer.....	\$2.15	\$4.00	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$4.70	2.30	1.30	1.40	1.67	1.54
Cost of repair of bridges per kilometer.....	\$5.30	\$8.17	\$12.71	\$24.18	\$26.51	2.00	2.70	3.84	8.45	8.68
						100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Year ending June 30—	Kilometers.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.	Stone placed per kilometer.
				Centimeters.
1903.....	445.1	\$176,780	\$397.00	62.5
1904.....	518.2	193,740	374.00	58.3
1905.....	662.0	196,021	292.00	66.5
1906.....	680.0	137,300	201.50	65.2
1907.....	790.0	206,574	261.50	66.2
1908.....	813.0	245,367	303.00	83.5
1909.....	900.6	266,852	331.84	94.6
1910.....	971.6	278,152	286.49	71.4
1911.....	974.0	296,943	304.86	69.2



9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3			\$ 40,512.80	4.5	66,149.02	14.5	126,260.00	\$ 2,263.61
10	Reyes Catholicos-Corosal.....	57.0			19,200.00	11.5	25,669.99		" 15,000.00	" 6,487.17
11	Manati-Juana Diaz.....	48.0				8.5	88,342.34	4.5	42,357.19	" 5,114.16
12	San Lorenzo-Road No. 3 (via Patillas).....	28.0			" 12,627.00				15,266.47	
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.....	74.5						3.0	3,284.90	
14	Consumo-Road No. 8.....	30.0								
15	(Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)- Albonito).....	72.0								
16	Yanco-Road No. 14.....	24.0				8.5	103,851.54	18.5	39,587.23	
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).....	38.0						7.0	12,394.69	
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).....	16.0						12.0	34,631.14	5.5
19	San German-El Boqueron (via Laajas).....	18.0						12.0	37,000.00	2.1
20	(Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corosal y Naran- jito).....	36.0				6.0	28,292.65			
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	14.0								
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).....	17.0						5.0	1,914.90	8.2
23	Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto.....	8.0								8 427.72
	Mayaguez-Maricao.....	25.3						4.2	9,355.31	\$ 1,324.75
	Naguabo-Juncos.....	27.0							2,637.89	
	Añasco-San Sebastian.....	25.0								
	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	12.0								
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	14.0								
	Vieques Road.....	10.0						1.1	5,000.00	
	Comerio-Road.....	18.0								
	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.....	25.0								
	Total.....	1,528.2			2,560,927.07	141.7	1,085,697.07	325.6	1,267,787.73	183,127.25

12 concrete steel bridges over Jacaguas and Guayo Rivers.

- 21 wooden pile bridge.
- 2 Caguitas bridge.
- 4 Grading.
- 6 Guajataca bridge.
- 6 Concrete pipes.
- 7 Herrera bridge.
- 8 Repairs.

\* Reconstruction.  
 " 3 bridges completed.  
 " 11 Manila bridge.  
 " 1 Lajas bridge.

- " 11 Lajas bridge.
- " 11 Cidra bridge.
- " 11 Structural material.
- " 3.3 kilometers abandoned by construction of La Plata bridge.



TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Section.	Completed by civil government.				Total.
				Convict labor.	Voluntary payments.	Kilometers.	Cost.	
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	134.0	San Juan-Ponce Playa.		\$1,200.00			\$1,474,180.76
			Cataño-Reyes Catolcos.				168,482.07	
			Change in the road No. 2 for the new location of Reyes Catolcos bridge.					
			Reyes Catolcos-Vega Alta.			2.1	\$8,238.86	8,238.86
			Vega Alta-Vega Baja.			2.7	8,000.00	26,000.00
			Vega Baja-Manati.			7.0	\$12,864.10	12,864.10
			Manati-Arecibo.		\$2,000.00	11.0	\$24,677.25	38,613.40
			Arecibo-Camuy.		\$7,080.00	4.5	\$10,145.91	38,613.40
			Camuy bridge.					18,165.91
			Camuy-Aguadilla.				\$3,000.00	3,000.00
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.	203.1	Aguadilla-Aguada.					57,480.25
			Aguada-Añasco.			5.1	\$6,997.23	6,997.23
			Mayaguez-Añasco.			2.9	\$4,822.32	4,822.32
			Añasco wooden bridge.				\$5,650.00	5,650.00
			Mayaguez-San German.					15,644.17
			San German-Sabana Grande.					16,500.45
			Sabana Grande-Yauco.					10,000.00
			Ponce-Peduelas.		\$1,180.00	8.2		69,077.13
			Peduelas-Yauco.					40,677.64
			Cataño Rio Piedras.		98.15	3.4	\$17,900.45	17,900.45
			Martin Pede-Bayamon.				\$17,038.11	8,138.26
			Reyes Catolcos bridge.				\$989.81	8,138.26
			Ponce-Guayama.					54,500.00
			Guayama-Arroyo.					57,631.07
			Arroyo-Punta Blanco.					28,216.70
			Manabo-Pedulas.					3,000.00
			Yabuco-Manabo.					31,000.00
			17.8	\$1,000.00	43,000.00			



TABLE No. 3.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilometers.	Section.	Completed by civil government.				Kilometers.	Cost.	Total.
				Special appropriations.			Convict labor.			
				Voluntary payments.	Kilometers.	Cost.				
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3	Bayamon-Comerio..... La Plata bridge..... Mulas bridge..... Convento bridge..... Higuero bridge..... Reyes Catholicos-Corosal..... Corosal-Barros..... Manatí-Ciales..... Manatí River bridge..... Ciales-Juana Dias..... Puente Blanco-Patillas..... Mayaguez-Las Marías..... Lares-Arecibo..... Consumo-Maricao..... Road No. 16-Road No. 8..... Barros-Barranquitas..... Barraquitas-Albomito..... Uason bridge..... Yauco-Road No. 14..... Cabo Rojo-Road No. 2.....	8.3	\$122,184.10 \$34,900.00 \$9,000.00 \$3,198.14 \$6,000.00	27.3	\$357,353.53 34,900.00 9,000.00 3,198.14 6,000.00 76,341.16 29,895.63 140,500.55 \$28,993.47 122,710.88 3.0 143,438.77 35,930.35 42,502.46 16,149.25 73,783.68 59,413.64 21,000.00 9,801.14 141,012.74			
10	Reyes Catholicos-Coamo.....	57.0			\$498.86	6.1	29,895.62 \$4,200.00	13.0	140,500.55	
11	Manatí-Juana Dias.....	48.0				14.2	\$122,710.88	14.2	\$28,993.47	
12	San Lorenzo-Road No. 3 (via Patillas)	28.0				10.0	\$35,930.35	27.0	143,438.77	
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.....	74.5				4.6	\$9,000.00	11.6	35,930.35	
14	Consumo-Road No. 8.....	30.0		\$6,234.05		5.5	\$16,149.25	20.0	42,502.46	
15	Road No. 6 (Adjuntas)-Albomito.....	72.0				2.3	\$23,001.00	16.4	73,783.68	
16	Yauco-Road No. 14.....	24.0				7.0	\$12,013.33	10.3	59,413.64	
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuado).....	38.0					\$9,801.14	7.0	21,000.00	
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).....	18.0					\$141,012.74	5.8	141,012.74	
19	San German-El Boqueron (via LaJas).....	18.0							12,500.00	
20	Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Moravia).....	30.0						2.0	4,500.00	
21	Corosal y Naranjito.....	14.0				0.8	\$9,778.26	12.0	37,192.55	
22	San German-Comerio (via Cidra).....	17.0					\$2,000.00	1.8	14,778.26	
23	San German-Comerio (via Cidra).....	17.0						2.0	1,914.27	

23	Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto	8.0	Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto	2.0	10,000.00	6.2	
	Land damages						20,690.06
	Auxiliary technical force, general expenses, traveling expenses, and machinery						2,657.89
	Las Vegas-Martoso	25.3			93,846.40		93,846.40
	Mayaguez-Las Vegas				329.05		329.05
	Naguabo-Juncos	27.0		16.3	43,000.00		43,000.00
	Añasco-San Sebastian	25.0	350.00	10.4	10 37,978.88	16.3	28,326.88
	Cabo Rojo-San German	12.0		2.9	6,060.00	2.9	6,060.00
	Vega Baja-Morovis	14.0		4.2	13,286.11	4.2	13,286.11
	Vieques Road	10.0		7.7	11 31,854.69	7.7	31,854.69
	Comerio-Road No. 1	18.0		3.9	10,226.86	5.0	16,226.86
	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14	26.0			21,002.02		21,002.02
	Total	1,528.2	9,529.53	237.0	11 1,939.03	993.3	1,939.03
					1,894,979.98		6,654,085.96

<sup>1</sup>And grading in 3 kilometers.

<sup>2</sup>Completed.

<sup>3</sup>Caisson bridge.

<sup>4</sup>And grading in 3.5 kilometers and substantial repair in 10 kilometers of road Juana Diaz-Villalba.

<sup>5</sup>And 3 kilometers completed as for grading and masonry work.

<sup>6</sup>Grading in 3.5 kilometers.

<sup>7</sup>And grading in 9.5 kilometers and land slides.

<sup>8</sup>And grading in 1.8 kilometers and survey.

<sup>9</sup>Reconstruction.

<sup>10</sup>And grading in 0.5 kilometer.

<sup>11</sup>And grading in 3.5 kilometers, 3 culverts, and 10 pipes.

<sup>12</sup>Survey.

TABLE NO. 4.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

		Kilometers.
Spanish Government:		
October 18, 1898		275.0
American Government:		
June 30, 1899		
June 30, 1900		69.2
June 30, 1901		67.0
June 30, 1902		72.2
June 30, 1903		81.0
June 30, 1904		69.0
June 30, 1905		82.9
June 30, 1906		38.0
June 30, 1907		30.7
June 30, 1908		103.7
June 30, 1909		92.3
June 30, 1910		4.9
June 30, 1911		16.1
Total.....		1,002.0

TABLE NO. 4a.—Comparative average cost per cubic meter of excavation done on insular roads during the fiscal year 1910-11 by convicts and free laborers.

Section of road.	Convict labor.	Free labor.	Remarks.
Ponce-Peñuelas.....	\$0.084	.....	{Rock, 20 per cent... } {Tosca, 50 per cent... } On side hill. {Earth, 30 per cent... }
Peñuelas-Guayanilla.....	.099	.....	{Rock, 30 per cent... } {Tosca, 50 per cent... } A average hauling: 50 linear meters. {Earth, 20 per cent... }
Arecibo-Lares.....	.181	.....	{Rock, 30 per cent... } {Tosca, 60 per cent... } {Earth, 10 per cent... }
Vega Baja-Manatí.....	.131	\$0.354	{Rock, 25 per cent... } {Earth, 75 per cent... }
Manatí-Vega Baja.....	.....	.311	{Rock, 20 per cent... } {Earth, 80 per cent... }
Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	.....	.218	{Tosca, 5 per cent... } {Earth, 95 per cent... }
La Plata-Naranjito.....	.....	.263	{Rock, 10 per cent... } {Tosca, 8 per cent... } {Earth, 82 per cent... }

NOTE.—In work done by convicts deduction is made for meals that are paid by the Office of the Health Charities, and Correction.

**TABLE No. 5.**—*Water privileges granted by the executive council and reported upon by the commissioner of the interior.*

Name of applicant.	Date of approval.	Name of hacienda.	Municipality.	River from which taken.
Guánica Central.....	8-16-10	Ciprian & Altagra- cia.	Añasco.....	Cañas.
Central Vanina.....	8-25-10	Central Vanina....	Rio Piedras.....	Rio Piedras.
Franco Antongiorgi.....	8-25-10	.....	Yauco.....	Ducy.
Martorell & Co.....	9-22-10	.....	Ciales.....	Brook.
O. Guerrero.....	9-29-10	.....	Barros.....	Do.
José A. Busigó.....	10-20-10	.....	Sabana Grande....	Guanajibo.
Central Coloso.....	10-20-10	Central Coloso....	Aguada.....	Culebrinas.
Municipality of Bayamón.....	10-20-10	.....	Bayamon.....	Bayamon.
Fernandez Bros.....	4-20-11	.....	Yauco.....	Las Vegas.
José Guerrero.....	6-22-11	.....	Morovis.....	Morovis.
Central Alianza.....	3-23-11	Central Alianza....	Camuy.....	Camuy.
Julio F. Anduze.....	3-30-11	.....	Las Marias.....	Arenas.
Guanica Central.....	4- 6-11	Ciprian & Altagra- cia.	Añasco.....	Cañas.

Name of applicant.	Area.	Liters per second.	Use to be made of.	Remarks.	File No.
Guánica Central.....	600	85.5	Irrigation.....	.....	200
Central Vanina.....	.....	200	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	204
Franco Antongiorgi.....	75	14	Irrigation.....	.....	205
Martorell & Co.....	.....	8	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	207
O. Guerrero.....	.....	48	do.....	do.....	209
José A. Busigó.....	108	21.2	Irrigation.....	.....	210
Central Coloso.....	.....	167	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	211
Municipality of Bayamón.....	.....	31	City supply.....	.....	212
Fernandez Bros.....	.....	450	Industrial.....	To be returned to river.....	228
José Guerrero.....	.....	60	do.....	do.....	.....
Central Alianza.....	.....	27	do.....	do.....	225
Julio F. Anduze.....	100	13.75	Irrigation.....	.....	226
Guanica Central.....	600	175	do.....	.....	227

<sup>1</sup> Gallons.

TABLE No. 5a.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council on petitions for the leasing, <sup>r</sup> selling, or granting of lands and other property of the people of Porto Rico.

Date.	Lessee, buyer, or grantee.	Name of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.
July 28, 1910.	G. St. Laurent.	Lot.....	Mayaguez.	.....	5 years.
Do.	Pagán, Lopez & Co.	do.....	do.	.....	5 years.
Sept. 8, 1910.	Celerino Arroyo.	77.05 cuerdas.	Barros.	Baita Abajo.	5 years.
Do.	José N. Gimenez.	24 cuerdas.	Barros.	Cafío de Tiburones.	5 years.
Do.	José J. Latorre.	8.08 cuerdas.	Barros.	Orocovis.	5 years.
Do.	José N. Gimenez.	24 cuerdas.	Barros.	Cafío de Tiburones.	5 years.
Sept. 23, 1910.	Pedro R. Acosta.	8 cuerdas.	Ponce.	San Patricia.	5 years.
Do.	Marcelino Rivera.	30 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5 years.
Oct. 6, 1910.	Juan Asencio.	121.2 cuerdas.	Agua Buena.	.....	5 years.
Do.	C. B. Battle.	House.	Barros.	.....	5 years.
Do.	Juan Orfila.	394.75 cuerdas.	San Sebastian.	.....	5 years.
Do.	Balsiero & Giorgetti.	247.75 cuerdas.	Isabela.	Cafío de Tiburones.	10 years.
Nov. 10, 1910.	Fernán Ramos y Ramos.	35 cuerdas.	Barros.	Arenales Altos.	5 years.
Do.	José Rojas Cortés.	27 cuerdas.	Barros.	.....	5 years.
Nov. 11, 1910.	Alejandro Bravo.	Lot, 787 square meters.	Mayaguez.	Playa.	5 years.
Dec. 1, 1910.	José A. Busigo.	26 cuerdas.	Sabana Grande.	Mechuchal.	5 years.
Feb. 9, 1911.	Juan R. Toledo.	80 cuerdas.	San Sebastian.	Roble.	5 years.
Do.	Antonio Monserrate Ortolaza.	89.46 cuerdas.	Barros.	Baita Abajo.	5 years.
Do.	José Dolores Santiago.	76.14 cuerdas.	Juana Díaz.	Guayabal.	5 years.
Do.	Isas Orza.	1,799.86 square meters.	Ponce.	Segundo Méndez Vigo.	5 years.
Do.	Gustavo Mourralle.	53.86 cuerdas.	Vieques.	.....	5 years.
Dec. 1, 1910.	Isabel Rodríguez.	15 cuerdas.	Barranquitas.	Barrancos.	5 years.
Apr. 23, 1911.	José R. Arroyo.	212 square meters.	Mayaguez.	Playa.	5 years.
May 25, 1911.	Ramon Iriarte.	26 square meters.	Adunias.	Capez and Pellejes.	5 years.
Apr. 20, 1911.	The Texas Co.	12.05 square meters.	Yauco.	Guanica.	5 years.
May 20, 1911.	Cesáreo Rivera.	15 square meters.	Cidra.	Sud.	15 years.
May 25, 1911.	Eusebia Santiago.	Small lot.	Ponce.	Coto.	5 years.
Do.	do.	228 square meters.	do.	do.	5 years.
Do.	Pedro Parisi.	3 lots, 571 square meters.	do.	Cantera.	5 years.
Do.	José Juan Rivera.	10 cuerdas.	Salinas.	Palmas.	5 years.
Do.	Joaquín Sánchez.	15 cuerdas.	Agua Buena.	Mullitas.	5 years.
Do.	Eusebio Santiago.	1,800 square yards.	Ponce.	Cantera.	5 years.
Do.	Antonio Sanf.	57.04 cuerdas.	Barros.	Baita Abajo.	5 years.
Do.	Bonifacio Quiliones.	29.41 cuerdas.	Barros.	Pellejes and Vega Arriba.	5 years.
Do.	Miguel Ortiz.	58 tracts of land. Part of large tract.	Utundu.	.....	5 years.

TABLE NO. 55.—Statement showing matters of public utility, power and light, ferries, express, telegraphs, telephones, and piers referred by the committee on franchises and public-service corporations to the commissioner of the interior, and action taken by the Executive Council during the fiscal year 1910-11.

Applicant.	Nature of application.	Subject.	Action taken.	Date.
A. A. David (Ltd.).....	Pier.....	Transfer.....	Approved.....	Aug. 11, 1910.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Public utility.....	Land, M. Zalduendo Véve.....	Granted.....	Aug. 26, 1910.
Antonio Gaubet.....	Pier.....	Revocable permit.....	do.....	Do.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Public utility.....	Catastro.....	Denied.....	Oct. 6, 1910.
		Two pieces land belonging to B. Morfi & Martínez.....	Granted.....	Oct. 13, 1910.
W. M. Altken.....	Street railway.....	Condado.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1910.
Ca. de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.....	Public utility.....	Ana María switch.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1910.
Mayaguez Light & Ice Co.....	Electric plant.....	Eight parcels land, Comerío.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1910.
Porto Rico Power & Light Co.....	Public utility.....	Land, Mrs. W. G. Henry.....	Denied.....	Do.
Bayamon municipality.....	do.....	Land, Isabelo N. Martín.....	Granted.....	Dec. 8, 1910.
Fajardo Development Co.....	do.....	Juncos Valley.....	do.....	Do.
McCormick, Rolg & Fablan.....	Railroad.....	Land, L. Sánchez, Comerío.....	Pending.....	Do.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Public utility.....	Land, M. Quiñones Cabeasido.....	Granted.....	Jan. 26, 1911.
Caguas Tramway Co.....	do.....		do.....	Do.
Santa Isabel Sugar Co.....	Pier.....	Extension, Dorado.....	do.....	Do.
Finlay Bros. & W. Waymouth Trading Co.....	Railroad.....	Central Monserrate.....	do.....	Feb. 9, 1911.
Federico Calaf.....	Private telephone.....	Reenactment of franchises.....	do.....	Mar. 17, 1911.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.....	Power, light, and railway.....	Land, Mrs. E. Canova de Molina.....	Withdrawn.....	Mar. 23, 1911.
Caguas Tramway Co.....	Public utility.....	Guayanilla.....	Granted.....	Do.
Ca. de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.....	Pier.....	Arroyo.....	do.....	June 29, 1911.
C. & J. Fantauzzi.....	do.....	Yaguajay.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1911.
Benitez Sugar Co.....	Railroad franchise.....	do.....	Denied.....	Apr. 30, 1911.
P. Villola & Hinos.....	Private telephone.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Cartagena & Jimenez.....	Electric plant.....	San German.....	Granted.....	June 26, 1911.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.....	Sidetrack stop 23.....		do.....	Do.
School board.....	Public utility.....		do.....	Dec. 8, 1910.
Aguadilla, municipality.....	do.....	Slaughterhouse.....	Withdrawn.....	



TABLE No. 5c.—Statement showing miscellaneous matters reported upon by the commissioner of the interior on behalf of the committee on franchises and public service corporations and action taken by the executive council with regard thereto during the fiscal year 1910-11.

Name.	Subject.	Action taken.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Profiles and plans.....	Approved Aug. 4, 1910.
Ramón Valdés.....	Timbers in water at ferry landing.....	Dismissed Aug. 30, 1910.
San Juan Light & Transit Co.....	Reduced rates for school children.....	Rates approved Oct. 6, 1910.
Ponce & Guayama Railroad.....	American Railroad & Central Fortuna (operating contract).	Approved Sept. 8, 1910.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Damage to roadbed by storm.....	Filed Sept. 22, 1910.
Ponce & Guayama Railroad.....	Joint rates with American Railroad & Central Fortuna.	Approved Jan. 26, 1911.
Porto Rico Power & Light Co.....	New schedule of rates for power.....	Approved Oct. 20, 1910.
American Railroad Co.....	Waiting room at Marina.....	Plans for approved Dec. 1, 1910.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Plans and profiles.....	Approved Dec. 22, 1910.
Ramón Valdés.....	Inadequate service.....	Pending.
Insular Dock Co.....	Apportionment of berthing space.....	Settled June 22, 1911.
Fajardo Development Co.....	Plans for Naguabo terminus.....	Approved Apr. 20, 1911.
Arsuage & Co.....	Defective electric installations.....	Action ordered June 15, 1911.

TABLE No. 6.—Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph.

## TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.
1910.					
July.....	15,206	\$4,726.72	\$3,835.62	\$891.10	.....
August.....	15,406	4,373.30	4,969.27	.....	\$595.97
September.....	15,885	4,436.04	5,388.35	.....	952.31
October.....	16,432	4,836.11	6,236.41	.....	1,400.30
November.....	19,882	5,561.85	6,069.68	.....	537.83
December.....	18,263	5,245.36	6,015.00	.....	769.64
1911.					
January.....	17,566	5,009.58	953.78	4,055.80	.....
February.....	16,061	4,722.76	5,584.02	.....	861.26
March.....	18,181	5,288.83	6,155.70	.....	866.87
April.....	15,478	4,493.16	4,090.74	.....	197.58
May.....	16,047	5,010.20	5,154.80	.....	144.60
June.....	18,698	5,482.18	9,776.11	.....	4,293.93
Total.....	204,325	50,186.09	64,859.48	4,946.90	10,630.29

## TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rentals.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.
1910.							
July.....	1,465	\$346.89	\$108.50	\$545.39	\$426.18	\$119.21	.....
August.....	1,417	328.92	206.00	534.92	552.15	.....	\$17.23
September.....	1,095	217.63	202.50	410.13	598.73	.....	188.60
October.....	1,444	414.54	209.50	524.04	835.49	.....	311.45
November.....	1,639	382.27	211.00	593.27	677.33	.....	84.05
December.....	1,062	358.97	210.00	568.97	668.33	.....	99.36
1911.							
January.....	904	320.07	214.50	534.57	109.80	424.77	.....
February.....	1,017	335.47	224.00	559.47	816.65	.....	257.18
March.....	1,474	446.07	220.50	676.57	755.48	.....	79.91
April.....	1,608	351.60	266.00	617.60	806.31	111.39	.....
May.....	1,401	461.17	290.31	751.48	737.70	3.78	.....
June.....	2,101	442.02	292.00	734.02	1,416.30	.....	682.28
Total.....	17,007	4,295.71	2,743.81	7,039.52	8,100.45	659.14	1,730.67

TABLE No. 6.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph—Con.*

## TOTAL.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Loss.	Deficit of the bureau.
1910.							
July.....	856	16,671	\$5,272.11	\$4,261.80	\$1,010.31	.....	+\$1,010.31
August.....	899	16,823	4,908.22	5,521.42	.....	\$613.20	— 613.20
September.....	728	16,980	4,846.17	5,987.08	.....	1,140.91	— 1,140.91
October.....	1,132	17,876	5,360.15	7,071.90	.....	1,711.75	— 1,711.75
November.....	1,862	21,521	6,155.12	6,777.01	.....	621.89	— 621.89
December.....	987	19,326	5,814.33	6,683.33	.....	869.00	— 869.00
1911.							
January.....	1,010	18,560	5,544.15	1,063.58	4,480.57	.....	+ 4,480.57
February.....	1,152	17,678	5,282.23	6,400.67	.....	1,118.44	— 1,118.44
March.....	1,122	19,855	5,964.40	6,911.18	.....	946.78	— 946.78
April.....	894	17,066	5,110.95	5,197.05	.....	86.20	— 86.20
May.....	897	18,158	5,751.68	5,892.50	.....	140.82	— 140.82
June.....	1,122	20,799	6,216.20	11,192.41	.....	4,976.21	— 4,976.21
Total.....	12,651	221,332	66,225.61	72,959.93	5,480.88	12,225.20	— 6,734.32



am.

Pay-	Tele- phone rentals.	Miscel aneous
00	\$17.00	\$30.
82	16.00	11.
79	36.45	31.
10	51.60	568.
51	46.47	73.
...	35.50	137.
10	-----	99.
52	16.00	59.
82	-----	149.
25	8.00	17.
49	8.00	44.
02	17.00	221.
42	252.02	1,444.

ments.



TABLE No. 8.—Statement by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1911.

Line receipts.				Expenditures.					Gain.	Loss.	
Stations.	Cash.	Value of half rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Station- ery, trav- eling expenses, postage, etc.			Total.
Ajuntas.....	\$346.44	\$14.70	\$39.42	\$400.56	\$390.00		\$5.00	\$40.57	\$405.57		\$5.01
Agua.....	46.57	42.08	121.66	48.67	23.28			2.69	25.94		\$20.63
Agua Buena.....	1,593.67	6.01	57.37	1,670.41	1,140.00	\$120.00	10.00	128.35	1,398.35		272.06
Albionito.....	501.84	13.63	98.03	525.62	540.00			27.04	272.04		
Alonso.....	385.24	8.66	28.40	422.20	420.00	60.00		60.85	665.85		
Arecibo.....	1,562.66	88.76	144.64	1,796.09	900.00	144.00	12.00	47.30	1,224.19		
Arroyo.....	734.59	8.89	41.11	793.59	540.00	72.00	5.00	108.19	1,224.19		
Barranconeta.....	154.42			154.42	78.21			8.81	677.85		671.90
Barraquitas.....	194.02	9.87	16.99	220.88	180.00		5.00	20.28	87.02		69.40
Barros.....	377.70	12.01	31.35	421.06	180.00		5.00	20.28	205.28		15.60
Bayamon.....	381.72	16.63	65.62	463.87	540.00		7.20	60.85	205.28		215.78
Cabo Rojo.....	373.66	9.25	53.51	436.32	420.00		5.00	47.30	608.05		
Caguas.....	1,458.23	51.57	57.35	1,567.15	1,560.00		30.00	175.65	678.05		
Cannuy.....	151.82	10.06	36.77	201.67	540.00		5.00	60.85	1,765.65		
Carolina.....	272.29	20.44	40.62	334.35	540.00		5.00	60.85	1,765.65		
Caye.....	1,204.44	10.03	280.87	1,510.34	900.00	96.00	5.00	101.43	1,02.43		
Celba.....	124.15	.51	21.33	145.99	600.00	144.00	5.00	74.38	1,102.43		407.91
Cidra.....	323.02	5.35	47.78	376.15	240.00		5.00	27.04	883.38		
Ciego.....	183.64	4.04	32.40	219.96	240.00		5.00	27.04	272.04		
Comerio.....	492.58	22.20	49.66	564.44	540.00	60.00	5.00	60.85	665.85		101.41
Corozal.....	288.06	17.26	29.69	335.01	180.00		5.00	20.28	205.28		129.73
Fajardo.....	78.94			78.94	38.47			4.46	43.93		35.01
Guayama.....	2,054.15	21.47	137.30	2,212.92	660.00	72.00	5.00	74.38	811.38		1,401.54
Guayama.....	1,810.31	128.95	93.29	2,032.55	660.00	96.00	5.00	74.38	835.38		1,197.17
Guabo.....	436.50	4.71	23.76	464.97	540.00		5.00	60.85	605.85		
Hatillo.....	71.52			71.52	35.76			4.23	39.99		31.53
Humacao.....	2,537.39	101.45	88.36	2,727.20	1,140.00		10.00	128.35	1,278.35		1,448.85
Isabela.....	204.64	4.34	41.19	250.17	540.00		5.00	60.85	605.85		
Juana Diaz.....	197.88	8.65	66.09	272.62	136.31			15.35	151.66		120.96
Juncos.....	1,089.40	15.25	40.16	1,144.81	540.00	72.00	10.00	60.85	682.85		461.96
Lares.....	567.09	10.96	103.83	711.88	420.00		5.00	47.30	472.30		239.58
Las Marias.....	93.32	17.45	30.46	141.23	180.00		5.00	20.28	205.28		
Las Piedras.....	12.79			12.79	3.19				3.63		9.26
Manati.....	445.45	26.33	69.33	560.11	540.00		5.00	60.85	605.85		
Maricao.....	107.01	9.13	44.06	160.20	180.00		5.00	20.28	205.28		
Mayaguez.....	205.26	1.97	9.24	217.47	240.00		5.00	27.04	272.04		

TABLE No. 8.—Statement by stations, showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1911—Con.

Stations.	Line receipts.				Expenditures.					Gain.	Loss.
	Cash.	Value of half rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Station- ery, trav- el expenses, postage, etc.	Total		
Mayaguez.....	\$3,698.64	\$111.07	\$255.89	\$4,065.60	\$2,580.00	\$180.00	\$30.57	\$200.50	\$3,081.07	\$984.53	.....
Moca.....	62.53	10.55	52.53	125.61	120.00	.....	5.00	13.52	138.52	.....	\$12.86
Morón.....	154.78	7.84	16.79	179.41	180.00	.....	5.00	20.28	205.28	.....	25.87
Maguayo.....	883.32	19.93	54.44	964.69	540.00	.....	5.00	60.85	605.85	353.84	.....
Naguabo.....	64.83	3.81	11.06	80.69	180.00	.....	5.00	20.28	205.28	.....	124.68
Pajito.....	306.91	8.22	27.75	342.88	180.00	.....	5.00	20.28	205.28	177.61	.....
Patlillas.....	6,333.26	128.35	259.06	6,720.67	4,120.00	297.26	72.00	465.41	4,954.67	1,771.00	.....
Ponce.....	85.95	.....	.....	85.95	4,120.00	.....	.....	4.84	47.81	38.14	.....
Quebradillas.....	393.34	15.79	51.42	460.55	540.00	.....	5.00	60.85	605.85	.....	145.80
Rio Grande.....	650.93	9.78	53.38	714.09	540.00	96.00	5.00	60.85	701.85	12.24	.....
Rio Piedras.....	103.73	2.04	12.96	118.73	540.00	.....	5.00	6.65	65.71	52.42	.....
Salinas Grande.....	270.43	6.87	32.02	310.32	540.00	.....	5.00	60.85	605.85	.....	285.53
Salinas.....	591.06	12.78	64.73	668.57	540.00	60.00	.....	60.85	660.85	2.77	.....
San German.....	21,750.04	1,947.00	4,911.49	28,608.53	8,220.00	.....	172.00	927.26	9,325.26	18,703.27	.....
San Juan.....	335.96	6.77	12.33	354.96	240.00	.....	5.00	47.04	272.04	.....	13.99
San Lorenzo.....	477.26	28.02	58.47	563.75	420.00	.....	5.00	47.04	472.04	53.15	.....
San Sebastian.....	189.26	5.90	48.56	243.72	118.80	.....	.....	17.38	132.24	103.49	.....
Santa Isabel.....	38.40	.....	.....	38.40	118.80	.....	.....	2.10	120.90	103.49	.....
Toca Alta.....	1,063.44	34.55	65.80	1,163.79	540.00	84.00	5.00	60.85	689.85	444.94	.....
Trinidad.....	87.87	.....	.....	87.87	48.85	.....	.....	.....	48.85	38.00	.....
Vega Alta.....	1,288.87	26.30	127.60	1,442.77	660.00	.....	5.00	74.33	739.33	703.49	.....
Vieques.....	1,187.09	11.83	87.00	1,295.92	540.00	96.00	.....	60.85	701.85	594.15	.....
Yabucoa.....	1,826.29	17.79	70.09	1,914.17	780.00	96.00	9.00	87.85	972.85	.....	50.15
Yauco.....	3,816.15	.....	.....	3,816.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cable telephone.....	630.11	.....	.....	630.11	540.00	.....	5.00	60.85	605.85	.....	292.85
S. F. R. T. Co.....	281.43	18.05	73.53	373.01	540.00	60.00	.....	108.19	1,088.19	.....	1,088.19
Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,828.54	.....	.....	318.90	3,148.44	.....	3,148.44
Two relief operators, at \$450.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous salaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	66,225.61	3,172.76	7,750.23	77,148.60	42,949.82	1,903.26	568.77	4,841.46	50,265.31	30,840.24	8,011.94

**TABLE No. 9.—Collections at the several ports of the Island during the fiscal year 1910-11—  
Division of Harbors and Docks.**

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Fajardo.	Aguadilla.	Total.
<b>1910.</b>								
July.....	\$3,552.13	\$542.54	\$289.02	\$100.60	\$77.60	\$115.24	\$180.58	\$4,857.71
August.....	1,861.50	480.80	563.41	170.35	111.05	107.11	119.67	3,413.89
September.....	2,587.75	295.38	202.50	58.42	128.30	49.32	44.84	3,266.51
October.....	2,359.67	425.74	356.48	131.62	27.12	25.18	82.50	3,408.31
November.....	1,096.30	369.45	273.03	38.71	118.53	51.67	114.01	2,961.70
December.....	3,178.84	496.83	313.29	134.51	120.64	48.26	122.72	4,405.09
<b>1911.</b>								
January.....	4,340.62	582.56	704.81	239.93	292.30	253.12	206.91	6,621.26
February.....	3,111.56	685.34	247.29	174.20	66.14	79.25	54.26	4,418.04
March.....	4,181.69	385.12	259.24	259.08	110.67	116.23	104.32	5,416.35
April.....	2,514.90	341.97	373.99	100.04	76.89	149.84	73.22	3,630.75
May.....	3,718.56	284.89	297.43	156.13	221.52	7.50	99.57	4,785.60
June.....	2,619.00	377.17	201.89	68.97	186.47	185.00	85.71	3,724.21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36,022.62</b>	<b>5,243.79</b>	<b>4,082.28</b>	<b>1,632.56</b>	<b>1,537.23</b>	<b>1,187.72</b>	<b>1,288.31</b>	<b>50,996.41</b>

**TABLE No. 10.—Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico during fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.**

	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arroyo.	
	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.
American steamers.....	322	1,063,867	176	552,424	199	663,450	67	194,795
American sailing.....	108	82,396	48	44,005	38	20,276	15	11,451
Foreign steamers.....	118	421,004	118	334,119	59	189,917	.....	.....
Foreign sailing.....	48	4,586	23	4,659	9	651	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1,571,853</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>935,207</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>874,294</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>206,246</b>

	Humacao.		Fajardo.		Aguadilla.		Total American and foreign steam and sailing vessels.	
	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
American steamers.....	42	118,940	21	54,392	77	238,742	904	2,886,610
American sailing.....	26	16,730	9	6,844	9	5,334	253	187,036
Foreign steamers.....	.....	.....	2	5,725	12	26,222	309	976,967
Foreign sailing.....	14	1,436	4	573	.....	.....	108	11,905
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>137,106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>67,534</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>270,298</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>4,062,548</b>



TABLE No. 11.—Condition of contracts in progress during fiscal year 1910-11.

Contract No.	Features and schedules.	Contractor.	Contract date.		Revised amount of contract.	Average monthly requirement.	Total work done to June 30, 1910.	Total work done during fiscal year.	Total work done to June 30, 1911.	Total requirement to June 30, 1911.	Remarks.
			Beginning.	Completing.							
14	Patillas Canal (schedule 12)	Nereo Piraszi.....	Aug. 27, 1909	Oct. 31, 1910	\$9,215.53	\$658.25	\$3,780.83	\$5,434.71	\$9,215.53	\$9,215.53	Completed.
19	Patillas Dam.....	Del Valle Zeno Hnos.....	Mar. 4, 1910	Jan. 31, 1912	473,854.31	20,559.00	13,620.19	34,287.42	56,055.06	328,944.00	Relinquished.
20	Carita Tunnel.....	T. L. Huston.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1911	47,800.00	2,172.72	5,158.95	10,231.35	15,390.30	34,763.52	
21	Toro Negro Tunnel.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	69,525.00	3,160.23	6,843.85	18,672.55	23,846.40	50,563.68	
22	Patillas Canal (schedule 7)	Carlos Clausells.....	July 31, 1910	Aug. 15, 1911	19,745.00	1,579.60	1,579.60	15,821.71	15,821.71	17,375.60	
23	Patillas Canal (schedule 8)	do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1910	2,910.16	582.03	1,022.50	2,910.16	2,910.16	2,910.16	Completed.
24	Patillas Canal (schedule 9)	T. L. Huston.....	July 17, 1910	do.....	13,805.14	2,510.00	1,022.50	12,782.64	13,805.14	13,805.14	Do.
25	Patillas Canal (schedule 3)	do.....	do.....	do.....	17,199.96	3,126.45	215.32	16,974.64	17,199.96	17,199.96	Do.
26	Patillas Canal (schedule 4)	do.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1911	22,830.43	2,425.15	215.32	16,974.64	17,199.96	22,830.43	Do.
27	Patillas Canal (schedule 5)	do.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1912	22,412.00	1,345.52	.....	22,830.43	22,830.43	22,830.43	Do.
30	Toro Negro Dam.....	Nereo Piraszi.....	Sept. 18, 1910	do.....	14,585.00	947.73	.....	4,693.42	4,693.42	12,847.89	
31	Doda Juana Canal.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1911	713,872.53	39,042.68	29,141.63	149,571.93	186,801.03	519,044.57	

NOTE.—Total work done to June 30, 1910, is exclusive of work done under completed or annulled contracts.

TABLE NO. 12.—Principal work accomplished under contracts.

Contract No.	Features and schedules.	Open-cut excavation—all classes.				Tunnel excavation.				Masonry—all classes.				Remarks.
		Total revised estimate.	Total to June 30, 1910.	Amount for fiscal year.	Total to June 30, 1911.	Total revised estimate.	Total to June 30, 1910.	Amount for fiscal year.	Total to June 30, 1911.	Total revised estimate.	Total to June 30, 1910.	Amount for fiscal year.	Total to June 30, 1911.	
		C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	C. m.	
14	Patillas Canal (schedule 12)	4,023	2,371	1,652	4,023	3,325	314	211	535	193	.....	.....	193	Completed November, 1910.
19	Patillas Dam.....	702,400	12,103	6,092	19,195	6,955	363	2,905	3,169	3,200	.....	.....	356	Relinquished March, 1911.
20	Carrio Tunnel.....	10,400	5,031	1,670	6,701	2,050	111	585	704	360	.....	.....	.....	
21	Toro Negro Tunnel.....	6,000	3,464	1,946	5,440	3,330	74	864	938	100	.....	.....	33	
22	Patillas Canal (schedule 7)	31,000	.....	23,662	23,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	329	
24	Patillas Canal (schedule 8)	4,668	.....	4,668	4,668	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60	Completed January, 1911.
25	Patillas Canal (schedule 4)	24,513	2,893	21,625	24,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	131	Completed December, 1911.
26	Patillas Canal (schedule 3)	30,494	132	30,362	30,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	57	.....	174	Completed May, 1911.
27	Patillas Canal (schedule 5)	30,375	.....	30,375	30,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	336	Do.
30	Toro Negro Dam.....	21,900	.....	6,531	6,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	
31	Dofia Juana Canal.....	1,300	.....	6,978	6,978	100	.....	86	86	570	.....	.....	176	
		887,068	37,074	129,551	156,625	12,960	892	4,560	5,422	5,701	57	1,740	1,797	

TABLE NO. 13.—Total expenditures, irrigation trust fund, to June 30, 1911.

	Engineering.			Test pits and borings.	Right of way and damages.	Legal expenses.	Equipment.	Construction contracts.	Extra work.
	Salaries.	Labor.	Travel.						
Patillas Dam.....	\$16,446.57	\$1,721.93	\$1,603.88	\$2,941.10	\$61,878.70	\$3,278.85	\$240.89	\$155,195.47	\$11,221.76
Patillas Canal.....	80,696.27	5,293.40	2,837.31	2,878.09	5,453.17	1,014.51	619.50	107,341.06	3,571.31
Patillas laterals and outlets.....	31.11								
Carite Dam.....	7,748.89	1,690.51	722.49	817.78	4,096.67	945.19	493.69	698.59	13.02
Carite Tunnel.....	3,965.16	479.97	271.43	163.97	85.50	51.24	4.28	61.24	24.96
Carite water power.....	3,843.44	203.40	162.70	4.10	17.00	4.40		12,880.20	
Guamani Canals.....	2,093.04	662.63	60.15						
Toro Negro diversion.....	9,447.28	3,152.22	2,065.49	11.55	298.00	454.36	3.40	27,138.50	1,441.18
Guayabal Dam.....	9,508.49	1,629.23	1,281.74	374.79	693.72	1,756.57	1,357.27	933.38	
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	21.50								
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	6,392.63	1,817.27	1,250.69	2,095.55	262.84	293.68			
General expenses.....	41,543.74	9,945.73	15,878.17	2,103.95		1,907.40	20,761.73		33.96
Total expenditures to June 30, 1911.....	131,658.12	26,946.37	25,694.95	7,352.89	62,780.60	9,704.20	23,488.70	304,627.15	16,305.79
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1910.....	9,042.84	2,308.64	1,300.88	301.99	23,194.69	2,040.93	559.04	35,621.58	3,940.03
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	16,215.33	2,388.04	1,988.17	243.23	19,773.79	1,555.75	2,112.74	32,594.76	7,557.56
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1911.....	13,726.32	3,250.00	1,988.99	846.74	5,118.34	1,519.37	8,081.92	36,245.84	1,722.56
Quarter ending June 30, 1911.....	21,178.76	2,312.93	2,376.40	142.50	3,136.85	200.12	1,762.76	145,731.01	102.98
Total fiscal year 1910-11.....	60,153.25	10,259.61	7,660.94	1,087.46	51,293.67	5,315.17	7,546.46	200,093.19	13,323.23
Total to May 31, 1911.....	124,706.19	25,903.27	24,763.19	7,248.94	60,073.43	9,702.40	22,314.81	296,316.51	16,305.79
Total for June, 1911.....	6,946.93	693.10	941.76	103.95	2,707.17	1.80	1,173.86	7,770.64	

	Supplies.	Cement.	Steel and Iron.	Administration labor.	Dwellings at Guayama.	Interest on bonds.	Office building.	Real estate other than right of way.	Total.
Petillas Dam.....	\$2,543.99	\$27.10	\$1,935.07	\$14,300.61				\$800.00	\$264,165.92
Petillas Canal.....	1,963.52	15,377.03	7,573.11	8,066.79					190,897.07
Petillas laterals and outlets.....	34.59								67.70
Carite Dam.....	1,147.75	10.62	389.76	8,545.27				425.00	27,028.23
Carite Tunnel.....	228.36	10.62							18,160.60
Carite water power.....	21.69								4,253.72
Guamaní Canals.....	51.45								2,715.55
Toro Negro diversion.....	680.18	3,513.52	93.30						48,327.83
Guayabal Dam.....	727.14	6.25		3,201.00					21,473.82
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	404.40								21,311.60
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	6,935.82	3.40	3.53		\$6,139.16	\$240,000.00	\$4,121.40		12,445.97
General expenses.....									346,273.68
Total expenditures to June, 30, 1911.....	14,760.89	18,947.54	9,994.77	34,743.67	6,139.16	240,000.00	6,121.40	1,225.00	989,954.20
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1910.....	1,280.71	6,698.72	82.50				96.89		68,877.74
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	655.00	3,522.77	3,690.90			60,000.00	5,404.00		157,695.54
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1911.....	1,549.53	139.16	1,554.18		49.63		68.81	425.00	70,899.56
Quarter ending June 30, 1911.....	3,359.86	116.34	953.53	34,743.67	716.09		267.46	800.00	217,934.88
Total fiscal year 1910-11.....	6,845.10	10,478.99	6,250.99	34,743.67	766.32	60,000.00	5,833.68	1,225.00	532,590.92
Total to May 31, 1911.....	12,200.52	13,916.12	9,968.59	18,171.12	5,762.60	240,000.00	5,933.72	1,225.00	899,559.20
Total for June, 1911.....	2,560.37	31.42	25.18	16,572.55	386.56		184.66		40,065.00

Balance on June 30, 1911, \$2,216,681.43.

Including all vouchers up to and including No. 3510, except Nos. 1769, 1792, 2759, 2872, 2927, 2935, 2936, 2972, 3004, 3009, 3048, 3065, 3098 to 3100, 3120, 3144, 3166, 3213, 3214, 3226, 3242, 3243, 3256, 3257, 3266, 3267, 3269 to 3277, 3300, 3322, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3333, 3343, 3364, 3366, 3368, 3374 to 3377, 3379 to 3383, 3391, 3405, 3421, 3422, 3439, 3457, 3468, 3477, 3491, 3499, 3501 to 3504.



## APPENDIX V.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The statistical tables presented cover the fiscal year only, but, in accordance with custom and the instructions of the Secretary of War, in the text are treated matters of educational interest to the date of the submittal of the report.

In further conformity with such instructions, I have the honor to present herewith a summary of statistics of public education in Porto Rico, following the definite questions asked.

#### *Summary of statistics for the school year 1910-11.*

Number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools:

White—	
Males.....	64, 675
Females.....	45, 142
Total.....	109, 817
Colored—	
Males.....	20, 812
Females.....	14, 896
Total.....	35, 708
White and colored—	
Males.....	85, 487
Females.....	60, 038
Total.....	145, 525
Number of different pupils enrolled during the year:	
(a) In secondary schools (normal and agricultural departments of the university, high and continuation schools).....	1, 026
(b) In common schools.....	128, 453
(c) In special schools (night schools, kindergartens, and charitable and correctional institutions).....	15, 528
Average daily attendance for the school year of 175 days (in night schools 136 days).....	103, 102
Average daily enrollment for the school year of 175 days (in night schools 136 days).....	113, 008
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year (town, 163; rural, 879).....	1, 042
Estimated value of all insular school buildings <sup>1</sup> .....	\$759, 414. 51
Rental value of other buildings.....	\$67, 977. 72

<sup>1</sup> Including entire expenditure made by the insular government under direction of the department of education in connection with the acquisition of property and with the erection of school buildings since the establishment of civil government.

Number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year:

White—

Males.....	772
Females.....	675

Total.....	1, 447
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Colored—

Males.....	114
Females.....	104

Total.....	218
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White and colored—

Males.....	886
Females.....	779

Total.....	1, 665
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Number of different teachers employed in secondary schools at the end of the year<sup>1</sup>.....

72

Number of different teachers employed in special schools at the end of the year<sup>2</sup>.....

255

Monthly salary of teachers as fixed by law during the year 1909-10:

Rural teachers—

First class.....	\$40
Second class.....	\$35
Third class.....	\$30

Graded teachers—

First class.....	\$55
Second class.....	\$50
Third class.....	\$45

English graded teachers—

First class.....	\$60
Second class.....	\$55
Third class.....	\$50

Principal teachers—

First class.....	\$80
Second class.....	\$75
Third class.....	\$70

Teachers of English and special-work teachers.....

\$75

Continuation teachers.....

\$83. 33

To which amounts were added allowances for house rent as follows:

Rural teachers.....	Not less than \$3 nor more than \$8
Graded teachers.....	Not less than \$7 nor more than \$15
English graded and principal teachers.....	Not less than \$10 nor more than \$15

Total expenditures for school purposes, 1910-11:

By Insular Government.....	\$878, 635. 00
By local government.....	\$403, 691. 57

It has been the aim of the department of education, during the four years of my incumbency as commissioner, to accomplish the following results:

First. To provide instruction in the branches comprising a common-school education to all the children of school age in the island, this instruction to be both in English and in Spanish.

Second. To provide facilities for instruction in agriculture to the largest possible number of the pupils of suitable age.

Third. To introduce the subjects of manual training and domestic science into all the high and graded schools.

Fourth. To establish secondary schools at a sufficient number of points throughout the island to meet the needs of the people.

Fifth. To establish trade schools throughout the island.

The foregoing aims have been realized to a varying degree, yet a reasonable degree of progress has been made in each.

<sup>1</sup> Seventeen of these are duplicates.

<sup>2</sup> Two hundred and thirty-seven of these are night-school teachers and are duplicates.

The average daily attendance, perhaps the more vital of all general schools' statistics, for the school year 1906-7, the year preceding the first of my term of office, was 44,218. As shown by the table given above, it was for the past year 103,102, or an increase of 133 per cent. This increase in common-school attendance during the last four years seems all the more striking from a comparison of the actual daily attendance with the schools at the beginning of the American occupation and at the end of the first nine years, i. e., in the school year 1906-7.

At the former date mentioned the attendance was 18,243; at the latter, as has been stated, it was 44,218, giving an increase for the nine years, roughly, of 25,000. During the last four years the actual numerical increase has been nearly 60,000, or more than double that of the preceding nine years. Of the 103,000 in daily attendance—the total enrollment for the past year was 145,525—at least 100,000 are in grades below the high schools and are doing work essential to good citizenship in any land which boasts of a democratic form of government.

For reasons which have been hard to overcome and which have largely to do with legislative appropriation, progress during the past quadrennium in the extension of agricultural education has been less marked. An attempt to secure adequate appropriations for the establishment of a system of elementary agricultural schools throughout the island failed. At present, however, the more than 80,000 pupils enrolled in the rural schools of the island are receiving instruction in nature study, which is essentially elementary agriculture, carried on in connection with the school gardens which form a common adjunct to the rural schools. In addition to this, nearly 2,000 pupils, mostly in the graded schools, are receiving definite instruction in scientific agriculture under the tutelage of special teachers. For the coming school year a larger number of instructors in agriculture has been provided in the budget, and at least double the present number of pupils receiving special instruction in the subject can be provided for. As properly qualified teachers can be secured, provision for agricultural instruction should be made in each municipality of the island.

At the time of my arrival on the island, four years ago, no provision whatsoever was made for any form of manual instruction in any of the public schools of the island. A system of trade schools situated in the larger cities had been in existence, but the Insular Legislature failed to appropriate for their future support and they were suppressed with the school year 1906-7. All attempts on my part to secure special appropriation for the establishment of manual instruction have failed, and what has been accomplished has been brought about through the use of the general funds of the department. In this way some form of manual instruction has been provided in nine municipalities of the island. Although for the coming year the number will be increased to 20, even this provision is entirely inadequate. The public-school system of Porto Rico can never become what it should until agricultural and manual instruction are given the proper emphasis.

In no other phase of educational work has development been so rapid during recent years as in that of secondary instruction. For the school year 1906-7 there were enrolled in the secondary schools of the island 316 pupils; for the past year 1,144, or an increase of 262 per cent.

In each of the 15 such schools some form of manual instruction will for the coming school year be offered, and in a large majority of the schools courses in both wood-working and domestic economy will be given. Those secondary schools which offer the full four-year course send their graduates on certificates to many of the best colleges and universities in the United States.

The establishment of trade schools under the auspices of the department of education is something for the future, though I hope for the immediate future. The Porto Rican people are as a class skillful and adept in the constructive arts, and the island is in need of skilled citizens and mechanics. It is possible that through placing the College of Mechanic Arts of the University of Porto Rico on a proper basis this need can be partially taken care of. However, it is my belief that the legislature should make at the earliest possible moment adequate provision for the establishment of a system of trade schools under the department of education.

In closing this letter of transmittal, I wish to express my sincerest appreciation of the valiant services rendered the cause of education in the island by the members of the office force of the department, and especially of the invaluable services of the assistant commissioner, Mr. F. E. Libby.

Respectfully,

E. G. DEXTER,  
*Commissioner of Education.*

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*



## RÉSUMÉ OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN PORTO RICO.

The organic act for Porto Rico provides:

"That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him, and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the Commissioner of Education for the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress."

Beginning with the legislative session of 1900, school laws have been passed and from time to time amended, the present organization being, briefly, as follows:

The commissioner of education, appointed for a term of four years (or at the pleasure of the President), is at the head of the department of education, with full power of appointment over all the subordinates in the department, with the exception of certain classes of teachers as hereinafter set forth. He is empowered to determine the course of study, the length of the school year (within limitations prescribed by law), and the length of the school day. He is in charge of the examination and certification of teachers, and no expenditures of public moneys for school purposes, either on the part of the school boards or of any subordinates in the department, can be made without his approval. He is a member of the Executive Council—the upper house of the legislature—and is ex officio president of the University of Porto Rico and of the trustees of the Insular Library.

Aside from the teaching force, the personnel of the department consists of the following officials: Assistant commissioner of education, secretary of the department, chief of the division of property and accounts, chief of the division of school-board accounts, 3 general superintendents of schools, and 40 supervising principals, each in charge of a district of the island. In addition, there are the private secretary to the commissioner, and other clerical help to the number of 12.

The assistant commissioner is the head of the division of supervision, and has all the powers of the commissioner during the absence of the latter from the island. The secretary is the chief of the division of records, and officially countersigns all teachers' certificates and other papers of record issued by the department. The chief of the division of property and accounts is custodian of all the property belonging to the department and is charged with keeping the salary list thereof. The chief of the division of school-board accounts forms the direct point of contact between the department and the school boards of the island.

The island of Porto Rico contains 66 units of political organization, known as "municipalities." Within each of these is elected a school board consisting of three members. Vacancies in these school boards caused by resignation, death, or incapacity are filled by the commissioner of education, the law requiring that appointments to vacancies be made from the same political party to which the previous member belonged. School boards have charge of all buildings occupied by the common schools (not high schools), employ the janitors, and pay the house rent of the teachers. They have the power to hold title to property, and may, under certain legal restrictions, negotiate loans. They may, with the approval of the commissioner of education, as may also the supervising principals, dismiss pupils from the schools, and may suspend teachers pending the action of the commissioner. They must submit annually, three months before the beginning of the school year, to the commissioner of education for his approval, a list of teachers, properly qualified, whom they wish to elect to positions in their school system, and after the approval of the commissioner may elect such teachers. School boards submit to the commissioner of education, previous to the beginning of each fiscal year, a detailed statement of their desired expenditures for that year, and the approval of such a budget by the commissioner is the warrant for the expenditure of the school funds as thus set forth. Subsequent transfers of funds from one subhead to another within the budget necessitates separate approval.

The teachers of the island are divided into the following classes:

First. Rural teachers. These are in charge of the ungraded schools, for the most part in the rural districts, and receive salaries as follows: Rural teachers of the first class, \$40 per school month; of the second class, \$35 per school month; and of the third class, \$30 per school month. Persons entering the corps of rural teachers must remain three years in the third class, at the end of which period they are promoted to second class if their work has been satisfactory. They may not be promoted from second class to first class until after five years of successful experience as teachers, including the three years passed as third-class teachers. Rural teachers receive a monthly allowance in lieu of house rent, varying from \$3 to \$8 per month.

Second. Graded teachers. These teachers are in charge of the graded schools in the cities and smaller centers of population. They are divided into Spanish graded

teachers and English graded teachers, although the former class is rapidly decreasing in number and doubtless within a few years will no longer exist. The academic examination for both of these classes of teachers is the same, promotion to the English graded class being through a special examination given by one of the general superintendents or a high official in the department, to determine whether or not the candidate is capable of teaching successfully all the subjects of the common-school curriculum, using the English language as the medium of instruction. When such an examination is passed an additional compensation of \$5 per school month is received. In addition to the classification of graded teachers into English graded and Spanish graded teachers, they are classified for purposes of payment, as are the rural teachers, into graded teachers of first, second, and third class. Graded teachers of the first class receive a monthly salary of \$55; those of the second class, of \$50; and those of the third class, of \$45; in each instance with the \$5 additional to those who are certified to teach in English. Still, in addition to the compensation mentioned, comes a payment by the school board in lieu of house rent varying from \$8 to \$20 per school month.

These two classes of teachers—the rural and graded—comprise the great mass of teachers in the common schools of the island. They are elected by the school boards of the various municipalities from lists submitted to the commissioner of education for his approval, as already stated. The following classes of teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner without intervention by the school boards:

First. Teachers of English. These are nearly all Americans, the great proportion graduates of colleges and normal schools in the United States. In the early years of the American occupation they were, as the name of the class would imply, teachers of English assigned to the various graded-school systems, going about from room to room giving instruction in the English language. By this plan the pupils received an hour or two of special instruction in English each day, but since all the other subjects of the curriculum were being taught in Spanish but slight progress seems to have been made in the acquisition of the English language. Consequently the plan has been modified, and at present teachers of English serve as grade teachers in the higher grades of the school system, giving instruction in all the subjects of the grade to which they are assigned, except instruction in the Spanish language. The law makes it necessary that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality of the island having a graded-school system, and this under present conditions means every municipality of the island. In the larger cities a considerable number of teachers of English are in service, the total number provided for by law for the present school year being 112. The salary is \$75 per school month, without allowance for house rent.

Second. Special teachers in continuation schools. The continuation schools of the island, as explained later in this report, are special manual training and trade schools, established in 12 municipalities of the island. In each continuation school are at least two teachers, one a specialist in manual training, the other a specialist in domestic science, and each able to give the academic and scientific subjects of the first two years of the high-school course, so far as time is found for these subjects in addition to that required for manual training and domestic-science work. Special teachers in continuation schools receive a salary of \$83.33 per school month. The budget for the coming fiscal year provides for 20 such teachers.

Third. Special teachers. This class comprises teachers of music and art and kindergarten teachers. Such teachers are assigned only to the larger towns of the island. The budget provides for 16 teachers of this class, at a salary of \$75 per school month.

Fourth. Agricultural teachers. Teachers of this class are assigned to the elementary agricultural schools maintained by the department at various points throughout the island. They will receive for the year 1911-12 a salary of \$60 per calendar month, being the only class of teachers in the employ of the Government and under pay by the Government for the entire 12 months of the calendar year.

Fifth. High-school teachers. This class of teachers includes the faculties of the high schools of the island. The salaries vary from \$750 to \$1,500 per school year.

The island is at present divided for purposes of school administration into 40 districts. These districts are divided into three classes:

First. Municipalities having more than 100 schools.

Second. Municipalities having between 50 and 99 schools.

Third. Municipalities or groups of municipalities containing less than 50 schools.

There are at present of the first class, 2; of the second class, 3; and of the third class, 35. The school law provides for an automatic increase in the number of districts, since no district of the third class may contain more than 50 schools. The immediate representative of the commissioner of education in each of the school districts is the supervising principal. In districts of the first class this officer receives a salary of

\$1,500, with an allowance of \$240 for house and office rent, and in districts of the second class \$1,400, with the same allowance for rent. In districts of the third class the salary is \$1,200, with the same allowance for rent and with an extra allowance of \$200 for traveling expenses in districts of more than one municipality. Although with no vote in the school-board meetings, the supervising principal must, by law, be cited to all such meetings. In addition, he performs any duties assigned to him by the commissioner and is required by law to present an annual report covering the work of his district. He has an office adequately equipped with furniture and appliances in keeping with the dignity and importance of the position which he holds and maintains definite office hours. The greater part of his time is, however, spent in visiting the schools of his district, and toward the teachers he maintains the position of helper and adviser rather than that of mere critic and spy. At the end of each school month he makes a report to the office of the commissioner on each of the visits made during the month.

#### RURAL SCHOOLS.

The rural schools are by far the most numerous and perhaps the most important factor in the general uplift of the people. With few exceptions they are located in the country districts wherever needed and funds are available for their maintenance, and are often reached by long, hard climbs up the mountain trails. During the school year 1910-11, 1,648 of these schools were maintained, counting as two schools each school building where separate groups of pupils attend in the morning and in the afternoon. Although the number of rural schools equipped with modern furniture and appliances is increasing year by year, still not a few remind one of the primitive red schoolhouse of New England, with its tables and backless benches. The rural schoolhouses vary greatly in their style of architecture. Some are simply thatched-roof structures of the simplest native construction, while others are substantial cement buildings. Only a comparatively small proportion of the buildings occupied by the rural schools have been constructed by the government, especially for school purposes, the remainder being rented buildings. In no instance, however, is the same structure used for school and residence purposes. At present 854 separate buildings are used for rural school purposes, in addition to the 207 graded school buildings. In nearly every instance the surroundings of the rural school buildings have been beautified through the planting of trees, the maintenance of school gardens, and in every other possible way. This work is done almost entirely by the pupils themselves, and is largely inspired by the department of education through offering annually a diploma to the school in each of the 40 separate school districts which has done most during the year to beautify its surroundings. In fact as one journeys through the island the most attractive spots in the landscape are usually the school buildings with their attractive gardens and the Stars and Stripes floating above. Considering the fact that at the time of the American occupation there was but one building within the island used exclusively for school purposes, the progress which has been made is little short of marvelous. To-day the 1,061 buildings used exclusively for school purposes means that there is one such structure for each 3.4 square miles throughout the island. The United States Commissioner of Education states in his report for 1910 that there are within the United States 266,026 buildings used as schoolhouses, making one schoolhouse for each 13.1 square miles of territory in the United States. Only for a very few separate States of the United States is the territory tributary to a schoolhouse so small as for Porto Rico, and those States are among the most thickly populated of the northeastern tier. When we consider, however, the number of school buildings compared with the population, the showing is not so favorable for Porto Rico, and serves to emphasize the density of our population and the need for further school extension. Based upon the population for the island of the last census—that is, 1,118,012—we have one school building for each 1,053 of the population, while for the United States there is one school building for each 345 inhabitants. However, if another decade shows the same progress in the extension of schools in Porto Rico as has the last the story will be different.

The course of study for the rural schools covers a six-year period, although not all the rural schools have students in all those classes, as is shown by the following table:

#### *Rural schools.*

1 grade.....	763
2 grades.....	519
3 grades.....	326

4 grades.....	31
5 grades.....	3
Total.....	1, 642

Up to the year 1907-8 none of the rural schools of the island carried its pupils beyond the third year. Conditions are, however, rapidly changing and it seems probable that within a few years no one of the schools of this class will be offering less than a full six-year course. Instruction in English in the rural schools will be treated under a separate heading later in this report.

The course of study for the rural schools differs from that of the graded schools of the better systems in the United States only as is necessitated by the restrictions of a single teacher with the task of covering the work for a number of separate grades.

*First grade.*—In this grade no instruction in English is given, it being the only grade in any of the schools of the island in which such instruction is omitted. It is thought best, however, with the children of the rural schools to make some little academic progress in the spoken language with the language of common speech—that is, the Spanish language—before attempting to master a foreign tongue. In the Spanish language two books are used—*Cartilla de Arnold* and *Libro Primero*. For number work *Aritmética Elemental* is used. Nature study is taught throughout the year, largely in connection with the work in the school garden.

*Second grade.*—In this grade work in English is begun, several different primers being used. In the Spanish language the *Libro Primero* is continued, and in number work the *Aritmética Elemental*. Nature study is continued.

*Third grade.*—In this grade in English, the first book of the Reimold series is made use of together with other selected first readers. In the Spanish language, *Libro Segundo* is followed. In arithmetic, Milne's *Aritmética Elemental* is used. With this year's work the nature study has gradually merged itself into more specific work in agriculture, always taken in connection with the maintenance of the school garden.

*Fourth grade.*—In English, Reimold's second book is made use of, and also other second readers are supplied. In Spanish, *Rudimentos Montgomery*. In arithmetic, Milne's *Aritmética Elemental* is continued. With this year the study of geography is begun, using Frye's *Geografía Elemental*. This replaces the nature study of the preceding grades.

*Fifth grade.*—In the English work of this year Flounder's *Language and Grammar* is used, as well as the third book of the New Century series and of the Heart of Oak series. In Spanish, the *Libro Tercero de Lectura* and *Los Primeros Pasos in Castellano*. With this year Dodge's *Elementary Geography* is begun, the first text in this subject in English, and Milne's *Elements of Arithmetic*, also in English. Two additional subjects are commenced in the fifth grade: History, using McMaster's *Primary History of the United States*, and physiology, using Blaisdell's *Book of Health*.

*Sixth grade.*—In English, the first book of the Mother Tongue series is made use of, as are also various readers suitable to the grade. In Spanish, several books are made use of: The Spanish reader by Loiseaux, another Spanish reader by Matzke, the *Compendio de Moral by Juncos*, and *Gramática Castellana by Hernández*. In geography, Dodge's *Elementary book* is continued, and in arithmetic, Wentworth's *Practical Arithmetic*. As a basis for the history work, *American Leaders and Heroes* is made use of, and in physiology, Ames's *Hygiene for the Tropics*.

Throughout the rural schools calisthenic exercises are daily insisted upon in accordance with the regulations issued by the department of education and found elsewhere in this report. At the conclusion of this course in the rural schools, pupils who find it possible to do so, enter the seventh grade of the graded schools without loss of time.

#### GRADED SCHOOLS.

Graded school systems are maintained in each of the 68 municipalities of the island. In each instance such systems are found in the principal center of population of the municipality, and in a considerable number of municipalities in the more populous barrios. The course of study of the graded schools covers the full 8 grades of the common-school course, although in a few municipalities no students have as yet reached the upper grades of the course, the number of municipalities in which the common-school curriculum is completed being 53. Students who complete the full 8-year course and pass an examination set by the department, which is uniform for the island, receive a common-school diploma. For the school year 1910-11 the number of candidates passing this examination was 967. The number of persons receiving a common-school diploma has increased very rapidly during recent years, as is shown by the following table:

*Common-school diplomas issued.*

School year:	Pupils.	School year:	Pupils.
1902-3.....	44	1907-8.....	467
1903-4.....	29	1908-9.....	651
1904-5.....	79	1909-10.....	787
1905-6.....	212	1910-11.....	967
1906-7.....	213		

Persons from the United States and other countries visiting the graded schools of the island are impressed with the favorable conditions under which the work is being carried on. The buildings, mostly of a modified Spanish type of architecture and nearly all constructed of cement, are pleasing in appearance, well lighted and ventilated. With the climatic conditions prevailing in Porto Rico the problem of heating is entirely eliminated, since no artificial heating appliances are in use anywhere in the island. The problems, too, of heating and ventilation are reduced to a minimum through the prevailing custom of constructing buildings with windows extending practically from the ceiling to the floor. These windows are entirely without glass and are open throughout the school session, except when occasional showers arise, making it necessary to close the shutters. The ceilings in all schoolrooms are high, usually between 12 and 14 feet from the floor, all of which conditions make for perfect ventilation. In fact more healthful surroundings in school work could hardly be found than those enjoyed by the graded-school pupils in Porto Rico. Almost without exception the school equipment is as complete and perfect as can be found anywhere. Adjustable desks of modern type of construction are used for the pupils, the teachers are provided with adequate desks, the blackboards are in many instances of slate and ample in amount, while charts, maps, and globes are provided as needed. Great pride is taken both by teachers and pupils in schoolroom decoration, and classrooms are rare in which framed portraits of Washington, Lincoln, or some of the more recent Presidents of the United States are not to be found, and frequently well-selected engravings or other type of pictures find places on the walls. The graded-school buildings are usually named after some prominent personage, the names of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt, as well as those of many other prominent Americans being in use. In some instances schools are named after Porto Rican patriots, but in no case has the name of a living Porto Rican still in active political life been approved for this purpose by the department of education. Among the more pretentious graded-school buildings of the island are the Jefferson School of Arecibo, with 22 rooms; the San Juan Public School No. 1, with 21 rooms; the Caguas Public School, with 16 rooms, and the Roosevelt and McKinley schools of Ponce, each with 12 rooms.

The course of study for the graded schools is quite abreast that of the best public-school systems in the United States. In fact, in not a few instances pupils have removed to the States after having completed in part the graded-school system of the island and have entered grades in advance of those in which they were enrolled while here. In addition, moreover, to the academic accomplishments required by equivalent grades in the United States, the pupils from the Porto Rican schools were bilingual, having approximately equal proficiency in the Spanish and English languages.

*First grade.*—In English work in the first grade the Aldine Primer, the Spanish-American Primer, and other books of a similar grade are made use of. No work is given in this grade in the Spanish language, it being believed that it is better that the children begin but one language in a single year, and English is introduced in place of Spanish. This is the only grade in the entire public-school system of the island in which Spanish is not taught. In number work Milne's Elements of Arithmetic is followed, the book being in the hands of the teacher only.

*Second grade.*—In this grade the Aldine First Reader, the Spanish-American First Reader, and the first book of the Reimold series of readers are used. In the Spanish language text the Cartilla de Arnold and the Libro Primero are used. In number work Milne's Elements of Arithmetic is continued.

*Third grade.*—In English the second book of the Reimold series, the first book of the New Century series, and the Spanish-American Second Reader are used; in Spanish Libro Primero and Libro Segundo; in arithmetic the text is Milne's Elements of Arithmetic.

*Fourth grade.*—In English Hyde's Practical Lessons in English and the second volume of the New Century series are the texts. In Spanish Montgomery's Rudimentos de Historia is read. In arithmetic the use of Milne's Elements of Arithmetic

is continued. With this year the study of geography is begun, use being made of Frye's *Geografía Elemental*.

*Fifth grade.*—In English the texts are Flounder's *Language and Grammar*, the third book in the New Century series, and the *Heart of Oak No. 3. Libro Tercero de Lectura* and *Los Primeros Pasos en Castellano* are the texts in Spanish. In arithmetic Milne's *Elements* are still used, and in Geography Dodge's *Elementary Geography*. With this year two new subjects are introduced—physiology, with *Good Health* as a text, and history, using McMaster's *Primary History*.

*Sixth grade.*—In English the *Mother Tongue* is made use of and the *Standard Fourth Reader*. In Spanish, Spanish readers by Loiseaux and Matzke, as well as the *Compendio de Moral* by Juncos and *Gramática Castellana* by Hernández. In arithmetic Smith's *Intermediate* text is used. In geography Dodge's *Elementary Geography* is continued. In physiology Ames's *Hygiene for the Tropics* is studied, and in history *American Leaders and Heroes* is read.

*Seventh grade.*—In English Hyde's *Practical Lessons in English No. 2*, the *Jones's Fourth Reader*, the *Standard Fourth Reader*, and the fourth book of the *Heart of Oak* series are all used. In Spanish *Libro Cuarto de Lectura* and *Gramática Castellana* by Hernández are studied, and *María*, a novel by Jorge Isaacs, is read. In arithmetic Smith's advanced book is studied. In geography Dodge's *Advanced Geography* in physiology the *Body and Its Defenses*, and in history the *Leading Facts of American History* are studied.

*Eighth grade.*—The *Guidebook to English No. 2* and the *Standard Fifth Reader* form the basis for the English study. In Spanish the study of *Gramática Castellana* is continued, and *Antología Puertorriqueña*, *El Capitán Veneno*, and *Musa Bilingüe* are read. In arithmetic Smith's *Advanced Arithmetic* is the text, and in geography the use of Dodge's *Advanced Geography* is continued. The history study is based upon the *Leading Facts of American History*, while in physiology Kfohn's *Physiology* is used.

In a considerable number of the larger towns of the island instruction is given to pupils in the upper grades in manual training and domestic science, though not in a sufficient number of towns to make it possible as yet to include these subjects in the required courses for these grades. Since the examination at the close of the eighth grade—based upon which the common-school diploma is granted, is uniform for all the schools of the island, it is plain that no subjects can be required for that diploma which are not offered in all the schools. At an early date it is hoped that the manual subjects will have been so widely introduced as to make it possible to demand them for the common-school diploma.

#### SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

*High schools.*—The three fully organized high schools with four-year courses at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez have been in successful operation during the past year. It was my privilege to attend the graduation exercises at all three places this year. These exercises proved to be highly creditable, and the interest of the general public in favor of our high schools was made manifest by the large audiences at each place.

In each of these three high schools is to be found a fully equipped commercial department in addition to the regular classical and scientific courses. They have courses equivalent to the moderately well-equipped high schools of the United States, and their graduates go to any college or university in the United States without difficulty in entrance.

No student is admitted to any of the high schools of the island who has not completed the eighth year of work in the graded schools or its equivalent in a private school or under special tutors.

The requirements for graduation from the high schools are uniform, as is the course of study. To graduate from the four-year course a student must have attained 16 units of credit, 1 unit being the credit received in the pursuance of a study having five recitations per week for a school year. In the case of subjects with laboratory or shop work, two or three hours' work is considered the equivalent of a recitation hour.

Of the 16 units required for graduation, 4 must be in the English language, 2 in either Spanish, Latin, or French, 2 in history, and 1 in science. The remaining 5 units may be chosen, under the direction of the principal, from the various elective subjects offered.

The course of study offers a sufficiently broad range for those preparing for college or seeking a foundation for business life.

Considerable freedom of election is permitted within prescribed lines.

The course of study is as follows:

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	Composition and rhetoric, classics.	English literature, composition, classics.	American literature, composition, classics.
Modern languages..	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish, rhetoric, composition, classics.	Spanish composition, classics; French grammar, classics.	Spanish literature, composition, classics; French composition, classics.
Latin.....	Beginner's Latin book gradation.	Cæsar and prose.	Cicero and prose.....	Virgil and prosody.
History.....	Ancient.....	Mediæval.....	English.....	American, and civica.
Mathematics.....	Algebra.....	Plane geometry...	Solid geometry & algebra &.	Trigonometry & advanced algebra &.
Science.....	Physiology or botany.	Botany or zoology.	Physics or chemistry	Chemistry or physics
MComercial.....		Bookkeeping.....	Stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial correspondence.	Stenography, typewriting, commercial law and arithmetic.
manual training....	Bench work, sewing, mechanical or freehand drawing.	Sewing and millinery, mechanical or freehand drawing.	Cooking.....	Home economics and sanitation.

The requirements for entrance to the commercial courses are the same as for the other courses, but the time required to complete them is but two years, at the end of which time a certificate is granted. The courses include all the subjects necessary to preparation for the work of a stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper. The commercial certificate is granted to those completing the following work:

*First year.*

English for ninth grade.  
Spanish for ninth grade.  
Bookkeeping.  
Stenography.  
Typewriting.

*Second year.*

English for tenth grade.  
Spanish for tenth grade.  
Commercial law and business arithmetic.  
Bookkeeping, typewriting.  
Stenography.

The Central High School at San Juan, never having been provided by legislative appropriation with adequate quarters, is at present occupying what has been known as "Las Palmas Hotel" in Santurce. The building is beautifully situated, with large and attractive grounds, and answers very well the purpose for which it is being used. The instructional force of the school consists of a principal and nine assistants, including the special instructors in music, drawing, and domestic science. The last-named department is well equipped for the present needs of the school. The enrollment for this year is 140.

A literary society, known as the "Sociedad Literaria de Cervantes," is maintained by the student body and holds regular monthly meetings, contributing in an important way to the social life of the school.

The Ponce High School, with an enrollment of 236, is the largest in Porto Rico. It provides a four years' course, either classical or scientific, which enables its graduates to enter the best colleges and universities of the States without examination, a two-years' commercial course, and courses for teachers under the supervision of the normal department of the University of Porto Rico. At the last commencement, the sixth of the school, 14 students graduated from the four years' course and 10 from the commercial. The normal students take their diplomas from the normal department of the university and 33 received licenses to teach in the public schools of the island. Most of the graduates of the four years' course continue their studies in the north, and the school has representatives at Cornell, Syracuse, Weeleyan, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Stevens Institute, Wellesley, Woman's College of Baltimore, Swarthmore, Wilson, University of Louisiana, etc., at all of which institutions they enter on the certificate of the school. All graduates of the commercial course have secured positions, and most of them secure places before completing the course, so great is the demand.

The pupils maintain a literary and social society in which the work is mostly in Spanish and also a debating club in which the work is all in English, the club meetings being conducted according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

The Mayaguez High School is located in the Roosevelt Building. The school year of 1910-11 opened with an enrollment of 100 pupils. There is a faculty of five instructors which will be increased for the next year in order to meet the demand which the increase in enrollment will necessitate.

A literary society was formed during the year and athletics were taken up with great interest.

The graduating class consisted of nine members, one of whom was appointed as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

During the past year 9th, 10th, and 11th grade work has been offered at Arecibo, and our budget for the year 1911-12 makes provision for a fully equipped high school at that place with four teachers.

#### CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The continuation schools of the island are only in their inception, the first having been established less than two years ago under authority of section 2 of the Codified School Laws, which reads in part as follows:

"(2) *Section 2.*—The commissioner of education is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain a system of free public schools in Porto Rico for the purpose of providing a liberal education to the children of school age, i. e., between the ages of 5 and 18 years; to establish higher institutions of learning, including colleges, universities, normal, industrial, mechanical, and high schools, together with such other educational agencies as said commissioner may find necessary and expedient in order to promote the educational development of the island. In addition to the rural and graded schools which shall constitute the regular common-school system, said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to establish, maintain, and direct so far as the resources placed at his command will permit, such special schools as in his judgment are necessary to meet special educational needs, such as kindergarten schools, night schools, agricultural schools, professional and commercial schools, and schools in penal and charitable institutions, either under private or public management, where the same can be maintained in general harmony with the public-school system and in harmony with its general standards, \* \* \* "

The continuation schools take the pupils at the completion of their common-school course—that is, after having received their eighth grade diploma—and carry them two years further in their educational career, the basis of the two years' study being manual training, domestic science, and sewing. At the end of this two-year period the pupils are prepared to go out with a fair knowledge of the practical side of life, or if they desire to do so they may enter the high schools of the island, receiving full credit toward high-school graduation for all the work done during their two years of continuation school attendance.

For the school year 1910-11, which is the first year for which special provision was made in the budget for continuation schools, these schools have little more than become organized without having received the proper equipment for the maintenance of the manual subjects. With the beginning of the school year 1911-12 each one of the 12 schools allotted will have benches and full manual training equipment for from 12 to 24 boys, domestic science equipment for an equal number of girls, as well as all the requisites for courses in sewing and other branches of household economy. The following towns have been selected as the locations of the continuation schools: Bayamon, Rio Grande, Humacao, Caguas, Guayama, Aibonito, Coamo, Yauco, San German, Aguadilla, Lares, Utuado, and Manati. In none of these towns has a separate building been erected for the use of the continuation school. They are, however, to be adequately housed in public-school buildings or in structures rented and fitted up for the purpose. The course of study for the first year of the continuation school comprises, for the boys, two daily periods in manual training, and, for the girls, a like number of periods in cooking and in sewing. The work in English consists of a daily period in composition and rhetoric and the reading of English classics. The work in Spanish, of one period per day, is based upon the *Gramatica de la Lengua Castellana* of the Royal Academy of Spain, while in connection with this several masterpieces of Spanish literature are read. In mathematics, algebra is taken as far as quadratics. In the course of study for the second year of the continuation schools the same amount of time is given to the practical studies of manual training and domestic economy. English and Spanish are continued. In mathematics, plane geometry is covered, together with a brief course in bookkeeping, especially adapted to commercial affairs.

The total enrollment for the high and continuation schools for 1910-11 was 905 as compared with 711 for the previous year. The average daily enrollment was 788 for the past year, and the average daily attendance, 738.



The 796 who were enrolled in the secondary schools on March 1, 1911, as compared with the 636 enrolled on the same date the year previous, were distributed, by age and sex, as follows:

*Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled in high and continuation schools, March 1.*

Ages.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	46	70	116	18.2	52	57	109	13.7
18 years.....	52	55	107	16.9	72	87	159	20.0
17 years.....	93	70	163	25.6	124	103	227	28.5
16 years.....	83	48	131	20.6	87	84	171	21.5
15 years.....	45	26	71	11.2	56	37	93	11.7
14 years.....	28	11	39	6.1	16	13	29	3.6
13 years.....	4	5	9	1.4	6	1	7	.9
12 years.....					1		1	.1
Total.....	351	285	636	100.0	414	382	796	100.0

The grades and sex of the secondary students are as follows:

*Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled in high and continuation schools, March 1.*

Years.	1910			1911		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Graduates and special students.....	5	23	28	.....	3	3
Fourth year.....	16	9	25	26	6	32
Third year.....	27	11	38	47	19	66
Second year.....	88	53	141	101	78	179
First year.....	215	189	404	240	276	516
Total.....	351	285	636	414	382	796

#### AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

One of the main difficulties which has prevented more rapid extension of the work in agriculture has been the impossibility of securing teachers competent to give instruction in the subject. In the early days of the American school in Porto Rico there were 19 so-called agricultural schools scattered over the island. These schools were planned to combine instruction in agriculture with the ordinary instruction given in the rural schools. The results obtained were far from satisfactory, as it was not possible to differentiate these schools sufficiently from other rural schools, obtain competent teachers, and to secure pupils who by reason of age and physical development were fitted for agricultural labor. Thus the characteristic features of the rural school crowded out or reduced to trifling importance the special features of agricultural education for which the schools were established. My predecessor in his report for 1907 referred to the few remaining ones as "rural schools with gardens attached."

In light of the fact that the progress made in agricultural instruction since the establishment of the American school system was not as great as the requirements of an essentially agricultural country would seem to demand, a conference of all the teachers of agriculture was called in January, 1910, for the purpose of determining the best means of making the work more effective.

As a result of the discussions, the teachers of agriculture during the past year have not been placed in charge of schools, and have not been obliged to teach any branch other than their specialty. They have been assigned to different towns and have given instruction to all pupils enrolled in the graded schools who were old enough and who were physically able to benefit by such instruction.

Due to budgetary limitations, but five teachers of agriculture were appointed for the past year. These were assigned to the towns of Juana Diaz, Sabana Grande, Añasco, Utuado, and Toa Alta. According to reports received, a total of 1,663 pupils, an increase of almost 500 as compared with the preceding year, received practical and theoretical instruction in agriculture.

Generally speaking, pupils from the fourth grade on received instruction for four periods of 30 minutes each week on the theory of agriculture, and a practical class of one or two hours' duration once a week. The general outline of work by grades was as follows:

*Grade 2.*—General observation in vegetable and animal life. Vegetation as a whole. Difference between woody and soft stems. General uses of plants around school grounds. Animals, beneficial and harmful; la chunga, el gusano blanco, the ant, the earth worm, the butterfly, the rat, the ruiseñor, the pitirre, the owl. Study of fruits: Size, form, taste, number of seeds, appearance in plants.

Practical: Individual flower gardens and vegetable plots. Hoeing, raking, watering, planting, cultivation of corn, peas, beans, gandules.

*Grade 3.*—Observation and comparison of large plants: Palms, trees, shrubs, canes. Uses and value of palms, trees, etc., to the surroundings. Study of the variety of seeds. Insectivorous birds. Domestic animals, such as the cow, ox, horse, mule, pig, goat, turkey, and hen.

Practical: The same as for the second grade with the cultivation of okra, watermelon, pumpkin, and radish.

*Grade 4.*—Review of work in trees, etc., continuation of study of seeds; division of, covering, and number in fruit. Germination of smaller seeds, such as lettuce, tobacco, radishes, etc. Germination of larger seeds, such as beans, peas, okra, etc. Depth to plant different seeds. Experiments on corn and beans for growth. Effects of light on young plant. The first root—how grows. General idea of stems—upright, inclined, running. Introduction to soil study. River sands; kinds of gravel, red clay, vegetable matter decomposed; lime. Acquaintance with agricultural tools. Certain fibrous plants.

Practical: The same as for the third with preparation of tobacco beds and other small seeds. The making of useful articles from fibrous plants. Application of lime. Caring for trees and palms.

*Grade 5.*—Review on germination. Individual experiments. Roots: Uses to man and their functions. Most important medicinal roots. Osmosis. Principal woods of Porto Rico. Leaves: Uses to man; functions. The most important fibrous leaves of Porto Rico. Continuation of soil study. General properties of vegetable matter in soils. Weeds and how to kill them. Hand tools, kinds and uses. Manures. Porto Rican material for fertilizer. Ways of preparing and applying them.

Practical: General cultivation and planting of field crops and home vegetables. Preparation of manures and their application. Care of tools.

*Grade 6.*—Complete study of organs of nutrition and their functions. Movements of saps. Best time to cut wood. How trees grow in circumference. Age. Certain large trees of the world. Study of buds. Useful saps of Porto Rico. Continuation of study of soils. General tillage, proper and improper. Ploughs, cultivators, and simple machinery. Fertilizers: Tobacco stems, ashes, bones, blood, cotton-seed meal, salt, humus, guano.

Practical: Same as for the fifth grade with the making of handles, putting together plows and cultivators. Use of hand cultivators.

*Grade 7.*—Review of organs of nutrition. Study of underground stems. Useful saps. Certain indispensable soils and air foods for plants. Leguminous plants. Respiration, assimilation, sunlight. Excretory organs, rotation of crops. Some interesting examples of plant phenomena. Soils—organic and inorganic parts. Soils of the neighborhood. Adaptation of soils to certain crops. Porosity, cohesion, density. Water in soils. Review of tillage. Introduction to commercial fertilizers. Harvesting.

Practical: Continuation of sixth grade with road work, ditch making, repairing of fences, repairing of tools, plowing and cultivating.

*Grade 8.*—General review: Insight into simple organic chemistry; elementary soil physics; idea of bacteriology; important points of animal husbandry. Illustrated lectures on nitrogen, nitrates, potash, salts, phosphoric acids, lime, nitrification, denitrification. Temperature. Thermometers, rain gauges. Some natural ways of forecasting weather conditions. Leguminous plants of Porto Rico and their value in modern agriculture. Propagation of plants, cutting, grafting, budding. Flowers; pollination, pruning. Common insects, ways of destroying them. Farm bookkeeping.

Practical: All kinds of garden and field work. Conducting individual experiments with fertilizers, new varieties. Cementing, laying of gardens, application of insecticides. Attending of weather instruments. Pruning, budding, cutting, elementary rural mechanics.

In developing the practical side of agriculture, emphasis has been placed not only on the beautifying of the school surroundings, but also on the beautifying of the public plazas and the homes. In nature study, which is a required subject in all first, second, and third grades in the island, emphasis is laid on elementary agriculture and school

gardening. Flower gardens have been cultivated and cared for by the girls, while individual vegetable gardens occupied the attention of the boys. In some municipalities each pupil had a plot averaging about 10 by 10 feet, and such vegetables as tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes, corn, beets, peppers, beans, peas, gandules, okra, egg-plant, melons, etc., were raised. The fact that the girls in many instances made use of the pick and the shovel, the long-handled spade, and even the wheelbarrow, leaves no room for doubt as to the interest aroused.

The smaller children were taught to use only the lighter implements in the field work, such as hoes and rakes, but the larger ones built fences, laid paths, opened ditches, mixed fertilizer, and applied the manure and lime.

The proper value and full dignity of manual labor have been emphatically impressed on pupils and parents as well, and the small children and young men and women alike have not hesitated to soil their hands in the various field and garden operations intrusted to them.

In at least one town an agricultural exhibit was held toward the close of the school year. This exhibit was a complete success. The parents attended in such large numbers that many had to wait outside the building until there was room to enter, and even then many people came the day following, wishing to see the exhibits.

For the present school year 10 special teachers of agriculture are provided for in the budget, and these will receive pay for the 12 calendar months instead of for the 9 school months, as heretofore. At the present time these teachers are conducting summer schools in agriculture in the towns to which they are assigned, and pupils of the upper grades, teachers, and any others able to profit by the courses are allowed to enroll. These teachers are to hold conferences of a practical nature with the parents and farmers, and in every way possible arouse interest and enthusiasm on the part of the general public in favor of this phase of manual labor.

Wherever possible during this year, the teachers of agriculture will meet the rural teachers once a week for the purpose of giving them practical classes in agriculture and explaining the best methods to be used in teaching this subject to their pupils. All teachers and others who attended the insular fair saw what could be done with comparatively little labor and expense in the beautification of school grounds. The department was granted the use of a piece of marsh land adjoining the model rural school building, and this was converted into one of the beauty-spots at the fair. The land was drained and artistically laid out in plots for flowers and vegetables. It was not an infrequent sight to see teachers with paper and pencil in hand making a sketch of the model school garden in order to carry out the ideas suggested in their own schools.

I firmly believe that training in agriculture is essential and adapted to the children of Porto Rico, and as soon as a sufficient number of competent teachers can be secured, it should be made obligatory in all the schools of the island.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORK FOR BOYS.

As has been stated elsewhere in this report, previous to the year 1907 there had been in operation a system of trade schools situated in the larger cities of the island. It is much to be regretted that the legislature of 1907 failed to make appropriations for the continuance of these schools, and as a consequence they were suppressed. It is possible that there were points for criticism in the organization and maintenance of these trade schools, but it is much to be regretted that through their discontinuance the island was left entirely without provision for any form of manual instruction in the public schools. This is particularly to be regretted in a country like Porto Rico, where there is much need for skilled artisans and workers in wood, iron, and other materials. The interest, however, of the legislators seems to run more largely along the lines of academic instruction; hence their suppression.

With no appropriation whatsoever specifically for the work in the manual arts in the public schools, it has not been possible to accomplish much along those lines. However, in some instances teachers have been found with special aptitude and bent for constructive work in wood and iron, and such teachers have been encouraged to devote time during the school hours to this work. Moreover, in this way hundreds of pupils throughout the island have been receiving instruction in woodworking and in the construction of various material out of such native products as bamboo, calabaza, and various fiber products.

At the insular fair there was a surprising display, especially from the rural school, of products of this kind. In many instances a real artistic ability was expressed in the objects constructed, and under better organized and more specific instruction it would seem that there is great economic possibility in the simple things constructed.

In addition to this semiofficial manual instruction, regular manual training shops are in operation in connection with the schools of nine towns with, roughly, 500 pupils receiving instruction. The work varies from clay modeling and whittling to regular bench work. In one town, Rio Piedras, the boys built a 2-room house for a carpenter shop and domestic-science room and made their own tables, besides other articles for the use of the school. In another town playground apparatus was built, repairs were made on school buildings, and a fence was constructed and put up in the plaza.

A further indication of the interest in this field of work is the fact that there are 48 students enrolled in the manual-training classes in the two summer institutes now in session (15 at Ponce and 33 at Rio Piedras).

From the indications here given it would seem that there is a sufficiently strong desire on the part of the people of Porto Rico to warrant more decided steps in this direction in the future. Such advance has been partly planned for in the new course of study for the continuation schools and will be prosecuted in lower grades wherever practicable. A special teacher experienced in teaching manual training will be assigned to each continuation school next year, and instruction in this work will be offered to as many boys of the graded schools as can be accommodated.

#### SEWING.

As stated in my report for 1909-10, instruction in sewing was at that time offered in but one town of the island. The interest of parents and pupils was such that it was decided to offer work in sewing in as many towns as possible during the past year. As no provision was made in the budget for carrying on this phase of work, an appeal was made to the school boards, urging them wherever possible to provide the necessary equipment to establish the classes and to vote a small amount as compensation to the teachers. It gives me pleasure to state that the school boards responded in a way which was exceedingly encouraging, and as a result work in sewing was offered in 56 of the 86 towns of the island and 5,241 girls, or almost 76 per cent of those enrolled in the grades and schools in which sewing was offered, took advantage of the instruction. In each place where the work was started so many girls enrolled that it was necessary to divide them into two or three groups. Each group received two or three lessons of one and a half or two hours' duration each week. The groups met, as a rule, after regular school hours and on Saturday mornings. Wherever possible the services of regular day-school teachers, competent to teach sewing, were secured.

Needles, pins, thimbles, scissors, cotton paper for drafting, patterns and cotton, muslin and linen cloth were provided by the school boards in many instances, while in others the above equipment was supplied by either the pupils or parents or both.

The course of instruction in sewing was based on the one for the girls of the Philadelphia public schools and is as follows:

#### GRADE III—GROUPS 1-3.

*Position.*—The proper position of the body during sewing.

The correct method of using the thimble finger, the first finger, and the thumb of the right hand.

The proper position of the left hand for holding the work.

*Drill.*—Drill in the method of threading the needle.

Drill in the proper method of taking a stitch and of drawing the thread through the material.

Teach correct way of holding the scissors for cutting. Paper must be supplied for this purpose.

*Sewing.*—1. Hemming: (a) Turning the hem; (b) basting the hem; (c) sewing the hem.

Paper may first be used instead of muslin, to give the pupils practice in turning the hem with accuracy.

Teach the pupils how to begin basting, how to fasten the thread when beginning a hem, the slant of the stitch, and the direction of the needle in hemming.

Teach the method of fastening a new thread in the progress of the hem.

2. Overseaming: Overseaming on turned edges.

Teach how to fasten the thread in beginning this seam and how to fasten a new or a broken thread.

3. Overcasting: Overcast the raw edges of seams.

4. Cutting: Teach pupils to cut to a straight line.

Pupils who sew reasonably well may bring towels, wash rags, and similar articles to be hemmed.

## GRADE III—GROUPS 4-6.

Special attention to be given to the proper use of thimble and scissors, to **threading the needle**, and to the direction of the needle in **basting**, **hemming**, and **overseaming**.

*Sewing*.—Running seam (unequal basting to be used for this seam).

Backstitch seam.

Backstitch and running seam.

Half backstitch seam.

The raw edges of all seams to be overcast.

Towels, napkins, etc., may be hemmed.

Sewing bags, pillow slips, oversleeves, iron holders, and bibs may be made.

*Drafting*.—Bibs and simple straight waists with strap over the armholes.

## GRADE IV—GROUPS 1-3.

Review work of preceding grade.

Special attention to be given to the proper use of thimble and scissors, to **threading the needle**, and to the direction of the needle in **basting**, **hemming**, and **overseaming**.

*Sewing*.—Reversible seam.

Plain fell sewed with running stitch, strengthened by occasional backstitch, finished with hemming.

Square patches.

Pillow slips, dust caps, penwipers, underwaists with seam over the arm may be made.

Books may be covered.

Four-hole buttons sewed on.

*Drafting*.—Yokes; underwaists with seam over the arm and under the arm; covers to fit books.

## GRADE IV—GROUPS 4-6.

Review the principal seams previously taught, giving special attention to the plain fell.

*Sewing*.—Gathering: (a) Placing or stroking the gathers; (b) sewing the gathers on a band, using half backstitching, the band to be finished with hemming. The button-hole stitch taught.

*Darning*.—(a) Stocking darning; (b) dress darning (straight line).

*Making*.—Plain aprons, children's dresses with yokes, children's aprons with waist and skirt, and underwaists with seam over and under the arm may be made.

Books may be covered; shoe buttons sewed on; worn garments may be mended.

*Drafting*.—Underwaists with under-arm and shoulder seams; drawers; children's aprons with waists and skirts; children's dresses with yokes.

## GRADE V—GROUPS 1-6.

Review the principal seams previously taught.

*Sewing*.—Narrow hems and fells.

Tucks.

Stocking darning and angular dress darning.

French fell.

Angular patch.

Fine gathering, with band hemmed.

Buttonholes: (a) Cutting; (b) overcasting cut edges; (c) barring; (d) buttonhole stitch; (e) mending the thread.

Drawers, shoe bags, stocking bags, aprons, underwaists, and plain skirts may be made.

*Drafting*.—Drawers, underwaists with one dart and with spring to fit the hip; infants' night dresses.

## GRADE VI—GROUPS 1-6.

Review work of preceding grades.

*Sewing*.—Special attention to be paid to buttonholes.

Bias seams of all kinds.

Gussets.

Stockings resoled.

Buttons without eyes or shanks to be sewed on.

Circular patch made.

Gored skirts, chemises, blouse waists, and nightshirts may be made.

*Drafting*.—Chemise; gored skirt; nightshirt; blouse waist and sleeve.

## GRADE VII—GROUPS 1-6.

Review work of preceding grades.

*Sewing.*—French gathering; gathers to be overseamed to a band.

Buttonholes with tailor finish.

Cutting, fitting, and making plain garments.

Special attention given to night dresses, corset covers, and men's nightshirts.

*Drafting.*—Corset covers; night dresses, men's nightshirts, and dress sleeves.

## GRADE VIII—GROUPS 1-6.

Review work of preceding grades.

*Sewing.*—Cutting, fitting, and making garments.

Special attention to men's nightshirts and to dresses to fit pupils.

*Drafting.*—Dress waists, skirts, and sleeves.

The Porto Rican girls are very apt in making embroidery, fancy lace, and drawn work, but are not so efficient in the matter of plain sewing, mending, darning, and patching. Therefore great stress was laid on the teaching of the elementary stitches on heavy cloth and on the application of the principles of the art of needlework to the requirements of the home. At first practically all the pupils wished instruction in fancy work rather than in plain sewing, but the interest in the latter increased very gratifyingly during the year.

The exhibit at the first insular fair of work done in the sewing classes was of exceptional interest and value. In the vicinity of 1,000 different pieces were displayed, including practically everything from samples of the different stitches, patches, etc., to the most beautiful laces and drawn work.

Among the different articles made in the sewing classes during the year may be mentioned aprons, dresses, drawers, shirts, pillow slips, napkins, tablecloths, petticoats, bibs, hand bags, sewing bags, handkerchiefs, collars, towels, doilies, banners, sheets, pincushions, shoe bags, dishcloths, dust cloths, corset covers, slippers, book covers, dust caps, and belts.

In some towns the garments made in the sewing classes were given to poor children in order that they might attend school and in others they were given to hospitals and other charitable institutions.

Whenever the materials were furnished by the parents, the articles made were taken home. In several instances where the local board furnished the materials, the articles made have been sold and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of more material or to help to support the school libraries, bands, or playgrounds.

The total amount spent by school boards, teachers, parents, and pupils for equipment was \$1,836.47, or an average expense per pupil of 35 cents.

The following table shows the towns in which instruction in sewing was offered during the past year, the grades, and number of pupils enrolled:

Town.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.	Town.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Grades.
Rio Piedras.....	138	2-8	San German.....	125	3-8
Trujillo Alto.....	64	2-6	Lajas.....	66	3-8
Carolina.....	75	3-6	Cabo Rojo.....	170	3-8
Loiza.....	38	3-6	Mayaguez.....	152	5-8
Rio Grande.....	28	3-9	Maricao.....	65	3-8
Fajardo.....	184	3-9	Las Marias.....	60	3-8
Naguabo.....	108	2-8	Añasco.....	170	3-8
Vieques.....	95	2-9	Rincon.....	26	3-6
Humacao.....	118	4-9	Aguada.....	46	3-8
Yabucoa.....	89	3-8	Lares.....	180	3-8
Mamabo.....	53	3-7	San Sebastian.....	70	3-8
Arroyo.....	69	2-8	Aguadilla.....	40	3-4
Patillas.....	60	2-8	Isabela.....	42	3-8
Juncos.....	79	3-8	Quebradillas.....	35	3-7
Gurabo.....	90	3-8	Utua.....	116	5-8
Caguas.....	221	3-8	Adjuntas.....	158	1-8
Guayama.....	150	3-9	Camuy.....	58	2-8
Salinas.....	106	2-8	Hatillo.....	45	2-8
Santa Isabel.....	116	2-7	Arecibo.....	267	3-7
Cayey.....	166	3-9	Manati.....	111	4-9
Comerio.....	68	3-8	Ciales.....	59	3-6
Agua Buenas.....	56	2-6	Vega Baja.....	115	3-8
Albionito.....	82	3-9	Vega Alta.....	85	3-7
Barranquitas.....	52	3-7	Corozal.....	70	3-8
Barros.....	42	2-8	Toa Baja.....	44	1-7
Juana Diaz.....	100	4-9	Toa Alta.....	15	1-7
Guayanilla.....	61	2-5	Dorado.....	25	1-6
Yauco.....	189	2-7	Bayamon.....	123	2-8

## COOKING.

Instruction in cooking was continued in the high and grammar school at San Juan and extended to three other municipalities, viz, Rio Piedras, Juncos, and Yauco, during the past year. The total number of girls enrolled for this work in the above-mentioned towns was 159. Teachers with special preparation have had charge of the work at each place, and, with the exception of San Juan, the equipment has been furnished by the local school board.

The general course in cooking covers the following points: Essentials of domestic science, simple chemistry of foods, classification of foods, and daily average ratio, differences of food for different occupations, reasons for cooking, boiling, baking, sautéing, frying etc., making of menus, proportion of foods, cooking and serving meals, and practical work in the preparation of their own luncheons by the pupils.

In each town where cooking classes were established, the attitude of the general public was highly satisfactory, and as a result many pupils report that their parents have bought ovens and other utensils used in the schools in order to prepare their food at home as taught in the classes.

One town reports that next year a class in cooking will be held early in the morning before school begins in order to prepare coffee and bread to be sold at cost to the children who come to school without sufficient nourishment. Not infrequently children become faint in school for lack of food, and poor children who can not afford to pay for a cup of coffee will be given work after school hours.

The little that has been done along this line is sufficient to prove the necessity of extending this kind of instruction as rapidly as possible. The number of teachers able to give instruction in this branch will be greatly augmented, due to the large number of young ladies who are taking advantage of the courses in domestic science offered in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico.

To each of the continuation schools allotted for the coming year, a teacher will be appointed who is capable to teach cooking and sewing to the girls, and this work will be made obligatory. It is also hoped that the school boards in all towns where competent teachers are to be found will provide the necessary equipment in order that as large a proportion as possible of the girls enrolled in our graded school system may receive instruction in both cooking and sewing.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Special teachers of music have had charge of the musical education of all the pupils enrolled in the graded schools of San Juan, Ponce, and Arecibo. In all other schools of the island the regular room teacher gives instruction in this branch, but instruction is confined to the teaching of patriotic songs in both English and Spanish, and many wrote songs for use in connection with the opening and closing exercises and school festivals.

In 29 towns of the island, school bands are maintained by the local school boards. Each band is under the direction of a competent instructor, who gives instruction not only to members of the band but also to as many other boys as possible. As a rule the school bands play while the pupils march in and out of school and at all school entertainments. Not infrequently the bands give evening concerts on the public plazas.

During the past year the school boards have spent over \$7,800 for music, instruments, and salaries of instructors, and a sum equal to, or greater than, the above-mentioned amount has been raised by public subscription and donations from municipal councils.

The excellence of the school bands was demonstrated at the competitive contest of school bands held during the first insular fair, at which 11 different bands were entered.

*Statistics of school bands.*

Town.	Salary of band instructor.	Cost of instrument and supplies.
Carolina.....	\$225.00	\$238.79
Humacao.....	180.00	-----
Yabucoa.....	333.33	19.90
Arroyo.....	225.00	134.70
Patillas.....	180.00	13.42
Juncos.....	135.00	124.15
Gurabo.....	115.00	3.00

*Statistics of school bands—Continued.*

Town.	Salary of band. instructor.	Cost of instruments and supplies.
Caguas.....	\$270.00	\$806.45
San Lorenzo.....	90.00	24.87
Salinas.....	163.33	
Santa Isabel.....	360.00	59.40
Cayey.....	90.00	
Comerio.....	90.00	200.00
Barros.....	135.00	89.42
Coamo.....	108.00	
Ponce.....	270.00	608.50
Yauco.....	200.00	44.58
Lajas.....	120.00	88.88
Cabo Rojo.....	162.00	119.94
Mayaguez.....	252.58	316.00
Las Marias.....	180.00	2.50
Rincon.....		49.95
Aguada.....	97.50	314.65
Lares.....	80.00	
Arecibo.....	108.00	14.96
Manati.....	160.00	20.00
Vega Baja.....	65.00	7.25
Vega Alta.....	80.00	
Toa Baja.....	45.00	
Dorado.....	160.00	
Total.....	4,679.74	3,151.31

**NIGHT SCHOOLS.**

These schools have been maintained during the past year in every municipality of the island. The school law provides that the commissioner, upon application from 20 or more young persons unable to attend day school for justified reasons, may establish a night school and that adults may be admitted to such school when, in the judgment of the local school authorities, they are able to profit by the instruction offered, and their presence in the school does not operate to the exclusion of eligible young persons who desire admission. The night schools are intrusted to the care of day-school teachers, who receive extra compensation for this additional service.

As night schools can be conducted at a relatively small expense, it has been the policy of the department to establish them wherever there was reasonable prospect of success. In light of the results obtained in the night schools established in the rural sections during the past year and due to the repeated requests from young people in the country, who could not attend the day school, for an opportunity to learn the three R's, many more schools of this class have been in operation during that year than ever before.

A few night schools in the larger cities of the island have been conducted exclusively in English and the number of night schools in which English has been taught as a special subject has been greatly increased. In these schools the following branches are taught: Writing, arithmetic, language (both Spanish and English), elementary history, geography, physiology, and hygiene.

There is a 2-hour session each night, five nights in the week, for seven months. These schools open one month later than the other public schools and close one month earlier. In most towns the urban night schools are graded the same as the day schools, and in a few the flexible system of promotion is used. Separate night schools for males and females are maintained in the larger centers of population.

In a given rural district there is but one night school, and this resembles the rural schools in that a teacher is engaged in teaching two or three grades at the same time. Grading in these schools follows that of the rural schools. While most of the pupils are found in the first three grades, in nine towns instruction was offered in the subjects of the fourth grade, and in three fifth-grade work was offered. However, more than 66 per cent of the pupils enrolled on March 1, 1911, were found in the first grade.

In Ponce a night school in mechanical drawing has been in operation during the past year, but as it did not appeal to many persons outside the student body of the high school the attendance was small and the results accomplished not very satisfactory. Several supervising principals have recommended that sewing and manual training be introduced into the night school next year, and wherever possible it will be done.



During the first term of 1910-11 there were 262 night schools in operation, 273 in the second term and 245 in the third term. On March 1, 1911, when the annual school census was taken, there were 8,780 pupils enrolled in the night schools as compared with 4,962 on the same date of the year preceding. These pupils were distributed as follows:

*Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled in night schools, Mar. 1.*

Ages.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	1,446	94	1,540	31.0	3,343	222	3,565	40.6
18 years.....	346	47	393	7.9	661	106	767	8.8
17 years.....	254	45	299	6.0	401	88	489	5.6
16 years.....	331	54	385	7.8	508	162	660	7.5
15 years.....	399	93	492	9.9	623	166	789	9.0
14 years.....	423	112	535	10.8	592	165	757	8.6
13 years.....	306	107	413	8.3	490	125	615	7.0
12 years.....	357	142	499	10.1	503	139	642	7.3
11 years.....	103	43	146	2.9	156	53	209	2.4
10 years.....	113	53	166	3.4	138	41	179	2.0
9 years.....	37	13	50	1.0	31	16	47	.5
8 years.....	17	14	31	.6	31	14	45	.5
7 years.....	8	1	9	.2	7	7	14	.2
6 years.....	1	2	3	.1	2		2	
5 years.....	1		1					
Total.....	4,142	820	4,962	100.0	7,486	1,294	8,780	100.0

Considering as adults those over 18 years of age, we find that of the total membership of 8,780, more than 40 per cent, or 3,565, could be classed as adults. This proportion of adults is considerably larger than it was for March 1, 1910, and is due principally to the opening of new rural night schools in districts where the young men and women had never enjoyed the privileges of a school. It should also be noted that of the 8,780 pupils on March 1, 1911, over 85 per cent were males, and of these almost 45 per cent were adults.

The annual enrollment in all night schools for the year 1910-11 was 15,138, as compared with 8,624 the preceding year, an increase of over 75 per cent. The average daily enrollment in night schools for the year was 7,815, or 52 per cent of the annual enrollment, as compared with 4,390, 51 per cent, the preceding year. This slight increase in the persistence of enrollment, considering the increase of over 75 per cent in the annual enrollment, is encouraging. As many of these pupils remained in school but a short time, and as the attendance was not regular, the results obtained in the day school can hardly be expected; yet the fact that 4,199 pupils covered in seven months the work of one school year, or nine months, as outlined in the course of study for the common schools, more than justifies the expense incurred.

A special course of study for grades 1, 2, and 3 of the night schools will be prepared for the next school year, and this will mean greater uniformity in the work and, we hope, better results than have been obtained in the past.

#### MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Under date of March 21, 1911, the following circular letter was sent out to the supervising principals of the various districts of the island:

"Through the efforts of Maj. E. P. Lawton, commandant of cadets at the University of Porto Rico, uniformed cadet companies have been established in the high schools of San Juan and Ponce and have been provided with the regular arms furnished by the United States War Department. It is the desire of Maj. Lawton, and also of the department, that similar companies be established at other points on the island where a sufficient number of male pupils of age and size suitable for such an organization are to be found.

"Please let me know whether or not in your opinion a company of cadets could be established and maintained in any one of the municipalities within your district. It is probable that where it seems feasible to start the work it may be made compulsory for boys fulfilling the physical requirements. This is merely a preliminary survey of the island to see what is possible, and considerable time would be necessary before the company could be established and fully equipped with arms."

Largely as the result of the interest aroused by this letter the end of the school year saw military drill established in not less than 21 municipalities of the island, with a regiment of 1,089 boys under drill. The military organization has always been a familiar sight to the people of Porto Rico, and they seem to have an innate aptness for military tactics. The pupils, as a rule, have made very rapid progress in drill, with marked results so far as erectness of carriage and general tidiness of person is concerned.

Of the 21 companies throughout the island 13 are uniformed, while 7 are provided with guns. In some instances these are but wooden arms, not infrequently made by members of the companies themselves, but answering every purpose.

The following table shows the municipalities in which boys were under drill at the end of the last school year, together with certain other points regarding the formation of the companies.

It is hoped that before the end of another school year companies will have been established in other towns of the island and that the benefits of a summer encampment may be had.

In addition to the many companies here mentioned, many of the towns have companies of boys' scouts, not infrequently under one of the teachers as scout master.

#### *Military drill.*

Town.	Introduced.	Instructor.	Number of students.	Equipment.	How acquired.
San Juan.....	Feb. 1, 1911	Maj. Lawton.....	35	Uniforms, 48 Springfield rifles, 3 swords, armory.	United States, Department of Education, pupils.
Carolina.....	Dec. 1, 1910	Supervising principal.	55	Uniforms, leggings, hats.	Subscription.
Rio Grande.....	Oct. 1, 1910	do.....	60	Uniforms.....	Pupils.
Fajardo.....	May 1, 1911	Mr. Shea.....	60	Wooden guns, belts, uniforms, swords.	Subscription.
Yabucoa.....	Nov. 1, 1910	Policeman.....	100	.....	.....
Arroyo.....	Apr. 1, 1911	Corporal, insular police.	40	.....	.....
Cayey.....	Mar. 21, 1911	Sergeant, United States Army.	50	Uniforms.....	Parents.
Comerio.....	Nov. 1, 1910	Policeman.....	52	Uniforms, wooden guns.	School board, subscriptions.
Aguas Buenas..	Jan. 9, 1911	Teachers.....	52	Wooden guns, cornets.	Subscriptions.
Ponce.....	Dec. 1, 1910	Dr. Laguna.....	54	Uniforms, swords, Springfield rifles.	United States, pupils' concerts.
Guayanilla.....	Jan. 25, 1911	Chief of police.....	50	.....	.....
Penuelas.....	Feb. 2, 1911	do.....	35	.....	.....
Yauco.....	Oct. 1, 1910	Teacher.....	125	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	.....	do.....	20	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	Oct. 1, 1910	do.....	120	.....	.....
Aguada.....	Apr. 15, 1911	Sergeant, insular police.	25	Uniforms, wooden guns.	Subscriptions.
Anasco.....	Apr. 30, 1911	Teachers.....	30	Uniforms, Remingtons.	Loaned by people and municipality.
Isabela.....	Mar. 1, 1911	Insular police.....	28	Uniforms.....	Pupils.
Ciales.....	Jan. 1, 1911	Teachers.....	40	Uniforms, caps.....	Subscriptions.
Vega Baja.....	Mar. 1, 1911	do.....	30	.....	.....
Vega Alta.....	do.....	do.....	28	.....	.....
Total, 21 towns.....	.....	.....	1,089	.....	.....

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations conducted by the department during the school year 1910-11 were in charge of a board of examiners composed of the assistant commissioner, the three general superintendents, and the chief of the division of records. All examinations were uniform for the whole island, and much time and thought were devoted to the preparation of the questions for both teachers and pupils. The fact that the members of the examining board are in close touch with the schools and teachers of the island has made it possible to keep constantly in mind the needs of the schools and the ability of the teachers and pupils.

The general improvement in the results of the different examinations as compared with former years is especially gratifying. These results are due to (a) the course of study outlining the work of each grade to be covered each six weeks of school year, (b) better preparation on the part of teachers and pupils, (c) closer supervision on the

part of supervising officials, (d) examination questions based on the textbooks approved by the department, (e) greater care in recommending candidates for examination.

On the whole, the examination questions have been more difficult than those of former years, and greater rigidity has been exercised in the rating of the papers. The services of high and normal school teachers and of supervising principals have been obtained to correct the papers, and more uniform marking has resulted. In all examinations for eighth and ninth grade pupils and for teachers' licenses a general average of 75 per cent in all subjects is required. The provision is made, however, that candidates who are successful in at least half of the branches, but not in all, may receive credit in the branches in which 75 per cent or over is obtained. This credit is lost if the applicant is not wholly successful in the next succeeding examination.

Two examinations for the common-school diploma, which is granted upon completion of the eighth grade of the common schools, have been held in all towns where eighth grades were maintained during the year, one in September, 1910, and the other in June, 1911. The subjects required for this diploma are: Spanish language, arithmetic, geography, physiology, and hygiene, history of the United States and Porto Rico, and civics. The following table shows the results for these examinations:

*Common-school diploma.*

Number of candidates.	Number approved.	Number approved in some subjects.	Number of failures.	Per cent of failures.
1,373	973	173	227	16

Of the 1,373 candidates 157 took the examination in September, and the remainder, 1,216, in June. But 37, or 23 per cent, of the candidates for the September examination obtained the common-school diploma. This low percentage of successful candidates was due to lack of preparation during the summer months and also to a lack of rigidity in the admission requirements. The results of the examinations at the close of the school year are, however, completely satisfactory. Of the 1,216 candidates but 9 per cent were absolute failures, 77 per cent being successful in all subjects and 14 per cent passing some of the subjects.

Examinations for pupils enrolled in the ninth grade in continuation schools, which is equivalent to the first year of high school, were held twice during the year at the same time as the examinations for the common-school diploma. The subjects required are Spanish language and literature, English language and rhetoric, physical geography, ancient history, and algebra.

The results of the examinations for the ninth grade in continuation schools were as follows:

Number of candidates.	Number approved.	Number approved in some subjects.	Number of failures.	Per cent of failures.
189	146	29	14	7

Eleven candidates took these examinations in September and of these six were total failures. Of the 178 candidates in June, but 5 per cent failed in all subjects, whereas 81 per cent passed in the years' work and 14 per cent approved in some subjects.

Examinations for licenses as rural, graded, and principal teachers have been held twice during the year, in August and April. The subjects required for the rural license are English language, Spanish language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and Porto Rico, nature study, elementary physiology and hygiene, and methods of teaching. Candidates for the graded license must pass examinations in all subjects required for the rural license with the exception of methods of teaching, and in addition thereto in pedagogy and civil government of the United States and Porto Rico. Candidates for the principal's license must pass an examination in all of the subjects required for a license to teach in the graded schools as well as in elementary physics, Spanish literature, English literature, algebra, and geometry.

Candidates for the rural license must possess the common-school diploma or its equivalent. Candidates for the graded license must have had at least one year's

successful experience as a teacher and those for the principal's license at least two years' experience in teaching. The results of these examinations are evident from the following table:

Principal.				Graded.				Rural.			
Number of candidates.	Number approved.	Approved in some subjects.	Number of failures.	Number of candidates.	Number approved.	Approved in some subjects.	Number of failures.	Number of candidates.	Number approved.	Approved in some subjects.	Number of failures.
37	4	15	18	363	81	168	114	520	176	188	156

As will be seen the proportion of failures in the examinations for the principal's license was much greater than for either the graded or rural, the percentage of total failures being as follows: Principal, 49; graded, 31; rural, 30.

The law prescribes a progressive course of study in English for the Porto Rican teachers. The courses prescribed for the past school year were the elementary, based on Flounder's "Language and Grammar," the intermediate, based on "Guide Book to English, No. II," and the advanced, based on "Teacher's Manual for the Public Schools of Porto Rico," by Victor S. Clark, former president of the insular board of education. A carefully prepared outline, consisting of 25 lessons for each course, was placed in the hands of the teachers. The classes for the Porto Rican teachers were conducted by the American teachers or the supervising principals.

Examinations, both oral and written, in the different courses were held in May. Questions for both these examinations were prepared by the board of examiners. The written examination was conducted by the supervising principal and the oral examination by a board of three consisting of the supervising principal and two American teachers.

Those teachers who took the examination in English at the close of the summer institutes held in Rio Piedras and Mayaguez in 1910 and obtained ratings of 75 per cent or over, as well as all teachers holding a principal's license issued since 1904 and actually engaged as a principal teacher or supervising principal were exempted from the examination in May. All other Porto Rican teachers are obliged to pass the examination in English before being approved for a school for the year 1911-12.

No teacher is allowed to remain in the elementary or intermediate group for more than two years.

The following table shows the results for the examinations in English:

	Ad- vanced.	Inter- mediate.	Elemen- tary.	Total.
Took examination.....	493	573	166	1,232
Passed.....	491	561	157	1,209
Failed.....	2	12	9	23

Although the law does not require it, courses in Spanish were offered to the American teachers employed by the department. The courses were not obligatory, but the department recommended that as many American teachers as possible avail themselves of the opportunity to pursue a definite and practical course in Spanish. Two courses were offered: An elementary, based on "Spanish Simplified," by Knoflach, and an advanced, using as text "A Practical Course in Spanish," by Monsanto and Langueillier.

At the close of the courses, written and oral examinations were given, uniform questions being prepared by the board of examiners, with the following results:

	Ad- vanced course.	Elemen- tary course.	Total.
Took examination.....	13	21	34
Passed.....	13	21	34

Examinations for this grade of license have been given by one or more of the general superintendents or a high official in the department on the occasion of their visits to the different towns of the island. No teacher is allowed to take this examination who does not hold the graded license and who is not recommended by the supervising principal. The object of this examination is to determine whether or not candidates are capable of teaching successfully all the subjects of the common-school curriculum using the English language as the medium of instruction. During the year 107 additional teachers holding the graded license have been authorized to teach in English during the school year 1911-12, which makes a total of 649 holding the English graded license at the present time.

As required by law, examinations for the permanent diploma as principal and graded teachers were held last August. In order to obtain the diploma as a principal teacher, one must hold the principal's license, have had in all five years' experience as a teacher in the schools of Porto Rico and pass examinations in all subjects prescribed for the principal's license, and in addition thereto in psychology and in the history of education. Candidates for the permanent diploma must be possessors of a certificate as principal or graded teacher, have had in all five years' experience as a teacher in the schools of Porto Rico and pass examinations in all subjects required for the graded license and in psychology and in history of education.

But two or three applications were received for this diploma, and no one was successful.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has at various times made provision for the maintenance of deserving students at different educational institutions through the establishment of scholarships, until at present I doubt if there is a more complete system of scholarship support in vogue in any country. In fact, it is possible for the bright pupil in the remotest barrio within the island to be carried through to graduation at the best university in the United States entirely as a Government scholarship student.

Through legislation passed in 1908, school boards are empowered to use an amount of their funds not to exceed 5 per cent of the total for the purpose of maintaining in the graded schools of the urban center of the municipality pupils who have completed with credit the work of the rural schools. During the past year 28 such scholarship students have been maintained by 11 school boards at a total expense of \$2,124.63. This makes it possible for the bright child in the barrio to secure his eighth-grade diploma as a scholarship student in the urban center. Having received his eighth-grade diploma, there are open to him, through appointment by the commissioner of education, 80 scholarships, of an annual value of \$108 each, in the high schools of the island. Since the amount mentioned is actually paid over to the scholarship student in cash, and since there are no charges for tuition, textbooks, or supplies, it is quite possible for the student to maintain himself entirely upon his scholarship allotment.

In case the preference of the eighth-grade graduate leads him in another direction, there are open to him 40 scholarships in the agricultural department of the University of Porto Rico of the same value as the high-school scholarships. Deserving students hold these scholarships for the full four-year course of the Agricultural College, and are graduated as scientific agriculturists.

To students who have completed the first year in the high schools or continuation schools of the island—that is, have completed the ninth grade work in the school system—there are open 75 scholarships in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico, each of a value of \$200 annually. Graduation from this department of the university means immediate entrance into the corps of public-school teachers of the island with a practically assured income during good behavior.

To students completing the common-school course is also open another class of scholarships for study in Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, or other institutions of a similar character in the United States. Twenty scholarship students are maintained in this class, each receiving an annual income from the Government of \$250.

The most desirable of all the scholarships maintained by the Government of Porto Rico are those providing for study in the colleges and universities of the United States, such scholarships being of an annual value of \$500. The law establishing these scholarships provided for 25 for men and 14 for women, though of recent years the annual appropriations have not provided for so large a number of either sex. The law requires that the commission entrusted with the appointment of such scholarship students shall in the case of men give preference to the students who wish to fit themselves as scientific agriculturists, engineers, or foresters. At present scholarship students of this class are pursuing courses in Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Illinois, University of Louisiana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other prominent institutions of the United States.

Besides the foregoing classes of scholarship students maintained by the central government of Porto Rico, the Legislative Assembly, at its last session, passed legislation empowering the municipalities of the island, under certain restrictions, to maintain scholarship students in the colleges and universities of the United States out of their own funds. As yet no students have been sent to the United States under this bill, but a list of the higher institutions in the United States giving the courses prescribed by the bill has been sent to the municipal councils by the commissioner of education, and it seems probable some students may be sent to the United States under this bill for the coming school year. The law is as follows:

"An Act entitling municipalities of Porto Rico to maintain students in colleges and universities in the United States.

*"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico:*

"SECTION 1. The municipalities of the first and second class, and, with the approval of the governor, municipalities of the third class, are hereby empowered to support, from public funds at their disposal, young men in the colleges and universities of the United States, for the purpose of pursuing courses leading to degrees in the following subjects:

"Agriculture, agronomy, forestry, and the various branches of engineering.

"SEC. 2. The institutions to which these young men shall be sent, as well as the courses of study which they pursue, shall be approved by the commissioner of education, and no appointments shall become effective until such approval is obtained.

"SEC. 3. There shall be sent to the commissioner of education from the authorities of the college or institution at which the said students are in attendance a quarterly report of the conduct and advancement of each student so attending, and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of education to send a copy of said report to the municipality that made the appointment.

"SEC. 4. Under the foregoing conditions municipalities of the first class are empowered to maintain not more than two students. Municipalities of the second class not more than one student. Municipalities of the third class not more than one student with the approval of the governor.

"SEC. 5. Each student thus appointed shall receive the sum of \$360 annually from the treasurer of the municipality making the appointment, payments to be made in four (4) equal quarterly instalments, the first to be paid on July 1 or as soon thereafter as the appointment is made. The succeeding payments on October 1, January 1, and April 1.

"SEC. 6. Appointments shall be made for but one year, but may be renewed annually by the municipality that effected said appointment, with the approval of the commissioner of education; provided that no student shall receive more than three such renewals.

"SEC. 7. This bill shall take effect on July 1, 1911."

#### SUPERVISION.

Almost from the beginning of military government the educational authorities devoted particular attention to the supervision of schools. Some time in the year 1899 the island was divided into 16 districts, and an equal number of officers, known as English supervisors, were appointed. Their salary was \$50 per month, in addition to which they received certain allowances for traveling expenses. As determined by the insular board of education the duties of the supervisors were as follows:

1. To hold teachers' meetings for instruction in English and methods.
2. To render a monthly report upon all schools of their district, including special reports upon enrollment, methods, condition of school buildings and surroundings, the program followed in the school, the progress made in individual subjects.
3. To pay the teachers their monthly salary checks.
4. To distribute and keep account of all text-books and Government supplies for the district.
5. To preside at the quarterly examinations given by the insular board of education for teachers and for students desiring to enter secondary schools.
6. To act as a direct representative of the insular board in securing school buildings, in seeing that the school laws are enforced, in seeing that buildings conform with the requirements of the school laws, in stimulating local action in the way of securing school supplies, and in investigating the multitude of petitions and complaints pertaining to the schools of the different municipalities.

The first school law enacted under the insular government, in 1901, continued the office of English supervisor, changing the name to superintendent of schools. No particular duties were assigned to superintendents, who should be "subject to the commissioner in all respects."

The school law of 1903, a very elaborate document marking a distinct advance over the previous school law, states as follows the duties of the superintendents of schools:

"Superintendents of schools shall be at all times under the immediate control and guidance of the commissioner of education, who shall prescribe their duties. They shall, in every respect consistent with the welfare of the schools, cooperate and assist their respective school boards in the performance of their duties under the law. They shall receive the cordial support and assistance of the officers and the members of the school boards and of the teachers of the schools in the district and of the parents of the children in their schools, and their functions as representatives of the commissioner of education shall be respected and obeyed. They shall be furnished by their school boards with a suitable office for the transaction of their public business or office rent in lieu thereof, but with no house rent. They shall make an annual report to the commissioner of education on the condition of the schools in their district. Said report shall be presented June 1 of each and every year. They shall make such additional reports, statistical or otherwise, as the said commissioner may direct."

These duties, with few changes, have continued to the present time. The number of districts organized first, 16, continued till the year 1902, when the number was increased to 19, with the exception of the year 1904, in which it was reduced to 18.

As has been stated elsewhere in this report, through legislation passed in the session of 1908 the island was newly districted and provision made for 43 supervising officers for the year 1909-10. By the terms of the law this number will increase automatically. The title of the new supervisory officer is "supervising principal." Arranging for a future increase in school districts, the municipalities of the island were numbered in a sequence from 1 to 66, the number of the headquarters municipality being the number of the district. Through this plan the numbering of the districts is not at present continuous.

The following list shows the municipality or municipalities in each of the 43 districts, together with the supervising principal of the district. In each district the first municipality named is the headquarters:

1. San Juan, Carey Hickle.
2. Rio Piedras, Trujillo Alto, Cecil E. Stevens.
3. Carolina-Loiza, R. H. Richardson.
4. Rio Grande, Rafael W. Ramirez.
5. Fajardo, R. B. Barlow.
6. Naguabo, E. N. Lydick.
7. Humacao, H. F. Rockey.
8. Yabucoa-Maunabo, Andrés Rodríguez.
9. Arroyo-Patillas, Fernando Valera.
10. Juncos-Gurabo, Celestino Benítez.
11. Caguas San Lorenzo, Teho. L. Morin.
12. Guayama, José G. Padín.
13. Salinas-Santa Isabel, Charles L. Lang.
14. Cayey-Cidra, Manuel Negrón.
15. Comerio-Naranjito-Aguas Buenas, P. N. Ortiz.
16. Aibonito-Barranquitas, J. G. Ginorio.
17. Barros, Ismael Maldonado.
18. Coamo, Ramiro Colón.
19. Juana Diaz, Frank E. Swart.
20. Ponce, Charles H. Terry.
21. Guayanilla-Penuelas, Francisco Rodríguez.
22. Yauco, M. G. Nin.
23. San German, George H. Hamor.
24. Cabo Rojo, Francisco Vincenty.
25. Mayaguez, M. A. Ducout.
26. Maricao-Las Marias, Geo. V. Keelan.
27. Añasco-Rincon-Aguada, Carlos Urrutia.
28. Lares, W. H. Thomas.
29. San Sebastian, Miguel Rodríguez Cancio.
30. Aguadilla-Moca, I. Roy Hanna.
31. Isabela-Quebradilla, C. J. Kelley.
32. Utuado, J. R. Buterbaugh.
33. Adjuntas, James L. Drew.
34. Camuy-Hatillo, J. E. Castillo.
35. Arecibo, F. Ray Moomaw.
36. Manati, Jos. C. Morin.
37. Ciales, Frederick Yates.
38. Vega Baja-Vega Alta, John P. Blanco.

39. Corozal-Morovia, Donald M. Gilbert.
40. Toa Baja-Toa Alta-Dorado, Charles A. Piper.
41. Bayamon, W. A. Barlow.

#### TEACHERS' CONFERENCES.

During the past year 179 conferences of teachers have been held throughout the island, with an average attendance of 989 teachers, an average of 4.3 conferences per district, with 23 teachers in attendance at each. In addition there have been held a large number of smaller meetings of teachers for the purpose of discussing in greater detail the work of certain grades.

The programs sent in to the department denote a distinct tendency to avoid pedantic discussions and to get down to the real problems that confront teachers in classroom work. The topics are few enough in number so that each one may receive thorough consideration. Especial interest has been aroused this year by the introduction of experience meetings, question boxes, and round table discussions.

An important feature of this year's teachers' conferences has been the continuance of the model class conducted by a normal graduate or by one of the stronger teachers. Weaker and less experienced teachers thus have an opportunity to observe the practical application of the best methods and to learn how to improve their own work. When the children are dismissed, the teacher in charge leads in discussing the methods employed and the results obtained.

As a rule the conferences are conducted wholly in English, for the majority of the teachers are steadily acquiring facility in the use of the language and welcome every opportunity for practice. There is, however, no requirement as to the language to be used. We attach the greatest importance in these conferences to the interchange of ideas in a free and thorough discussion, regardless of the medium of expression.

Whenever it has been possible, a member of the department has been present at the teachers' conferences to assist in the discussions and to promote the sentiment of solidarity throughout the school system. Athletic contests, competitive drill of the cadets, baseball games, picnics, and informal social functions have frequently been held during the year at the time of the conferences. The meetings sometimes take the form of a literary contest between different towns and include speeches from representative citizens.

#### ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL CONDITIONS.

##### NOMENCLATURE.

In a study of the school statistics of different States confusion often arises from the lack of uniformity in the use of terms, and the value of statistics for purposes of comparison is impaired by the lack of uniformity in compiling them. In order that the schools of Porto Rico may be effectively grouped in numerical statements the following definitions of the different terms used are given:

Total enrollment is equivalent to total number of pupils enrolled during the school year, exclusive of duplicates. These are the original enrollments and do not include pupils previously (during the same year) enrolled in any school or town of the island.

Average daily enrollment is the same as "average number belonging" or "average membership." A pupil who leaves school without intention of returning is immediately dropped from the roll. He no longer belongs to the school. If a pupil for any other reason is absent for five consecutive school days, he is marked absent for the five days and then temporarily withdrawn or dropped from the roll until his return. The *average daily enrollment* is found by adding the number of pupils enrolled each day and dividing the sum, which is the "aggregate enrollment," by the number of school days in the year. The length of the school year in Porto Rico is uniformly nine months, except in night schools, which function during seven months. The number of days, exclusive of holidays, was therefore 136 in the night schools and 175 in all other schools. Thus the average daily enrollment for any city or town or for the island is the average number of pupils belonging to all the schools in the group under consideration for 136 days in the night schools and for 175 days in all others.

In actual practice, however, the average daily enrollment is found in the way mentioned above for each of the three terms separately, and then dividing the sum of these averages by three, gives approximately the same result for the entire year.

Average daily attendance is the average number of pupils actually present each day the schools were in session and is found by the same process as the average daily enrollment. An erroneous method which makes a better showing is that of finding the average daily attendance as well as the average daily enrollment in each school separately and adding the results. This method must be employed in finding the average



attendance in groups of schools having a school year of different lengths; but when a school is open for only a part of the legal school year it should not have the same weight in computing average attendance and enrollment as a school that has been open the full time. For example, a school having an average enrollment of 56 is open for 100 days. It forms part of a system in which the length of the school year is 175 days. Its average daily enrollment is properly four-sevenths of 56, or 32; and it is so reckoned in the statistics for Porto Rico.

The term "school" is variously used to designate a building containing several rooms (or even a group of buildings under one management), the pupils—whether one group or more than one—enrolled under one teacher, or a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. For the purposes of our statistics, however, "school" always means a group of pupils in the care of a teacher. It may be that a given group of pupils receives instructions from several teachers, as when the departmental system is used, but the group counts as one school.

In most school systems the number of schools is equal to the number of schoolrooms, except in the high schools, where classrooms are used for recitation, but not for study. In Porto Rico a large number of the teachers have one group of pupils in the morning and a different group in the afternoon. These teachers are considered as teaching two schools each, and such teacher is said to have "double enrollment." Thus it will be seen that the number of schools is far in excess of the number of teachers having charge of rooms. It may be well to note in passing that some of these teachers who have two day schools, or double enrollment, teach night schools also, thus making three schools taught by the same teacher. Thus it is evident that the number of schools is equal to the number of teachers having charge of rooms plus the number of double enrollments.

The term "schoolroom" is used to designate all the different day-school pupils under one teacher. The number of schoolrooms is equal to the number of teachers having charge of rooms exclusive of principals and special teachers of music, drawing, agriculture, etc. A slight inaccuracy arises here owing to the fact that in a few towns, where the number of schoolrooms is insufficient to accommodate all pupils who wish to attend even after establishing the double enrollment plan, two teachers with their respective pupils make use of the same schoolroom, thus forming what is called the "interlocking system." One teacher, for example, may have his classes from 8 to 10, and from 12.30 to 2.30, the other from 10.15 to 12.15, and from 2.45 to 4.45, and each of these teachers may have double enrollment, thus making four day schools taught in the same room. Thus, the number of schoolrooms is not quite equal to the number of teachers having charge of schools, but the difference is so slight as to be negligible.

The average daily enrollment, and not the total enrollment, is used as the basis in computing the percentage of attendance. The purpose is to show to what extent irregularities of attendance for trivial causes exist and not to take into consideration continuous absences of five days or more, which are likely to be caused by sickness or other justifiable reasons, or permanent withdrawals.

The age of pupils is that given at the time of entering school.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The average number of schools and teachers in the common-school system was about the same for each of the three terms of the school year 1910-11, as may be seen from the following statement:

	Common schools.					Teachers.		
	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	In charge of rooms.	With-out rooms.	Total.
	Rooms.	Double enrollment.	Rooms.	Double enrollment.				
First term.....	692	199	957	662	2,510	1,649	23	1,672
Second term.....	693	206	955	750	2,604	1,648	24	1,672
Third term.....	692	205	952	667	2,516	1,644	24	1,668
Average.....	692	203	955	693	2,543	1,647	24	1,671

The average number of graded schoolrooms shows an increase of 21 over the preceding year, and the number of double enrollments in graded schools, an increase of 75. The number of rural schoolrooms is 62 in excess of the previous year, and the

number of rural schools on double enrollment has increased by 158. The total number of common-school teachers was increased from 1,645 to 1,671. Thus, although the number of teachers shows an increase of but 26, there was an increase of 233 common schools. It is gratifying to note that the number of teachers has been more stable for the entire year than ever before. During the summer the school boards were urged to have all schools opened the first day of school and notified that if after 15 days' warning schools still remained unopened, the commissioner of education would appoint the necessary number of teachers to fill the vacancies. As a result of the cooperation on the part of the school boards, every school allotted to the different municipalities was opened before the end of the first school month.

At the close of the school year there were 1,665 teachers in the common schools, or six less than the average number for the year. Of these 1,665, 701 were found in the graded schools and 964 in the rural schools. In the graded schools there was a preponderance of female teachers—443 as compared to 258 males—but in the rural schools the reverse was true—521 males and 443 females. These proportions are in marked contrast with the first years after the American school system was established in Porto Rico, when the males greatly outnumbered the females. In 1902, for example, 65 per cent of the 923 teachers then employed were males, as compared to but 47 per cent for the past year. The preponderance of males in the rural schools is to be expected since it is the natural result of rural conditions. However, the proportion of female teachers in the rural schools is gradually increasing. This is due to two causes: First, better roads and facilities in the rural districts, and, second, the increasing prosperity of the island making the career of school teacher less attractive to men. There are better rewards for men in the mercantile and agricultural undertakings which are drawing the younger men away from the profession.

Another feature which must prove an impediment to concentrated effort and to the securing of the best results in the graded schools is that of combining two or more grades under one teacher. The school law requires a minimum average attendance of 35 in each and every graded school and as the number of pupils enrolled in any one of the upper grammar grades in the majority of municipalities is not sufficient to comply with the law, combinations are unavoidable. During the past year 17 eighth grades were taught separately as compared with 49 taught in conjunction with other grades. For the seventh grade the figures were 21 and 61, and for the sixth grade, 28 and 71. In very few places, however, are more than two grades in the graded school system combined and as the enrollment in the upper grades is increasing rapidly, this necessary evil of combined grades will in the near future be reduced to a minimum.

#### ENROLLMENT.

The number of pupils belonging to the schools of a given system can be measured by the total enrollment, the average daily enrollment, or by the actual enrollment at given dates. Of these figures, the least significant, and especially so when duplicates are not excluded, is the total enrollment. For the year just closed the total enrollment in common schools, exclusive of duplicates, in the graded schools was 46,173, and in the rural, 82,280, making a total for the common schools of 128,453. As compared with the previous year we find an increase of 6,266, or 15 per cent, in the graded and 10,650, or 15 per cent, in the rural schools.

The average daily enrollment is a much more reliable test of a school system. This was 39,337 for the graded schools, and 64,178 for the rurals, or a total of 103,515. These figures show an increase of 5,779, or 17 per cent, in the graded schools and 10,479, or 19 per cent, in the rural, as compared with the previous year.

The greater increase in per cent in average daily enrollment compared with the total enrollment is encouraging since it indicates better utilization of the school plant. This is still better shown by the average daily enrollment per school and per teacher, which for the graded schools was 45.4 and 58.1, respectively, and for the rural schools 40.3 and 69.6 for the past year. The average daily enrollment per school for the previous year was 43 in the graded and 38.4 in the rural. As stated before, the apparent difference between schools and teachers is due principally to schools with double enrollment counting as two schools in charge of one teacher.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance for all graded schools during 1910-11 was 36,800, as compared with 31,200 for 1909-10, an increase of 18 per cent. For the rural schools the figures were 58,348, as compared with 48,571, or an increase of 20 per cent. The average daily attendance per school and teacher in the graded system were 42.4 and 54.3, respectively, and for the rural schools, 36.7 and 63.4.

Comparing the average daily enrollment with the average daily attendance for the past year we find that the percentage of attendance in the graded schools was 93.5, as compared with 93.2 the preceding year, and 91.2 in the rural schools, as against 90.8 the previous year.

## AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS.

In the graded schools the boys are on the whole more numerous than the girls. This preponderance of boys is to be found at all ages from 5 to 18, with the exception of 5, 15, 16, 17, and 18, when the number of girls is slightly in excess. The following table shows the distribution by age and sex of the pupils enrolled in the graded schools on March 1, 1911, as compared with March 1, 1910:

Ages.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	28	30	58	0.2	40	47	86	0.2
18 years.....	94	109	203	.6	108	124	232	.5
17 years.....	211	272	483	1.4	267	334	601	1.5
16 years.....	507	593	1,090	3.1	553	659	1,212	2.9
15 years.....	917	981	1,898	5.4	1,000	1,121	2,121	5.3
14 years.....	1,455	1,423	2,878	8.3	1,628	1,571	3,199	7.7
13 years.....	1,806	1,833	3,729	10.7	2,222	2,123	4,345	10.5
12 years.....	2,557	2,269	4,826	13.8	2,854	2,583	5,437	12.1
11 years.....	2,135	2,020	4,155	11.9	2,254	2,112	4,366	10.5
10 years.....	2,328	2,131	4,459	12.8	2,572	2,366	4,938	11.9
9 years.....	1,605	1,638	3,243	9.6	1,965	1,960	3,925	9.5
8 years.....	1,604	1,580	3,184	9.1	2,318	2,244	4,562	11.0
7 years.....	1,352	1,337	2,689	7.7	1,812	1,670	3,482	8.4
6 years.....	744	726	1,469	4.2	1,062	1,052	2,114	5.2
5 years.....	217	187	404	1.2	365	376	741	1.8
Total.....	17,740	17,118	34,858	100.0	21,149	20,342	41,491	100.0

Coming to the rural schools we find the preponderance of boys over girls still more marked than in the graded schools. This is shown in the following table:

Ages.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
Over 18 years.....	16	11	27	.....	26	10	36	0.1
18 years.....	65	29	94	0.1	66	25	91	.1
17 years.....	114	47	161	.3	104	51	155	.2
16 years.....	263	164	417	.7	316	193	509	.7
15 years.....	819	412	1,231	2.1	1,087	593	1,680	2.3
14 years.....	1,759	953	2,742	4.6	2,275	1,258	3,533	4.9
13 years.....	2,851	1,804	4,655	7.8	3,471	2,260	5,731	8.0
12 years.....	5,043	3,162	8,205	13.7	5,973	3,933	9,906	12.8
11 years.....	4,234	2,954	7,188	12.0	4,567	3,230	7,797	10.9
10 years.....	5,475	3,924	9,399	15.7	5,998	4,126	10,124	12.7
9 years.....	3,594	2,608	6,197	10.4	4,264	3,243	7,507	10.5
8 years.....	4,486	3,208	7,644	12.8	5,533	3,825	9,358	12.1
7 years.....	3,930	2,834	6,764	11.3	4,868	3,628	8,496	11.9
6 years.....	2,146	1,881	4,027	6.7	2,935	2,485	5,420	7.5
5 years.....	560	537	1,097	1.8	879	793	1,672	2.3
Total.....	35,305	24,543	59,848	100.0	42,012	29,622	71,634	100.0

## NUMBER OF YEARS IN SCHOOL.

If all children passed to the next higher grade regularly at the end of each year, the grade in which the child appeared would indicate the number of years he had been in school. But many causes prevent this ideal progression of all children in a given system, and the following tables will show to what extent some pupils have been retarded and also to what extent some of them have been able to progress more rapidly than one grade per year.

*Distribution, by years in school and grades, of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1911.*

## A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of years in school.										More than 10.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
8.....			1	5	29	125	423	585	112	23	2	1,305
7.....			4	11	109	393	890	235	24	6		1,671
6.....			13	63	438	1,304	444	49	7			2,318
5.....		6	40	547	1,872	858	95	14	2			3,443
4.....		21	464	2,561	1,162	200	18	1				4,427
3.....	5	309	3,279	2,097	354	35	7	1				6,087
2.....	150	4,131	3,836	697	73	3						8,890
1.....	7,576	4,980	727	63	4							13,350
Total.....	7,731	9,447	8,373	6,044	4,041	2,918	1,876	885	145	20	2	41,491

## B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

6.....			1			11	5	1				17
5.....			12	81	242	84	20	7	2	1		450
4.....	2	23	244	1,374	788	171	39	8			1	2,750
3.....	23	629	4,397	2,614	694	151	26	6				8,540
2.....	626	7,550	5,646	1,232	227	27	9	1				15,318
1.....	28,462	13,512	2,246	290	47	1	1					44,559
Total.....	29,113	21,715	12,645	5,591	1,998	445	100	23	2	1	1	71,634

*Advance of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1911, as shown by the number of years in school.*

## A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of pupils that have spent—				Total.	Percentages.			
	Less than 1 year in each grade.	One year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.			Less than 1 year in each grade.	One year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.	
			1 year behind.	2 years or more.				1 year behind.	2 years or more.
8.....	583	585	112	25	1,305	44.7	44.8	8.6	1.9
7.....	517	899	235	30	1,671	30.9	53.2	14.1	1.8
6.....	514	1,304	444	56	2,318	22.2	56.3	19.1	2.4
5.....	602	1,872	858	111	3,443	17.5	54.4	24.9	3.2
4.....	485	2,561	1,162	219	4,427	11.0	57.9	26.2	4.9
3.....	314	3,279	2,097	397	6,087	5.2	53.9	34.4	6.5
2.....	150	4,131	3,836	773	8,890	1.7	46.5	43.1	8.7
1.....	.....	7,576	4,980	794	13,350	.....	56.8	37.3	5.9
Total..	3,165	22,197	13,724	2,405	41,491	7.6	53.5	33.1	5.8

## B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

6.....		11	5	1	17		64.7	29.4	5.9
5.....	94	242	84	30	450	20.9	53.8	18.7	6.6
4.....	359	1,374	788	219	2,750	13.4	50.0	28.6	8.0
3.....	652	4,397	2,614	877	8,540	7.6	51.5	30.6	10.3
2.....	626	7,550	5,646	1,496	15,318	4.1	49.3	36.8	9.8
1.....		28,462	13,512	2,585	44,559		63.9	30.3	5.8
Total..	1,741	42,036	22,649	5,208	71,634	2.4	58.7	31.6	7.3

*Advance of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1910, as shown by the number of years in school.*

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Number of pupils that have spent—				Total.	Percentages.			
	Less than 1 year in each grade.	One year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.			Less than 1 year in each grade.	One year in each grade.	More than 1 year in each grade.	
			1 year behind.	2 years or more.				1 year behind.	2 years or more.
8.....	437	362	83	10	892	49.0	40.6	9.3	1.1
7.....	553	571	170	18	1,312	42.1	43.5	13.0	1.4
6.....	553	911	382	43	1,889	29.3	48.2	20.2	2.3
5.....	483	1,553	767	102	2,905	16.6	53.5	26.4	3.5
4.....	515	1,968	1,247	250	3,980	12.9	49.5	31.3	6.3
3.....	347	2,860	2,115	401	5,723	6.1	50.0	36.9	7.0
2.....	198	4,031	3,078	685	7,992	2.5	50.4	38.5	8.6
1.....		5,534	3,956	675	10,165	.....	54.4	38.9	6.7
Total..	3,086	17,790	11,798	2,184	34,858	8.9	51.0	33.8	6.3

B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

5.....	52	64	25	20	161	32.3	39.8	15.5	12.4
4.....	292	950	472	225	1,939	15.1	48.9	24.3	11.7
3.....	666	3,332	2,001	796	6,795	9.8	49.0	29.5	11.7
2.....	481	6,907	4,250	1,449	13,067	3.7	52.7	32.5	11.1
1.....		23,863	11,878	2,125	37,866		63.0	31.4	5.6
Total..	1,491	35,116	18,626	4,615	59,848	2.5	58.7	31.1	7.7

GRADES AND AGES OF PUPILS.

The age of the pupils is an important element in the school problem, and especially so when taken in connection with the grades or the stage of advancement in the school work. In the graded schools the maximum number of pupils is found at the age of 12, although all the ages from 6 to 16 are quite generally represented, as is shown by the following tables:

*Distribution, by grades and ages, of pupils enrolled in graded schools Mar. 1, 1911.*

Ages.	Grades.								Total.
	Eighth.	Seventh.	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	
Over 18 years.....	65	23	1	4	1	1	1		96
18 years.....	138	60	20	6	6	2			232
17 years.....	277	203	103	29	13	4	2		631
16 years.....	339	322	297	140	70	29	11	4	1,212
15 years.....	276	492	527	442	267	122	45	20	2,181
14 years.....	153	347	634	796	649	371	198	51	3,199
13 years.....	48	164	467	957	1,068	925	550	176	4,345
12 years.....	7	54	192	694	1,109	1,456	1,273	655	5,437
11 years.....	2	6	66	286	758	1,171	1,364	723	4,366
10 years.....			8	78	387	1,097	1,900	1,468	4,938
9 years.....			3	9	103	634	1,577	1,599	3,925
8 years.....				1	16	247	1,384	2,914	4,562
7 years.....				1		31	533	2,917	3,482
6 years.....							62	2,062	2,144
5 years.....								741	741
Total.....	1,305	1,671	2,318	3,443	4,427	6,087	8,890	13,350	41,491

From the above table it will be seen that more than 52 per cent of the 41,491 pupils enrolled in the graded schools of the island on March 1, 1911, were over 10 years of age. This percentage is much higher than that for many cities of the United States, and is undoubtedly due to the fact that the pupils were obliged to enter school here later on account of the lack of school facilities in former years. Although the number of schools has more than doubled in the last four years, there are still many children who can not be admitted for lack of accommodation.

It is interesting to note, however, that the average age of the pupils in the different grades is decreasing gradually, as is evident from the following statement:

*Average age of pupils in each grade.*

	Eighth.	Seventh.	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	Graded schools.
1909.....	15.8	15.2	14.4	13.5	12.6	11.6	10.5	8.6	10.97
1910.....	16.0	15.1	14.3	13.4	12.5	11.5	10.2	8.3	10.93
1911.....	16.0	15.1	14.2	13.2	12.4	11.3	10.1	8.1	10.74

In the rural schools we find also that the largest number of pupils is found at the age of 12 years, although the number 10 years of age is almost as large. Whenever a new school is opened in a barrio which never had school facilities, we must expect the average age of pupils to be higher than in a rural district where a school has been functioning for several years. However, the percentage of pupils over 10 years of age (41) is less than that for the graded schools.

*Distribution, by grades and ages, of pupils enrolled in rural schools Mar. 1, 1911.*

Ages.	Grades.						Total.
	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	
Over 18 years.....		4	3	15	8	6	36
18 years.....		3	14	26	29	19	91
17 years.....	1	11	37	41	49	16	155
16 years.....	3	27	87	150	153	89	509
15 years.....	8	64	271	502	451	334	1,630
14 years.....	4	110	571	1,129	981	768	3,563
13 years.....		106	651	1,665	1,709	1,590	5,721
12 years.....		88	652	2,117	3,211	3,837	9,905
11 years.....	1	28	299	1,400	2,618	3,451	7,797
10 years.....		9	138	956	2,860	5,861	9,824
9 years.....			22	402	1,713	5,370	7,507
8 years.....			5	124	1,120	8,099	9,358
7 years.....				13	352	8,131	8,496
6 years.....					53	5,317	5,370
5 years.....					1	1,671	1,672
Total.....	17	450	2,750	8,540	15,318	44,559	71,634

The average age of pupils in each grade of the rural schools shows a slight decrease during the past three years, as may be seen from the following table:

*Average age of pupils in each grade.*

	Sixth.	Fifth.	Fourth.	Third.	Second.	First.	Total.
1909.....		14.0	12.5	12.4	11.2	9.1	9.90
1910.....		14.0	13.1	12.1	11.1	8.9	9.93
1911.....	14.8	13.5	12.9	12.2	11.1	8.8	9.87

*Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1911, as compared with Mar. 1, 1910.*

A. GRADED SCHOOLS.

Grades.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade.
Eighth.....	427	465	892	2.6	617	688	1,305	3.1
Seventh.....	619	603	1,312	3.8	741	930	1,671	4.0
Sixth.....	885	1,004	1,889	5.4	1,142	1,176	2,318	5.6
Fifth.....	1,470	1,435	2,905	8.3	1,767	1,676	3,443	8.3
Fourth.....	2,101	1,879	3,980	11.4	2,289	2,138	4,427	10.7
Third.....	2,897	2,826	5,723	16.4	3,089	2,998	6,087	14.7
Second.....	4,034	3,958	7,992	22.9	4,519	4,371	8,890	21.4
First.....	5,307	4,858	10,165	29.2	6,985	6,365	13,350	32.2
Total.....	17,740	17,118	34,858	100.0	21,149	20,342	41,491	100.0

*Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled Mar. 1, 1911, as compared with Mar. 1, 1910—Continued.*

## B. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Grades.	1910				1911			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade.
Sixth.....					15	2	17	
Fifth.....	104	57	161	0.3	204	156	450	0.6
Fourth.....	1,293	646	1,939	3.2	1,719	1,031	2,750	3.9
Third.....	4,203	2,592	6,795	11.3	5,346	3,194	8,540	11.9
Second.....	7,797	5,280	13,077	21.9	8,971	6,347	15,318	21.4
First.....	21,809	15,957	37,766	63.3	25,667	18,992	44,559	62.2
Total.....	35,206	24,542	59,848	100.0	42,012	29,622	71,634	100.0

## FLEXIBLE PROMOTIONS.

In harmony with the best school systems of the States, considerable attention has been given to a study of the question of the retardation of pupils. The figures of promotions, while comparing favorably with those of large cities, were not entirely satisfactory and an attempt was made to better conditions by the introduction of the plan of flexible promotions, already well tried out in many places in the States. After a trial of over a year the consensus of opinion of the supervising principals was in favor of the plan as a practical means of the solution of this problem.

The plan pursued was, in brief: (1) The course of study was divided for each year into six groups of six weeks both for graded and rural schools. This gave a short period to be covered at a time, the exact amount being indicated by pages of textbooks and by detailed directions to the teachers. (2) The pupils of each grade were rearranged so that in each of the two groups to a room were only those of the same degree of advancement. This regrouping was at first only tentative, but in time became fairly stable. Each group was allowed to advance at the rate at which it could do the work well. Thus the groups gradually drew apart, the strongest groups covering a six weeks' period in less time, the slowest requiring more, but all working at their best. It was not intended that the interval between groups should be or remain uniform, though this has in many cases resulted. (3) Each six weeks those who had shown marked ability, usually only a few at a time, were advanced to the next higher group, while those who could not keep the pace set by the rest of the class were put back into the next lower group. As far as possible the pupils did not change teachers or rooms, as it was recognized that this was not beneficial to young pupils. Not more than two groups were allowed in a room. In this way a constant regrading was carried on during the year, the aim being always to get pupils in each group where they could best do the work, all at the same rate. Of course the plan was not feasible above the fourth grade, except in a few of the largest towns, the upper grades not having enough to form more than one group. But it is in these lower grades where the greatest retardation has occurred in the past and where the largest number of pupils are found who are behind the normal advancement.

This year, the second in which the plan has been in operation, it is possible to secure more exact data and greater accuracy in results. Reports from 48 towns are summarized as follows:

Grades.	Pupils advanced more than 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils advanced 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils advanced less than 1 year.	Per cent.	Pupils not advanced who entered 6 or more weeks late.	Per cent.	Per cent promoted.	Per cent not promoted who were 1 full year in grade.	Total of pupils advanced.
I.....	1,149	8.6	6,141	45.7	6,136	45.7	2,704	20.3	54.7	25.0	13,426
II.....	1,032	13.8	4,106	54.9	2,335	31.3	778	10.4	68.7	20.9	7,473
III.....	591	11.8	3,310	65.7	1,135	22.5	371	7.4	77.5	15.1	5,056
IV.....	422	11.8	2,475	68.6	711	19.6	195	5.3	80.4	14.3	3,695
V.....	249	9.7	1,892	73.7	430	16.7	155	6.0	83.3	10.7	2,571
VI.....	250	12.6	1,377	69.5	354	17.9	29	1.5	82.1	16.4	1,981
VII.....	115	7.9	1,119	77.0	220	15.1	24	1.6	84.9	13.5	1,454
VIII.....	71	5.8	1,039	81.4	106	12.8	20	1.8	87.2	11.0	1,226
Total.	3,879	10.5	21,459	58.4	11,427	31.1	4,256	11.6	68.9	19.5	36,765

An analysis of these figures shows that 10.5 per cent of the pupils were able to cover more than one year's work in a year, while of those who were in the grade a full year, only 19.5 per cent failed to pass. But this does not mean that these last will have to repeat a whole year's work, as each child is in a group of pupils at the same stage of advancement and will be promoted to the next higher grade as soon as his group has covered the work of the year in the course of study, regardless of the time of year. Of the 9,000 in grades 1, 2, and 3 who did not pass, probably four-fifths have finished two terms of work and will take up the next higher grade in January. Of the 31.1 per cent who did not do a year's work during the year, 11.6 per cent entered school too late to reasonably expect to pass at the end of the year. This leaves 19.5 per cent failing who might have been expected to pass.

The fairly large percentage of pupils doing more than a year's work in the upper grades is due to the fact that this regrading has not been in operation long enough to produce a uniform basis in these grades and to the additional fact that it is the brighter pupils who remain in school the longest, so that the enrollment in these grades is the pick of the school system. The superior ability of these pupils is shown by the decrease of failures as we go higher in the grades.

The general feeling throughout the island on the part of parents and pupils, as well as teachers and supervising principals, is that in the flexible promotion plan we are enabled to do greater justice to the individual child and that the consistent application of this plan will result in a steadily decreasing retardation throughout the system.

The rural schools present an entirely different problem: The attendance is more irregular because the trails are almost impassable at certain times of the year, and because many children are employed in picking coffee during the harvest, which is generally well under way when the school opens and continues until the 1st of January. Moreover, the enrollment in rural schools is as a rule large—in many cases over 100—with two sessions and three or more grades. The flexible promotion plan can not be used under the circumstances. But it is believed that a large enrollment in these schools, even with a slower advancement, is at the present time a better use of the public money than the reverse.

#### INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

English as a medium of instruction in the various branches of the common-school curriculum was first introduced during the year 1905-6, when 74 schools were taught entirely in this language. Since its introduction there has been a widespread interest in the English language and a very general desire on the part of both pupils and parents to have the schools conducted entirely in English wherever possible. In accordance with this desire the number of schools to be taught with English as a medium of instruction has increased gradually year by year. This growth is evident from the following statement:

Graded schools taught.	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Wholly in English.....	74	202	288	442	607	659
Partly in English.....	86	187	128	64	67	31
Schools with English as a special subject or with no English.....	340	113	147	157	4	5
Total graded schools.....	500	502	563	663	678	695
Percentage wholly in English.....	15	40	51	67	90	95
Percentage partly in English.....	17	37	23	10	10	6

Before the opening of the school year 1909-10 no rural schools were taught wholly in English. During that year 124 rural teachers, at their own request, were given permission by their supervising principals to conduct all their classes in English. The results were so satisfactory that during the past year the number of rural schools conducted wholly in English was increased to 154. In 222 rural schools some subjects other than English were taught in English, and in but 2 per cent of the rural schools was no English whatever taught.



The following table shows the progress of English in the rural schools during the past three years:

Rural schools taught.	1906-9	Per cent.	1909-10	Per cent.	1910-11	Per cent.
Wholly in English .....			124	15	154	16
Partly in English .....	183	20	200	22	222	23
English as a special subject .....	152	17	597	64	564	59
Schools with no English .....	571	63	4	1	13	2

During the coming school year over 550 Porto Rican teachers who hold the English graded license will impart instruction in the various branches of the graded-school curriculum entirely in English, as compared with 449 the preceding year. The use of English as a medium of instruction has developed to such an extent in the graded schools that at the present time there is not a single one in the island in which no English is taught, and only three in which instruction in the different branches is given in Spanish, with English as a special subject. As the few kindergartens established in the island are conducted in English, it can be said that a Porto Rican child may receive all his instruction in English from the time he enters the kindergarten until he receives his high-school diploma. Thus the prophecy made by Dr. Falkner in his report for 1906-7, to the effect that the time was not far distant when the graded schools throughout the island would be taught exclusively in the English language, has been realized. The result obtained in the use of English in our schools is all the more noteworthy as it has been brought about largely through the efforts of the Porto Rican teachers, who have rapidly qualified themselves to teach in English through constant effort, attendance at the summer institutes, and by taking the courses of English offered by the department during the school year. The status of the English work for the year 1910-11, as compared with 1909-10, can be seen from the following statement:

*Table showing to what extent schools are taught in English.*

	Rooms taught wholly in English.		Rooms taught partly in English.		English as special subject only.		No English.	
	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
By teachers of English .....	183	129	6	2	3	2		
By English graded teachers .....	307	449	18	13				
By graded teachers .....	167	81	43	16	1	3		
Total of graded rooms .....	607	659	67	31	4	5		
Per cent of graded rooms .....	89.5	94.8	9.9	4.5	0.6	0.7		
Rural rooms .....	124	154	209	222	597	564	4	13
Per cent of rural rooms .....	13.3	16.2	22.4	23.3	63.9	59.2	0.4	1.3
All common schools .....	731	813	276	253	601	569	4	13
Per cent of common schools .....	45.4	49.3	17.1	15.4	37.3	34.5	0.2	0.8

Since schools and grades are not identical, a further analysis of the use of English as a medium of instruction in the grades is interesting, and for the purpose of demonstrating the remarkable progress made the first table below, taken from the commissioner's report for the year 1906-7, is inserted. The second table gives the number of grades taught in English for the past school year.

*English teaching in grades of graded schools (first term, 1906-7).*

	Grades.								Total.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
All in English by American teachers .....	9	12	17	20	13	13	10	1	96
Partly in English by American teachers .....	1	3	4	8	12	13	9	2	53
All in English by Porto Rican teachers .....		4	4	6	23	32	58	11	138
Partly in English by Porto Rican teachers .....	1	8	15	23	28	34	47	54	210
As a special subject by American teachers .....	4	4	6	9	16	21	20	24	104
Grades in which no English is taught .....					1	1	2	71	75
Total .....	15	31	46	66	93	114	146	163	674

*English taught by grades of graded schools (including urban rural), 1910-11.*

	Grades.								Total.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Grades taught wholly in English—									
By teachers of English.....	56	60	49	23	9	3	3	4	207
By English graded teachers.....	7	14	32	66	92	98	124	155	588
By graded teachers.....			5	15	15	24	31	31	121
By urban rural teachers.....				7	11	18	34	75	145
									1,061
Grades taught partly in English—									
By teachers of English.....	1	1	1	1	1	2			7
By English graded teachers.....				2	2	4	5		13
By graded teachers.....			1	2	7	8	3		21
By urban rural teachers.....				1	3	6	6	9	25
									66
English taught as special subject—									
By teachers of English.....			1	3	2	1	1		8
By English graded teachers.....						1			1
By graded teachers.....					1	2			3
									12
Grades with no English.....								5	5
Total.....	64	75	89	120	143	167	207	279	1,144

But 233 grades in the urban schools for 1906-7 were taught entirely in English by Porto Rican and American teachers, as compared with 1,061 in 1910-11. This increase of more than 355 per cent in five years is a little short of marvelous. From the two foregoing tables the following derivative statement showing the percentage of the different grades, as regards instruction in English, will serve to bring out the essential facts:

Grades.	Grade teaching in English by—				Special teaching.		No English.	
	American teachers.		Porto Rican teachers.					
	1907	1911	1907	1911	1907	1911	1907	1911
Eighth.....	66.6	89.1	6.7	10.9	26.7			
Seventh.....	48.4	81.3	38.7	18.7	12.9			
Sixth.....	45.7	56.2	41.3	42.7	13.0	1.1		
Fifth.....	42.4	20.0	43.9	77.5	13.7	2.5		
Fourth.....	26.9	7.0	54.9	90.9	17.2	2.1	1.0	
Third.....	22.8	3.0	57.9	84.6	18.4	2.4	1.9	
Second.....	13.0	1.4	71.9	88.1	13.7	.5	1.4	
First.....	1.8	1.4	39.9	96.8	14.7		43.6	1.8

It is the general testimony of the supervising principals that the teaching of the lower grades in English is far more effective when done by the Porto Rican teachers authorized to teach in that language than when done by Americans. It is equally true that the American teachers obtain better results in the upper grammar grades than Porto Ricans, although in some instances seventh and eighth grades have been taught by the latter with very good results. The number of Porto Rican teachers in charge of upper grades will gradually increase as greater efficiency in the use of the English language is acquired.

## TEACHERS' LICENSES.

During the school year 1910-11, 2,186 persons held licenses issued by the department of education. Divided into classes the licenses are as follows:

Principals.....	176
English graded.....	649
Graded.....	310
Rural.....	878
English.....	135
Special.....	38

Included in the above are the licenses issued to the students who were graduated from the normal department of the University of Porto Rico at the close of the school year; also the licenses issued after the examinations held in the month of April. A small percentage of the persons who received licenses at that time secured schools for the remainder of the school year, but the greater number of these teachers, as well as all those who received their licenses at the close of the normal session, do not properly belong to the teaching force of this year, although they have been included in all of the tables. This makes the number counted as "not teaching" considerably in excess of the actual number holding licenses throughout the year and not engaged in public-school work.

There are no actual figures at hand to show the number of persons holding licenses and not engaged in some kind of educational work, either as teachers in private schools or students in the normal school or in the United States, but the number is relatively small. Some have entered other departments of the Government or taken up other lines of work, while a few have been under suspension for various causes.

Licenses are issued in the first instance for one year and the teachers must be assigned to the third salary class, exception being made in the case of students who have finished one of the courses of the normal school. These receive their licenses for two years and are placed immediately in the second salary class. A license can not be renewed for one of the longer periods until the teacher has had a renewal for the preceding shorter period, and only upon satisfactory evidence of successful experience. A teacher may not be advanced to the second salary class until he has taught three years, and not to the first until he has taught five years and be the possessor of the life diploma. To secure the life diploma an experience of five years is necessary and an examination in certain special subjects, in addition to the subjects required for the original license, exception being made in the case of normal graduates of the four-year course, who have had two years' successful experience.

The following tables show the terms of the licenses and the salary classes, the origin of the licenses, and the distribution of teachers:

	Terms of licenses.				Salary classes.			
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Five years.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Special salary.
Principal.....	57	39	61	19	14	84	33	\$ 45
English graded.....	80	310	222	37	.....	532	116	\$ 1
Graded.....	179	104	24	3	.....	184	119	\$ 7
Rural.....	524	300	45	9	.....	445	433	.....
English.....	<sup>1</sup> 135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 135
Special <sup>3</sup> .....	<sup>1</sup> 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> 28
Total.....	1,013	753	352	68	14	1,245	701	226

<sup>1</sup> Licenses of English and special teachers are issued for one year only.

<sup>2</sup> Supervising principals, special and English teachers receive special salaries.

<sup>3</sup> High and continuation school teachers, music, drawing, etc.

#### Origin of licenses.

	Renewals.	Examination.	Diploma from normal department University of Porto Rico.	Diploma from normal school, United States.	Diploma from college or university, United States.	Diploma from high school, United States.	State county, or city certificate, United States.	Previous issue.
Principal.....	128	4	8	5	6	.....	.....	25
English graded.....	149	134	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
Graded.....	183	31	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Rural.....	599	86	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
English.....	56	6	.....	12	29	19	13	.....
Special.....	17	.....	.....	5	9	.....	7	.....
Total.....	1,132	261	142	22	44	19	20	546

*Distribution of teachers.*

	Super- vising prin- cipal.	Prin- cipal.	English graded.	Graded.	Rural.	English.	Special.	Not teaching.
Principal.....	42	14	57	19	6	4	8	26
English graded.....			416	47	89		1	96
Graded.....				62	184		7	57
Rural.....					737			141
English.....						135		
Special.....							38	
Total.....	42	14	473	128	1,016	139	54	320

A further classification of the teachers was made this year, when they were divided into three classes according to the proficiency of their work as shown by the reports kept in the department. These classes are known as "A," "B," and "C." Included in the first are all teachers whose work is eminently successful; in the second, those whose work is successful but not of as high a grade as that of class "A;" and in the third, those whose work is unsatisfactory.

In making this classification careful consideration was given to the entire record of each teacher as well as to the reports and recommendations for the present year by the supervising principals and the general superintendents.

The unclassified teachers are those who were not engaged in public-school work this year. Teachers of English, special teachers, and supervising principals are not included in this classification, since they are appointed directly by the commissioner.

The complete regulations will be found under "Classification of teachers" in the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

**SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.**

The custom of celebrating legal and school holidays has always been observed in the Porto Rican schools, and during the past year the celebrations were unusually successful. Parents do not visit the schools as a rule, all the more so since the instruction in graded schools is in English and so not intelligible to the most of them. The school entertainments, however, serve not only to impress upon the children the ideas and ideals inherent in the day itself, but also to provide a suitable occasion for parents to come into closer contact with school work and its motives.

Thanksgiving Day, Arbor Day, celebrated the day following Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday are observed as holidays in all the schools. To these have been added Tuberculosis Day, the Friday before the day designated by the governor as Tuberculosis Sunday, and Memorial Day.

For the celebration of Arbor Day a pamphlet containing suitable selections was prepared and sent out to the teachers. Letters from the governor and the commissioner in reference to the meaning of the day and the importance of an interest in trees and in the beautification of the school ground were read in every school, and every effort was made to inculcate the need for the planting of trees and the improvement of home and school surroundings.

Reports show that more than 10,000 trees and shrubs of different kinds were planted by the school children of the island on November 25, 1910. In every municipality the day was celebrated in both town and country schools, and in many instances addresses were delivered by prominent citizens. In a number of reports mention is made of the planting of trees by the children about their own homes. The number of trees so planted is not known, but more importance will be given to this feature in coming years until every boy and girl in Porto Rico shall have planted at least one tree or shrub at home. In one district both morning and afternoon exercises were held in order to accommodate double sessions. In another district a general cleaning up of the school and its surroundings formed a part of the day's exercises. In not a few schools the children were given seeds of trees to be planted first at home and to be transplanted later and placed on the school property. The United States experiment station cooperated with us by supplying seeds and in some cases potted plants. Another feature of the celebration of Arbor Day in several towns was the beautifying of the plaza by the school children and the making of frames by the boys to protect the trees planted.

Parents' Day is celebrated at some time near the close of the year, no special date being fixed by the department. On this day model classes and exhibits of work are

given special prominence, the intention being to let the parents see the actual progress the pupils have made in their work. Parents' Day has been well received and now has its recognized place among school celebrations. The attendance of the parents has been especially gratifying this year. In some cases it was necessary to suspend the regular work because the attendance was too great to allow room for the classes.

The celebration of the other holidays was carried on in the usual manner, the exercises consisting of selections, songs, and addresses by prominent citizens.

#### SUMMER INSTITUTES.

Due to the success of the summer institutes of the past two years and the interest that the teachers of the island have shown in them, it was decided to continue the work along the same lines. As in previous years two institutes are being held, one in Rio Piedras under the direction of the University of Porto Rico and the second in Ponce under the department of education. In the former the teaching force is drawn largely from the members of the regular faculty of the university and in the latter from the corps of supervising principals of the island.

The institutes of the summers of 1909 and 1910 were largely in the nature of an experiment, it being doubtful if the teachers of the island would attend in sufficient numbers after the novelty had worn off to make it expedient to continue the work, at least in two places. There are many reasons why teachers should have the three months of summer as a vacation time, to say nothing of the extra expense incurred when they go to another town to study. This summer, however, proves that there is a real demand for summer institutes. The teachers have responded in large numbers and the enrollment this year is larger than ever before; in fact it is too large to be handled well with the equipment and corps of teachers at our disposal. The enrollment at Rio Piedras on July 31 was 391 and at Ponce 333.

The work appeals to the teachers from several standpoints: First, those who are working for a higher grade of license can take work for eight weeks under special teachers to fit themselves for advancement; second, prospective teachers are admitted and imbibe some of the professional atmosphere that marks a gathering of teachers in addition to preparing themselves for the examinations for licenses; third, courses in English for Porto Rican teachers are given on the course of study prescribed by law in the elementary, intermediate, and advanced groups, and those who passed the examination last year or were exempt and who attend regularly and obtain a mark of at least 75 per cent in the examination at the close will not only be excused from attendance on these classes during the year but will be passed at the end of the school year 1911-12, while those who did not take the examination or who failed are given the opportunity to prepare for the second examination to take place at the close of the session; fourth, American teachers who stay through the summer have opportunity to take special work in Spanish; fifth, teachers who are working for the English graded license have the opportunity to practice in the model schools during the session under the direction of an experienced teacher; and, sixth, teachers of all classes who wish to spend some time in picking up new ideas and methods of work find plenty of opportunity to do so in the classes and observation work given in the model schools.

One of the most encouraging features of the institutes this summer is the attitude with which the teachers view their work. At the first institute two years ago many teachers attended with the idea that attendance was all that was necessary. Consequently the classes dragged, since many made little or no attempt to study. This summer, however, the attitude is one of deep interest and industry. They have come to work and the difference is felt by both teacher and student.

Another encouraging feature is the large proportion of teachers with graded or English graded licenses who are enrolled. It was feared at first that these institutes might develop into a sort of training school for those who were preparing to pass examinations for a higher grade of license. The English graded teachers constitute about one-fourth of the number enrolled this summer and a very small per cent of them are planning on taking the examination from the principal's license. The great majority are here simply for the sake of self-improvement.

The brevity of the course and the crowded conditions render it impossible to pay as much attention to the social side of life as is desirable. However, nearly every week a lecture or entertainment of some sort, usually connected in some way with school work, has been planned. The teachers have already had the pleasure of a talk on the "Economic importance of birds" from Messrs. Crawley and Van Dine of the experiment station at Rio Piedras, a lecture from General Supt. Hernández on the teaching of Spanish, and are expecting Dr. Grubbs and Mr. Van Dine to give an illustrated lecture on "The mosquito" before the end of the institutes.

Opportunity is offered during the summer institute both to students of the normal department of the university and to teachers of the island to take work that will be credited to them toward the elementary certificate or the diploma of the normal department. A great many are taking advantage of this opportunity and in this way the number of normal trained teachers throughout the island will be increased yearly and opportunity will be offered to those who could not afford to give up their work for a year or two to have the advantage of a professional education.

#### SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

There were deposits in June, 1910, amounting to \$8,883.13, divided among 9,404 depositors, or an average individual bank account of 95 cents a pupil.

Realizing the rapidity with which the school saving system was growing and what in another year it might become, the department, during the past school year, issued orders to limit the system to town schools. Further, no provision being possible for bonding the supervising principals, except at their own expense, it seemed best to recommend a curtailment of the system with the idea of eliminating the possibility of financial difficulties which would most assuredly place the department of education in the spot light of public criticism and censure.

So that during the school year 1910-11 there has been a general feeling of timidity about starting the saving system in those municipalities where it was not installed, and also 15 of the 31 towns have discontinued the system, leaving at the close of the school year but 16 towns operating school banks.

There can be no question but that the school savings banks are desirable. Of course flaws may be found in the management of them, under the regulations at present in vogue; but the first step toward providing funds to pay for bonding the supervising principal of each district, with a contingent fund to pay for stamps and money-order charges (incidental to banking the deposits), will be a long step in the right direction in the solution of the problem of carrying on a safe and secure school saving system in Porto Rico.

During the period of the recent insular fair several hundred school children were enabled to attend, through having saved up their money in school banks. They not only enjoyed themselves fully, but at the same time obtained ideas helpful in furthering their progress in the schools. Here in Porto Rico, where there is no thought of the needs of the morrow, the lesson of saving can not be too forcibly impressed on the coming generation; but until legislation is adopted recognizing and providing for the future of the banks, our work is at a standstill.

#### *School savings-bank system.*

Towns.	School depositors.	Individual accounts opened.	Amounts of individual accounts.	Total deposits.
Adjuntas.....	112	12	\$64.27	\$201.82
Aguas Buenas.....	10			2.78
Albionto.....	84	3	16.00	74.47
Añasco.....	262	27	139.78	414.03
Ciales.....	47	12	36.67	58.07
Coamo.....	354	5	18.25	192.06
Comerio.....	38	1	2.69	63.00
Guayanilla.....	234	9	40.71	337.69
Gurabo.....	210	8	26.65	162.22
Humacao.....	542	18	111.43	245.46
Juana Díaz.....	50	3	10.00	33.00
Juncos.....	178	3	16.68	95.24
Lares.....	342			487.36
Naranjito.....	71	3	9.82	50.79
Peñuelas.....	117	2	9.23	93.57
San German.....	424	4	17.75	464.24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>519.73</b>	<b>2,975.80</b>

Average deposit per pupil of 98 cents.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The library movement, inaugurated about January 1, 1909, had resulted by the end of that year with a total of 81 libraries with 9,038 volumes in either rural or graded schools. The figures for the year just closed are 239 libraries with a total of 39,716

volumes. Only seven municipalities are without libraries in their graded schools, and only four without libraries in either graded or rural schools. In addition to school libraries, there are in the island 10 libraries open to the general public, containing 23,297 volumes. The largest of these is the Insular Library, in San Juan, supported by insular funds and containing about 15,000 volumes. This makes a grand total of 65,013 volumes accessible to the school children throughout the island. In a number of towns funds have been raised for school libraries by giving school fiestas or entertainments. Frequently the department has recommended that books in Spanish be purchased. As stated last year, the number of books in this language, especially suitable for children, is not large, and some difficulty has been found in making up a serviceable list. The rapid increase of the number of pupils who can read English, it is hoped, will soon make the large list of juvenile books in English available for general reading. In Ponce funds were secured to purchase well-selected libraries in Spanish numbering 381 volumes. The graded-school libraries are in most cases kept in one of the schoolrooms, which is open to the pupils for reading and study for a couple of hours each evening, usually in charge of a teacher. This has had a decided influence in securing better school work as well as keeping the children off the streets at night. The careful reading of a story book in English can not but result in a more rapid acquisition of this language and a better understanding of school work. As the department has no funds available for purchase of books for general reading, it is compelled to rely largely upon private donations. Any contribution of books or magazines can be utilized at once. The steamship lines running to the island have offered to transport any packages for such purpose free of charge. To sum up, this feature of the school work has made a steady, but not spectacular progress during the year, while general interest seems to be as great as in the past.

*Statistics for school libraries.*

Town.	Graded schools.		Rural schools.		
	Number of volumes.	Cost of maintenance.	Number of libraries.	Number of books.	Number of books drawn.
San Juan.....	1,000				
Rio Piedras (2).....	4,245	\$1,600.00	1	80	45
Trujillo Alto.....			1	50	
Carolina.....	62				
Loiza.....	175	15.05			
Rio Grande.....	235		1	230	113
Fajardo.....	300				
Naguabo.....	300	92.00	1	24	
Vieques.....	380				
Humacao (3).....	422		19	1,461	727
Yabucoa.....	200	140.00			
Arroyo.....	260		2	95	
Patillas.....	257	100.00	1	95	10
Juncos.....	400	15.00	4	320	130
Gurabo.....	380	132.00	3	350	300
Caguas.....	402	90.00	7	133	115
San Lorenzo.....	250		6	127	95
Guayama.....	300				
Salinas.....	233	45.00	5	109	
Cayey.....	350				
Cidra.....	230				
Comerio.....	500	186.17	2	107	46
Aguas Buenas.....	82	60.99	1	44	
Naranjito.....	434	5.70	1	56	
Albionito.....	357	40.12	8	747	1,062
Barranquitas.....			6	278	286
Barros.....	154	4.05	5	249	
Coamo.....			5	623	340
Juana Diaz.....	300	100.00			
Ponce (3).....	1,781	150.00			
Guayanilla.....	125				
Pefuelas.....	90				
Yauco (2).....	1,600	608.50	16	334	797
San German.....	948	100.00	8	655	2,136
Lajas.....	650		8	286	
Sabana Grande.....	145		6	150	
Cabo Rojo.....	358		2	85	
Mayaguez.....	735	90.00			
Maricao.....	884		2	95	30
Las Marias.....	323		3	154	26
Añasco.....	1,158	2.00	2	132	174
Rincon.....	267				
Aguada.....	600	6.00			

*Statistics for school libraries—Continued.*

Town.	Graded schools.		Rural schools.		
	Number of volumes.	Cost of maintenance.	Number of libraries.	Number of books.	Number of books drawn.
Lares.....	353	.....	8	366	.....
San Sebastian.....	987	\$45.00	1	45	43
Aguadilla.....	213	.....	10	330	.....
Isabela.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebradillas.....	60	.....	2	236	400
Ututo.....	50	.....	4	244	127
Adjuntas.....	650	.....	5	716	342
Camuy.....	830	128.80	.....	.....	.....
Hatillo.....	538	154.96	.....	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	1,500	144.00	7	500	.....
Manati.....	911	390.00	3	149	152
Ciales.....	250	.....	3	240	.....
Vega Baja.....	234	5.00	.....	.....	.....
Vega Alta.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corozal.....	131	.....	2	89	.....
Morovis.....	103	.....	2	95	.....
Tos Alta.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	135	.....	1	70	10
Bayamon.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (65).....	29,486	4,450.34	174	10,230	7,412

## SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.

Since the playground movement in the various towns of the island was instituted by the department of education in 1908, steady progress has been made.

The following table shows the development of this phase of our work for the past three years:

School year.	Acres of land set aside for playgrounds.	Number of towns with playgrounds.	Amount of money spent for playgrounds.	Number of children using playground.
1908-9.....	24	27	\$3,000	5,000
1909-10.....	50	45	8,250	15,000
1910-11.....	58	52	19,746	18,420

The municipal councils have very generously cooperated in the movement by donating land to the school boards in many instances and by providing funds for equipment. In not a few instances private individuals and corporations have demonstrated their desire to have the Porto Rican children given an opportunity for spontaneous play by donating or loaning land so that the children could enjoy free outdoor exercise, without danger from passing vehicles, and by giving either apparatus or money. In several towns the school boards bought land for the playground. The public plazas in a few towns have been changed into recreation centers through the kindness of the municipal authorities. At the present time very few towns of the island, at most eight, have not provided in some way or other a place for the boys and girls to play; and more or less apparatus.

For the most part the apparatus used in the different playgrounds has been made by local carpenters who used native wood wherever possible. This has made the first cost of the equipment very low as compared with the prices charged by manufacturers of steel apparatus and also reduced the cost of transportation to a minimum. Quite a few school boards have, however, provided large playgrounds fully equipped with the most modern steel apparatus and, as the cost of repairing the homemade apparatus is considerable, due to the constant wear and tear, it would seem advisable to purchase steel equipment wherever the school boards have sufficient available money.

In six towns—San Juan, Rio Piedras, Humacao, Santa Isabel, Yauco, and Manati—teachers with special training have supervised the children while at play. In all other municipalities acting principals, teachers of English or graded teachers have offered their services gladly and have cooperated heartily in providing a pleasant and profitable pastime for their pupils outside of class hours.



The playgrounds have been open, as a rule, before and after school hours and during recesses. In at least one town the children are allowed to utilize the playground during the evening on moonlight nights.

The establishment of playgrounds in connection with the country rural schools is an encouraging feature of the movement in favor of the physical welfare of the Porto Rican children. In several municipalities playgrounds with good equipment have been provided for every rural school in the district and the number of rural playgrounds will increase rapidly in the next few years. As most rural schools have double enrollment, the children who receive their three hours of instruction in the forenoon can devote the afternoon hours to natural play in the open air, and those who attend school in the afternoon have the forenoon hours for exercising their muscles.

I have been pleased to note that parents in a few instances have provided playgrounds equipped with swings, slides, etc., for their children on the grounds about their homes.

Our national game of baseball continues to hold first place as a group game for the Porto Rican boys, and as one travels over the island groups of boys with improvised bats and balls can be seen on the hillsides, if a level space is not handy, thoroughly enthusiastic over their game. There is hardly a town without its baseball team, and in some districts teams have been formed by boys in the rural schools and interesting games played with the graded-school team.

Contests between the teams of adjoining municipalities have been more frequent during the past year than in former years, and in every instance a hearty spirit of rivalry has prevailed. The boys are learning to become good losers as well as good winners. This spirit of true sportsmanship as demonstrated in the athletic contests held is one of the most encouraging results of the playground movement.

The annual athletic meet for boys of the high and grammar school of the island was held March 24 and 25, 1911, at the new athletic field, at Ponce. This field, comprising 5 acres of land, is completely equipped for baseball, field, and track athletics, and tennis. Thousands of parents and children occupied the grandstands and great interest and enthusiasm were displayed by all during the two days' contest. The Ponce School band furnished music throughout the contests and winners and losers alike left the field in the best of spirits.

Basket ball, tether ball, volley ball, and tennis are being introduced quite rapidly and as soon as they are understood by the girls and boys will become a close second to baseball.

At the first insular fair, held at San Juan, February 23-28, the department was able through the courtesy of A. G. Spalding & Bro. to display a model public-school playground showing the most modern improvements in playground apparatus. Each day during the week of the fair, except on Sunday, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, classes of pupils gave exhibitions on the apparatus under the direction of two supervisors of playgrounds. In this way the thousands of people who attended the fair had an opportunity of seeing a thoroughly equipped playground in operation and the results will undoubtedly be felt in all parts of the island.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to supervising principals, teachers, and municipal councils, school boards, and patrons of the schools for the interest which they have displayed in this important phase of our educational work.

*Statistics for public-school playgrounds.*

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Number of children using playground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
San Juan.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,700.00	1,200	2 kindergarten pavilions, tent and appliances, giant strides, 2 frames with swings, climbing poles, ropes, rope ladders, wood ladder, etc.; teeter ladders, jumping standards and take-off with pit, vaulting poles; baseball outfits; basket-ball outfits, medicine balls, rubber and iron quoits, sand boxes, wands, dumb bells, outfits for kindergarten games, etc.
Rio Piedras.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	500.00	530	Frame with swing, wood-ring ladder, rope ladder, flying rings, pole, climbing rope, vaulting standards, jumping standards, tennis outfit, basket-ball outfit, quoits, sand bins, seesaws, vaulting pole, baseball outfit, slides.

*Statistics for public-school playgrounds—Continued.*

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Number of children using playground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
Trujillo Alto.....	1	\$20.00	100	Frame with swings, ladders, ropes, etc.
Carolina.....	1	272.00	550	Giant strides, baseball and basket-ball outfits.
Loiza.....	1	40.00	200	Baseball outfit, basket ball, croquet set, football.
Rio Grande.....	1	23.80	250	Baseball outfit, bean bags, medicine balls.
Fajardo.....	2	700.00	500	2 grand stands, hurdles, jumping standards, vaulting poles, swings, trapeze, rings, boxing gloves, baseball outfit, basket-ball outfit, football, tetherball, tennis outfits, quoits, Indian clubs, dumb-bells.
Naguabo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	47.40	50	Baseball outfit.
Vieques.....	2½	784.72	500	Two frames with swings, ladder, rings, climbing pole and rope, 4 seesaws, vaulting and jumping standards, tether pole, baseball outfit, grand stand, basket-ball outfit.
Humacao.....	½	200.00	970	Baseball and basket-ball outfits, swings, vaulting poles, jumping ropes, giant stride, parallel bars, hammock swings, etc.
Yabucoa.....	1	100.00	400	Swings, rings, seesaws, trapeze, rope ladder, slides, etc.
Maunabo.....	½	30.65	100	Basket-ball and baseball outfits.
Patillas.....	1	80.00	340	Baseball outfit, seesaws, swings, rings, quoits, vaulting poles, trapeze, jumping standards.
Arroyo.....	½	112.00	300	Seesaws, vaulting pole, jumping standard frame with rings, swings, climbing poles, rope ladders, basket outfit, quoits.
Juncos.....	½	180.00	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, trapeze, climb rope, quoits, rings, basket-ball outfit, baseball outfit, jumping standards.
Gurabo.....	½	138.00	400	Giant stride, vaulting pole, seesaw, medicine ball, quoits, iron pins, flying rings, basket-ball and baseball outfits.
Caguas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	115.00	300	Baseball outfits, twelve shot, vaulting pole, spiked shoes for races, hurdles, jumping standards.
San Lorenzo.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Guayama.....	½	276.35	300	Baseball outfit, jumping standards, gymnasium outfit, tennis, vaulting pole, medicine balls, quoits.
Salinas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	180.00	525	Baseball outfit, basket-ball, 12 swings, 4 seesaws.
Santa Isabel.....	½	742.00	475	Swings, trapeze, flying rings, slides, giant strides, seesaws, merry-go-round, miniature Ferris wheel, sand boxes, croquet, baseball outfit.
Cayey.....	½	50.00	185	Baseball and basket-ball outfits.
Cidra.....	½	25.00	259	Baseball outfit.
Aibonito.....	1	168.80	75	High-jump standards, vaulting pole, hurdles, tennis pole, baseball outfit, swings.
Barranquitas.....	1	50.00	20	Baseball outfit.
Barros.....	2	39.58	50	Do.
Coamo.....	4	19.73	20	Do.
Juana Diaz.....	2	300.00	500	Baseball outfit.
Ponce.....	5	6,000.00	1,500	Baseball, track and field equipment, tennis, swings, seesaws, giant strides, slides, jumping standards, vaulting buck, parallel bars, etc.
Guayanilla.....	1½	80.00	25	Baseball outfit.
Peñuelas.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	60.00	30	Baseball and tennis outfits.
Yauco.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	458.05	1,000	Frames with swings, trapezes, climbing poles, ladders, seesaws, slides, parallel bars, baseball, basket-ball, and tennis outfits, football, medicine balls, vaulting poles, volley balls, quoits, etc.
San German.....	3	70.00	150	Baseball outfit and backstop.
Cabo Rojo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	70.37	200	Climbing poles, trapezes, parallel bars.
Mayaguez.....	7	77.35	100	Basket-ball and baseball equipment.
Maricao.....	½	602.54	200	Giant stride, quoits, vaulting pole, bean bags.
Las Marias.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	15.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Añasco.....	½	160.97	1,000	Merry-go-rounds, baseball outfit, horizontal and vertical ladders, swings, rings, trapeze, hurdles, grand stand.
Rincon.....	2	33.00	50	Baseball outfit.
Aguada.....	½	180.00	300	Swings, rings, trapeze, horizontal and vertical ladders, seesaws, hurdles, merry-go-round, vaulting poles.
San Sebastian.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	200.00	600	Tether pole, swings, trapeze, climbing ropes, climbing spar, rings, seesaws, jumping standards, vaulting standards, baseball outfit, slides, giant stride, inclined ladders, teeter ladders, vaulting buck, vaulting horse.

<sup>1</sup> School yard.<sup>2</sup> Public plaza.

*Statistics of public-school playgrounds—Continued.*

Town.	Land acquired.	Amount expended.	Number of chil- dren using play- ground.	Apparatus acquired.
	<i>Acres.</i>			
Isabela.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$20. 00	40	Baseball outfit, jumping standards.
Quebradillas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	25. 00	180	Baseball outfit, swings.
Utusdo.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1, 214. 65	.....	Swings, seesaws, trapeze, tether balls.
Adjuntas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	250. 00	400	Baseball equipment.
Camuy.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	40. 00	160	Do.
Hatillo.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	10. 00	200	Swings, climbing ropes, climbing rod, trapeze,
Arecibo.....	1	1, 100. 00	1, 200	climbing ladders, parallel bars, seesaws, hurdles,
				jumping standards, flying rings, quoits, ring toss,
				basket ball, medicine ball, volley ball, shot, ham-
				mer, baseball, football, lawn tennis, giant stride,
				croquet.
Manati.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	119. 00	30	Vaulking pole, baseball materials, sacks for races,
				stands.
Ciales.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	50. 00	300	Swings, seesaws, baseball outfit, 14 swings in 6 rural
				schools, 3 rural-school baseball outfits, basket
				and football, quoits.
Vega Baja.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	300. 00	500	Baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits, jumping stand-
				ards, swings, climbing spar and ropes, rings, rope
				ladders, trapeze, horizontal bar, apparatus for
				dipping and chinning, basket-ball and tennis
				outfits.
Vega Alta.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	80. 00	150	Swings, rings, trapeze, climbing rope and spar,
				baseball outfit, croquet sets, quoits, outdoor
				gymnasium.
Corozal.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	15. 00	100	Baseball outfit.
Morovis.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	15. 00	100	Do.
Toa Baja.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	15. 00	50	Do.
Toa Alta.....	1	10. 50	200	Do.
Dorado.....	1	431. 00	100	Do.
Bayamon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	100. 00	.....	Swings and rings, climbing pole, ladder, vaulting
				standards, seesaws.
Comerio.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	49. 00	400	Jumping standards, frames with swings, climbing
				poles, ladders, trapezes, rings and climbing ropes,
				baseball outfit.

<sup>1</sup> School yard.<sup>2</sup> Public plaza.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There has been no decrease in the interest shown in past years by the school boards and the department in the erection of school buildings. Every effort is being made to lessen the number of rented schoolrooms, and as quickly as the resources of the school boards permit new buildings are being erected. In the past year some half dozen school boards have taken the steps necessary to obtain a loan from the Insular Government with which to build schools, and in this manner do away with the payment of excessive rents.

At the present time there are owned by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes 89 graded and 234 rural schools, as compared with 64 graded and 174 rural schools in 1907.

At the last legislative session there was appropriated another \$40,000 to further the work begun by the appropriation of a like amount in 1908. From this amount, which is set aside as a "school building fund," school boards are advanced a sufficient amount to pay for the cost of a building of the size warranted by the school population. The method of repayment remains the same as previous years; that is, school boards repay half or other proportions of the cost at a low rate of interest.

The construction of the cheaper schools of the price of \$250 is still being carried on and of the \$40,000 set aside for this purpose, \$30,833.86 has been spent to date.

As may be seen by the substantial increases in the school-board balances at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11, there is a promising outlook for the construction of a great number of good schools during the coming year. It is to be hoped that within the next three years every one of the 68 municipalities will own its own schools.

At the present time, belonging to the people of Porto Rico, there are 219 one-room rural buildings, 15 two-room rural buildings, and 89 graded buildings, divided as shown by the following table:

*Buildings owned by the people of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes,  
June 30, 1911.*

## NUMBER OF ROOMS.

	Graded.												Rural.		Total rooms.
	1	2	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	16	21	22	1	2	
San Juan.....		2	1			1					1		1		39
Rio Piedras.....					1								6	1	14
Trujillo Alto.....													2		2
Carolina.....	1					1							3		12
Loiza.....													1		1
Rio Grande.....					1								2		8
Fajardo.....						2									16
Naguabo.....													1		1
Vieques.....		1			1										8
Humacao.....	1	1	1										1		8
Yabucoa.....						1							3		11
Maunabo.....					1								2		7
Arroyo.....	1			1											6
Patillas.....			1										3		7
Juncos.....	1												2		3
Gurabo.....	1												3		4
Caguas.....										1			2		18
San Lorenzo.....													1		1
Guayama.....			1		1										10
Salinas.....			1										2		6
Santa Isabel.....			1										8		12
Cayey.....			1										6		10
Cidra.....			1										2		6
Comerio.....													2		2
Agua Buenas.....			1										1		5
Naranjito.....			1										4		8
Aibonito.....			1										1		5
Barranquitas.....													5		5
Barros.....		1											3		5
Cosmo.....			1		1								3		13
Juana Diaz.....		1			1								11		19
Ponce.....				1	2	1			1	1			1	1	51
Guayanilla.....			1										4		8
Peñuelas.....			1										1		5
Yauco.....			2						1				8	1	30
San Germán.....			1			1									12
Lajas.....			1										8		12
Sabana Grande.....			1										2		6
Cabo Rojo.....			1										4		8
Mayaguez.....					1	1				1			12	2	46
Maricao.....			1										5		9
Las Marias.....			1										5		9
Añasco.....			1		1								6		16
Rincon.....															
Aguaada.....				1									2		7
Lares.....		1	1										6		12
San Sebastian.....			1										4		8
Aguaadilla.....			1										16	1	22
Moca.....			1										7		11
Isabela.....			1										3		7
Quebradillas.....			1										4		8
Utua.....													6	1	8
Adjuntas.....			1										6		10
Camuy.....			1										3		7
Hatillo.....			1										3		7
Arecibo.....	1						1					1	5		37
Manati.....						1							5		13
Ciales.....					1										6
Vega Baja.....						1	1						1		9
Vega Alta.....					1										6
Corozal.....					1								4		10
Morovis.....													2		2
Tos Baja.....	2		1												6
Tos Alta.....													5		5
Dorado.....															
Bayamon.....		1	1		1								2		14
Culebra.....													3		3
Total.....	8	8	34	4	14	10	1	1	2	2	1	1	223	8	702

## TEXTBOOKS.

During the year ending June 30, 1911, \$28,912.59 was spent for textbooks and \$21,087.41 for supplies for the common schools of the island, or a total of \$50,000.

In addition to this there was spent for high-school books and supplies the \$4,500 appropriated and from the item "common-school equipment" a further amount of \$2,754.51, making a total for high schools of \$7,254.51 and for all schools \$57,254.51. Dividing this sum amongst over 145,000 children enrolled in all the public schools of the island, we find \$39 available per pupil—an insignificant sum surely to provide books, paper, pencils, etc.

Textbooks on hand June 30, 1910, amounted to 446,109 for common and 8,000 for high schools; purchased during the fiscal year 1910-11, 84,995 common and 8,134 high school books; condemned as unfit for further use in our schools, 21,998. At the close of the year 1910-11 there were on hand 509,106 common-school books and 16,134 high-school books, a total of 525,240 for all schools.

The increase in the attendance at the high schools has necessitated the purchase of books in greater number than ever before, as witness over 8,000 bought during 1910-11 compared with 8,000 on hand June 30, 1910. This means a large expenditure, for in general one high-school textbook costs twice as much as the average common-school textbook.

In the first grade two books are supplied each pupil at an estimated cost of 20 cents a book, in addition to paper, pencils, and the charts, etc., necessary to the work; second grade, two or three books, costing 25 cents each; third grade, 4 books at 25 cents each; fourth grade, 5 books at 30 cents each; fifth grade, 6 books at an average price of 30 cents each; sixth grade, 8 books, at 45 cents each; seventh grade, 8 books, at 55 cents each; eighth grade, 10 books at an average price of 60 cents each. Besides these books in the hands of each one of the 145,000 pupils, dictionaries, music books, charts, maps, etc., must be reckoned upon and account for a considerable proportion of the whole expenditure.

Further along, in high-school work—and the department is now maintaining 18 ninth grades at different parts of the island—the cost of a textbook is conservatively figured at \$1. Since a minimum of five books is required for each pupil, and in view of the necessity of renewing our book supply every third year, an enrollment of 1,200 pupils would mean an expenditure of \$6,000 or \$2,000 a year for textbooks alone. Supplies must be purchased for commercial work, such as typewriters, tables, etc.; for chemical and physical laboratories; desks, chairs, blackboards, maps, and the ordinary equipment consisting of pencils, pens, paper, and ink. Furthermore the high schools must be provided with desks, chairs, blackboards, maps, and the ordinary school equipment of pencils, pens, paper, and ink. Typewriters, tables, etc., must be purchased for commercial work, and the maintenance of chemical and physical laboratories entails a considerable expenditure.

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

For the first time in its history the department of education has given its attention in a modest way to certain studies in the field of original research: First, to a study of ethnology, and, second, to a study of folklore. As yet nothing has been accomplished along the line and perhaps will not be by the department of education, yet a mass of material is being collected which, placed in the hands of competent students, can not fail to be of great value. The department is in official touch directly with 2,000 or more teachers and through them with 150,000 pupils, representing practically every family in the island. It is not strange then that with such an advantage the department is able, as perhaps is no other organization, to come in touch with the people as a whole and learn from them conditions and customs in even the remotest part of the island. The first step in the ethnological study was the issue of the following circular letter to supervising principals of the island:

"It is my belief that an organization such as is the department of education of Porto Rico should, in addition to its purely administrative work, be carrying on studies and making investigations of a scientific nature which might result in reports which should prove contributions to knowledge.

"One of the most promising fields for such a study is that having to do with the ethnology and archeology of our island. That preliminary data may be gathered, I will ask you to enlist the aid of your teachers and, if necessary, the pupils in the district, to the end that the following information may be furnished:

"First. The exact location and a more or less detailed description of any evidences in situ of Indian occupation or activity within your district. Such evidence would consist of burial mounds, playgrounds, or athletic field, shell heaps, pictographs, excavations or any other Indian construction which because of its character has been too large to remove and is consequently still in position.

"Under this heading please report the slightest traces or the most imperfect examples as well as the best.

"Second. As complete a list as possible of Indian relics now owned by individuals within your district, and if possible a statement as to whether the pieces thus owned would:

"(a) Be donated to the Insular Library and Museum;

"(b) Would be loaned;

"(c) Could be purchased, and if so what would be the price. Such relics could consist of axes, spearheads, knives, collars, idols, balls, or any other piece plainly of Indian origin.

"I will ask that you reply to this letter either making report of progress or a final report on or before June 15 of the present year. In some of the districts of the island it is probably true that none of these Indian relics exist, in which case a final report could be made to that effect. In others where some relics exist a final report can be made by the date mentioned, while in still others the field is perhaps so rich that it will take a longer period to furnish the material requested.

"I feel that with nearly 2,000 teachers and roughly 140,000 pupils in the department of education, no other organization is so well fitted to take up the work of a preliminary ethnological survey."

As the result of the foregoing circular letter, reports have been received from the 40 supervising principals of the island showing the conditions in each district as regards each of the special topics touched upon in the letter. The returns are being tabulated and a map constructed showing the existence of ethnological evidences throughout the island.

The second study mentioned, that of folklore, or rather of songs and ballads, was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. F. R. Hoisington, of New York City. The following circular letter was sent out to supervising principals early in June explaining the matter more fully:

"Through the generosity of Mrs. F. R. Hoisington, of New York City, prizes are offered to the pupils of the public schools of Porto Rico for the largest and most meritorious collections of '*canciones antiguas de España y Puerto Rico*.' The prizes consist of a first, second, third, and fourth, of \$25, \$15, \$10, and \$5, for the four leading collections. The following govern the conditions of the competition:

"1. The ballads must be old and must be of Puerto Rican or Spanish origin.

"2. The name of the person singing them or telling them must be given and as much information as possible as to the origin of both words and music must be given. For instance, whether the song is founded on fact or whether the air is by a Puerto Rican musician and if the author of words is known.

"3. Especially wanted are the songs sung by the blind men of Puerto Rico to the guitar and guichero accompaniment. Please give the name and place of residence of singer.

"4. Songs sung by mothers and nurses to children are wanted.

"5. The music must be written upon the paper provided, so that the collection will be uniform.

"6. If any collection prove acceptable besides the four prize-winning collections, special prizes will be given according to the number, merit, and form of presentation of ballads in said collection that are different from the prize winners.

"7. The time set for the distribution of prizes will be some time next year; date to be fixed later.

"8. A committee of three judges will be appointed for the words and three for the music; to be announced later.

"9. Children may be assisted in any way by members of their families or friends; schools may enter the contest, the prize going to the school.

"10. Each sheet of music or page of words must have in the lower left-hand corner the words 'Collected by' \* \* \* (the name of the child or school entering the competition). Each collection must be inclosed in an envelope or case containing the name of the child collector or school plainly inscribed on the outside.

"11. All collections must be sent in duplicate to the commissioner of education by January 15, 1912.

"12. As the object of this competition is to obtain as many different old songs as possible, no collection of less than 15 songs will be eligible for the first prize.

"13. In case of any special beauty or length of any song a special prize will be given to it alone.

"14. No translations will be eligible.

"If you can find out, please let me know how many are likely to compete, in order that the proper amount of paper may be provided."

Already many of the districts of the island have signified their intention to enter this competition, and it seems probable that much valuable material will be forthcoming.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The budget as passed at the last session of the legislature carried a total of \$877,960 for educational work in Porto Rico. As compared with previous years, this amount was \$27,460 more than 1909-10, but less by \$1,630 than the budget of 1908-9. The maximum salary list for teachers again went into effect, and with the tremendous increase in the enrollment in our schools, entailing an increase in the number of teachers, required the strictest economy; as the result many teachers were placed in charge of extra grades (some combining as many as three) and much credit is due them for their acceptance of this severe task in the proper spirit.

Common-school salaries paid during the past three years were as follows:

1908-9.....	\$653,546.47
1909-10.....	626,542.25
1910-11.....	668,414.54

From the same appropriation during 1910-11 salaries of 40 supervising principals were paid, in the amount of \$47,330. For "incidentals, common schools," \$6,608.55 was expended, consisting for the most part of transportation charges on shipments of school supplies, the printing of forms, school registers, paper for examinations, special pamphlets, etc. In addition to the above amounts, \$50,000 spent for textbooks and school supplies gives the following expenditure from department funds for common schools 1910-11:

Teachers' salaries.....	\$668,414.54
Field supervision.....	47,330.00
Contingent expenses.....	6,108.55
Textbooks and school supplies.....	50,000.00
	<hr/>
	771,853.09

For high schools \$22,690.15 was spent in salaries, and in addition to the \$4,500 set aside in the budget for contingent expenses, high schools, a further expenditure of \$2,754.51 was made from the "no fiscal year" fund "common-school equipment," to adequately supply the demand for textbooks and sufficient laboratory equipment,

Salaries.....	\$22,690.15
Contingent expenses.....	4,500.00
Light and water.....	96.12
Transferred.....	2,754.51
	<hr/>
	30,040.78

in comparison with \$21,577.17 spent for the same purpose during 1909-10.

"Summer schools" during 1910 were provided for from an appropriation of \$1,000, of which \$745.98 was expended in carrying on the work at Ponce, the funds of the University of Porto Rico taking care of the session at Rio Piedras.

Scholarship students in the States and in the three high schools of the island carried an expenditure of \$24,537.28, as against \$29,995.53 during 1909-10.

In the office proper of the department expenditures for salaries amounted to \$32,905.84, against \$33,478.63 in 1909-10 and \$33,583.56 in 1908-9; for incidentals, \$3,394.59, as compared with \$9,279.61 during 1909-10.

Distributed under their respective headings, the expenditures may be tabulated as follows:

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1910-11.

##### *Regular appropriations.*

##### RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-1.....	\$877,960.00
Additional for mechanical drawing classes at Ponce.....	675.00
Transfer from "Common school equipment" to "Contingent expenses, high schools".....	385.51
	<hr/>
	879,020.51

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, office of the commissioner.....	\$32,905.84	
Contingent expenses—incidentals.....	6,987.57	
Contingent expenses—postage.....	1,710.00	
		\$41,603.41
Salaries, common schools—teachers.....	668,414.54	
Salaries, supervising principals.....	47,330.00	
Contingent expenses—incidentals.....	6,108.55	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	50,000.00	
		771,853.09
Salaries, high schools.....	22,690.15	
Contingent expenses—incidentals.....	4,859.26	
Lighting.....	41.92	
Water.....	34.20	
		27,625.53
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....		745.98
Scholarships:		
Technical education in United States.....	4,999.39	
Instruction and training in United States.....	8,458.33	
Education of young women in United States.....	2,666.66	
High schools of Porto Rico.....	8,412.90	
		24,537.28
Transfer to contingent expenses (Insular Library of Porto Rico).....		500.00
		866,865.29
Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....		12,155.22
Total.....		879,020.51

*School extension in Porto Rico.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1910:	
General fund.....	\$5,135.77
Erection of buildings.....	3,444.04
Repayments by municipalities of proportional shares of cost of buildings erected by the department.....	830.89
	9,410.70

## EXPENDITURES.

Plans for school buildings.....	157.00
Expenses, school exhibit, insular fair.....	1,308.51
Rural school, barrio of Rayo, Sabana Grande.....	1,000.00
Erection of buildings and repairs.....	4,016.73
	6,482.24
Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	2,928.46
	9,410.70

*School building fund.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1910:	
General fund.....	\$24,775.91
Erection of buildings.....	6,761.74
Repayments by school boards of one-half cost of buildings erected by the department.....	6,492.69
	38,030.34

## EXPENDITURES.

Erection of buildings.....	3,690.16
Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	34,340.18
	38,030.34



*Common-school equipment.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1910.....	\$5,852.51
Repayments by school boards and others.....	2,389.07
	<u>8,341.58</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

School supplies.....	3,400.40
Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	4,941.18
	<u>8,341.58</u>

*Purchase and construction of rural-school buildings.*

Appropriation.....	\$40,000.00
Buildings erected to date.....	30,833.86
	<u>9,166.14</u>

Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....

*Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer.*

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1910.....	\$1,000.00
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## EXPENDITURES.

Monthly payments.....	500.00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1911.....	500.00

1,000.00

*Summary.*

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Regular and supplementary appropriations.....	\$879,020.51	\$366,965.29
School extension in Porto Rico.....	9,410.70	6,482.24
School building fund.....	38,030.34	33,690.16
Purchase and construction, rural schools.....	40,000.00	30,533.86
Miscellaneous funds.....	9,341.58	3,900.40
Balance June 30, 1911.....		64,031.18
Total.....	<u>975,803.13</u>	<u>975,803.13</u>

## TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1910-11.

At the annual session of the legislature held in February, 1910, the sum of \$721,880 was appropriated to pay "common-school salaries" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. The maximum salary was paid each teacher in amounts as follows:

	Per month.
Continuation.....	\$83.33
English.....	75.00
Special.....	75.00
Principal (\$70, \$75).....	80.00
Acting principal (extra).....	10.00
English, graded (\$50, \$55).....	60.00
Graded (\$45, \$50).....	55.00
Rural (\$30, \$35).....	40.00
Night.....	10.00

The following total was disbursed in this manner to 1,692 teachers and 40 supervising principals:

Teachers, graded.....	\$369,164.54
Teachers, rural.....	299,250.00
Supervising principals.....	47,330.00
	<u>715,744.54</u>

This shows an average monthly salary of \$44.21, or for the nine school months \$397.87. To this must be added the compensation paid as house rent to teachers by the school boards from their own funds. Summing up these amounts, i. e.,

Salary directly from the department.....	\$668,414.54
House rent from school boards.....	91,353.66
	<hr/> 759,768.20

gives to the teachers in the schools of Porto Rico an average monthly salary of \$50.80 (\$457.14 yearly).

Following the custom of previous years and in pursuance of a law passed at the last session of the legislature, allowing teachers in any school year 15 days' leave for justifiable absences, the department repaid after the close of school the amount of \$10,513.54. This was divided (and in comparison with absence repayments of previous years is) as follows:

Years.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1908-9.....	1,619	5,696	2,239	\$5,133.25
1909-10.....	1,644	6,531	3,280	6,551.18
1910-11.....	1,662	7,355	5,499	10,513.54

NOTE.—Three towns missing.

This shows a repayment to teachers of 75 per cent of the total number of days absent during 1910-11, as compared with 52 per cent paid in 1909-10.

#### SCHOOL BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The results obtained in the financial transactions of the school boards of this island during the fiscal year 1910-11 have been highly satisfactory. The accounting system established so regulates the amounts to be disposed of annually by each board for its different obligations that it would be difficult for any one of them, however limited its resources, to have a deficiency at the expiration of any fiscal year.

From the comparison given below it will be seen that cash on hand June 30, 1911, to the credit of the school boards amounted to \$181,622.07, or \$41,452.19 more than at the close of the fiscal year 1909-10.

#### Comparative statement.

Fiscal years.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.....	\$8,831.93	.....	.....	\$51,368.95
1904-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	.....
1908-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	.....
1909-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	.....
1910-11.....	181,622.07	585,313.64	403,691.57	.....

The considerable surplus on hand is not due to any special effort on the part of the school boards, as these corporations never avoid expenditures that are evidently useful and necessary to public education. Moreover, wherever their financial conditions will permit school boards are allowed an increase in ordinary as well as extraordinary expenses. Among the latter are included expenses incidental to the extension of school libraries and playgrounds, construction of new buildings, and especially enlargement of existing school buildings. The boards have made a total disbursement of \$97,392.38 for the construction of buildings during the fiscal year 1910-11.

Of this sum, \$45,943.96 was paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico on account of loans made for the construction of school buildings. The difference of \$51,448.42 has been paid from regular funds of the boards, assigned in school budgets under item 13, sub-head "G."

The following statement shows in a detailed manner the income and expenses of the boards during the years herein referred to:

*Receipts.*

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank in favor of the school boards June 30, 1910 .....	\$141, 113. 93
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	398, 255. 75
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910-11 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	45, 943. 96
Total.....	<u>585, 313. 64</u>

*Disbursements.*

Payments made during the fiscal year 1910-11:	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	67, 977. 72
House rent for teachers.....	91, 353. 66
Salaries of employees.....	59, 124. 41
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	5, 214. 32
Equipment and furniture.....	20, 824. 77
School and athletic material.....	5, 204. 12
Construction of school buildings.....	51, 448. 42
General expenses.....	56, 599. 69
Total.....	<u>357, 747. 61</u>
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	45, 943. 96
Balance.....	<u>181, 622. 07</u>
Total.....	<u>585, 313. 64</u>

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank and Royal Bank of Canada to the credit of the school boards June 30, 1911.....	181, 622. 07
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During the last fiscal year we have obtained from the American Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada, where school funds are deposited, a credit of 2 per cent interest on quarterly balances. By this concession a not inconsiderable sum will be realized.

We may well accept the above-named rate of interest offered by these banks, but only until we can find a more productive depository for the money of the school boards. The new law relative to loans through the issuance of bonds as surety will facilitate this kind of transactions, and the boards may contract loans for sums that, together with the surplus cash, will make up the amount needed for the construction of their own school buildings. Thus loans will be contracted for such sums as may be absolutely necessary, and at the same time good investments will be made of the available surplus.

We believe that just as at the beginning of the accounting system our efforts were directed to reducing the then existing deficit of \$51,368.95, our efforts should now be directed to reducing the balance of \$181,632.07 in favor of the boards to such point as may be wise. If we reduce this surplus by investing a good part of it in the construction of school buildings we shall be reducing the school boards' expenditure for rent of schoolhouses, which, in the fiscal year 1910-11, amounted to \$67,977.12. The saving that will be made in this way will represent for the boards a very high rate of interest on their investment as compared with that paid by the banks, for the rent value of houses leased for schools is in the majority of cases excessive.

The school boards having knowledge of these plans are all willing to come under the new law relative to loans, and we have no doubt that during the fiscal year 1911-12 several new school buildings will be constructed. The carrying out of these plans will be greatly assisted by the increase in the assessed value of real and personal property, which will cause an increase of \$30,967.50 in the resources of the boards for the next fiscal year.

*School board finances—Receipts and expenditures 1910-11.*

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1910.	Receipts by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1911.
San Juan.....	\$16,699.86	\$63,320.60	\$12,483.50	\$92,503.96	\$58,051.44	\$34,452.52
Rio Piedras.....	7,929.53	8,653.03	432.63	17,065.24	6,221.47	10,843.77
Trujillo Alto.....	1,055.46	1,070.48	.....	2,725.84	1,619.18	1,106.76
Carolina.....	853.13	4,774.86	734.31	6,362.30	5,700.77	601.53
Loíza.....	3,143.94	5,782.58	.....	8,926.52	3,723.90	5,202.72
Rio Grande.....	1,906.81	3,859.89	.....	5,666.70	3,914.45	1,852.25
Pajaro.....	6,719.59	24,934.01	218.15	31,872.05	25,160.41	6,711.64
Naguabo.....	2,054.63	5,133.33	.....	7,797.96	5,215.32	2,572.64
Vieques.....	6,042.93	7,805.84	.....	13,848.77	8,994.51	4,854.26
Humacao.....	6,102.39	12,584.92	.....	18,687.26	7,935.86	10,751.40
Nabucco.....	3,652.47	6,172.92	.....	9,825.39	4,546.35	5,279.04
Maunabo.....	598.87	1,412.15	333.20	2,394.21	2,062.35	331.96
Arroyo.....	246.61	2,712.08	675.35	3,634.04	3,124.15	509.89
Patillas.....	806.57	2,944.09	116.39	3,767.05	2,645.79	1,221.26
Juncos.....	2,673.04	2,040.77	.....	8,722.81	3,806.75	4,916.06
Gurabo.....	2,671.40	3,469.57	.....	6,071.06	3,507.95	2,563.11
Caguas.....	6,648.48	7,933.09	2,448.68	17,030.25	9,863.08	7,167.17
San Lorenzo.....	6,433.01	2,343.46	.....	2,776.47	2,015.55	780.92
Guayama <sup>1</sup> .....	2,213.67	4,066.39	1,073.87	7,353.93	4,127.82	3,226.11
Salinas.....	2,918.02	7,193.28	1,104.06	11,215.36	6,517.17	4,698.19
Santa Isabel.....	2,200.55	6,512.49	450.17	9,163.21	6,411.29	2,751.92
Cayey.....	1,291.62	4,598.90	.....	5,890.42	4,676.81	1,213.61
Cidra.....	220.25	1,319.79	232.02	1,822.06	1,634.45	187.61
Comerio.....	1,622.02	2,902.56	.....	4,624.58	3,212.13	1,412.45
Agua Buenas.....	755.35	1,404.10	.....	2,159.45	1,736.81	422.64
Naranjito.....	52.43	656.74	182.06	891.23	784.69	106.54
Aibonito.....	299.05	2,498.10	.....	2,797.15	2,541.15	256.00
Barranquitas.....	464.40	1,204.21	.....	1,668.61	1,512.97	155.64
Barros.....	1,642.95	1,778.15	.....	3,421.10	2,485.45	935.65
Coamo.....	371.83	3,412.97	693.55	4,478.35	4,283.77	194.58
Juana Diaz.....	1,471.32	8,290.15	1,520.66	11,282.13	8,558.95	2,723.18
Ponce.....	8,248.78	27,118.07	10,957.57	46,324.42	35,427.54	10,896.88
Guayanilla.....	338.27	3,202.07	376.08	3,916.42	3,125.52	790.90
Peñuelas.....	325.84	2,039.39	333.21	2,748.44	2,453.50	294.94
Yauco.....	1,542.21	12,454.21	671.77	14,668.19	12,171.44	2,496.75
San German.....	1,623.18	5,071.01	429.31	7,123.60	5,404.34	1,719.16
Lajas.....	218.48	3,208.47	746.89	4,173.84	3,853.00	320.84
Sabana Grande.....	525.61	1,775.08	327.17	2,627.86	2,206.86	421.00
Cabo Rojo.....	1,795.64	4,004.23	.....	5,799.87	4,034.63	1,765.24
Mayaguez.....	7,330.35	17,174.65	1,042.99	25,547.99	17,574.45	7,973.54
Maricao.....	2,691.04	3,574.72	.....	6,265.76	2,854.87	3,410.89
Las Marias.....	3,048.12	3,771.18	.....	6,819.30	3,049.66	3,769.64
Añasco.....	38.27	3,573.00	777.38	4,388.65	4,076.29	312.36
Rincon.....	247.12	1,066.57	.....	1,313.69	1,113.45	200.24
Aguada.....	3,737.27	3,527.97	1.25	7,266.49	4,231.54	3,034.95
Lares.....	455.58	3,926.96	1,013.92	5,396.46	4,811.24	585.22
San Sebastian.....	1,078.67	3,454.89	.....	4,533.56	4,085.28	448.28
Agua Dulce.....	920.92	3,508.62	.....	4,429.54	3,793.99	635.55
Moca.....	117.56	1,234.12	288.42	1,640.10	1,449.51	190.59
Isabela.....	407.64	2,048.54	174.62	2,630.80	2,336.61	294.19
Quebradillas.....	189.04	1,087.30	.....	1,276.34	1,136.57	139.77
Utua.....	3,815.06	8,999.76	.....	12,814.82	9,809.71	3,005.11
Adjuntas.....	1,189.44	4,815.68	.....	6,005.12	4,666.56	1,338.56
Camuy.....	263.86	2,358.73	.....	2,622.59	2,085.02	537.57
Hatillo.....	458.39	2,587.76	.....	3,046.15	2,510.54	535.61
Arecibo.....	4,338.19	14,844.87	3,763.19	22,946.25	19,095.23	3,851.02
Manati.....	4,078.53	16,775.43	335.08	21,189.04	16,163.42	5,025.62
Chiles.....	1,029.37	3,244.80	.02	4,274.19	3,449.00	825.19
Vega Baja.....	355.22	2,482.51	856.48	3,694.21	3,284.66	409.55
Vega Alta <sup>2</sup> .....	614.46	2,207.75	.02	2,822.23	1,476.47	1,345.76
Corozal.....	358.23	1,038.03	499.90	1,896.16	1,680.46	215.70
Morovis.....	163.26	1,654.38	.....	1,817.64	1,583.86	233.78
Toa Baja <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toa Alta.....	271.63	1,438.25	.....	1,709.88	1,359.11	350.77
Dorado.....	2,233.53	2,184.34	.....	4,417.87	2,036.43	2,381.44
Bayamon.....	902.65	9,377.96	450.00	10,730.61	8,746.17	1,984.44
	141,113.93	398,255.75	45,943.96	586,313.64	403,601.57	181,622.07

<sup>1</sup> The balance of the school board of Guayama is shown up to Dec. 31, 1910, due to certain differences existing in the figures of the last six months of the fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> The balance of the school board of Vega Alta is shown up to Mar. 31, 1911, due to the fact that the accounts from April to June, 1911, were not rendered on time.<sup>3</sup> The accounts of the school board of Toa Baja have not been received at the date of closing this statement.

*School board finances—Expenditures classified, 1910-11.*

Locality.	(A) Rent of school- houses.	(B) House rent of teachers.	(C) Salaries, em- ployees school boards.	(D) Contin- gent ex- penses, school boards.	(E) School furniture and equip- ment.	(F) School and athletic material.	(G) Pay- ments construc- tion of school buildings by school boards.	(G) General ex- penses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$12,395.00	\$7,902.50	\$8,786.58	\$172.99	\$578.74	\$120.45	\$10,792.65	\$4,819.03	\$45,567.94
Rio Piedras.....	630.00	1,721.88	961.63	19.40	321.76	213.43	62.00	1,808.76	5,738.84
Trujillo Alto.....	372.00	458.22	188.10	78.66	35.82	78.84	7.50	400.05	1,619.13
Carolina.....	726.00	1,232.00	847.35	35.00	320.74	140.52	775.40	949.45	5,028.46
Loiza.....	1,323.00	1,224.00	443.33	87.54	254.69	62.94		333.30	3,723.80
Rio Grande.....	869.38	1,186.97	392.06	64.17	422.64	101.50	12.00	765.73	3,814.45
Fajardo.....	2,299.58	2,827.48	1,762.26	253.88	366.42	295.75	14,107.37	3,029.54	24,942.26
Naguabo.....	1,550.00	1,569.58	693.00	56.30	925.87	56.55	26.20	338.82	5,215.32
Vieques.....	2,888.00	1,311.32	1,234.63	111.66	1,182.72	234.24	3,064.02	977.92	8,994.51
Humacao.....	2,136.00	2,544.00	1,945.41	48.56	334.63	126.06		801.20	7,335.86
Yabucoa.....	783.99	1,117.75	1,022.56	96.19	790.05	75.70	95.57	567.54	4,458.25
Maunabo.....	144.00	383.08	155.83	27.35	576.15	37.91	88.00	286.74	1,679.06
Arroyo.....	417.00	693.00	557.57	14.37	37.24	26.28	30.03	673.31	2,428.80
Patillas.....	426.50	918.02	547.65	153.30	56.20	12.85		414.88	2,528.40
Juncos.....	1,024.00	1,085.20	840.26	38.82	91.79	38.78	6.00	681.90	3,806.75
Gurabo.....	794.00	992.00	633.63	46.04	557.47	18.06	24.00	442.76	3,507.96
Caguas.....	742.26	1,999.84	1,803.02	21.95	782.82	39.20	656.60	1,368.77	7,115.55
San Lorenzo.....	696.00	579.75	293.97	12.25	38.21	31.70		363.67	2,014.45
Guayama <sup>1</sup> .....	888.00	840.00	600.12	84.20	115.57	38.84		487.22	3,053.96
Salinas.....	1,188.80	1,285.60	962.10	69.03	583.00	134.20	500.00	690.38	5,413.11
Santa Isabel.....	234.00	958.00	1,096.53	72.75	293.84	34.64		3,271.36	5,661.12
Cayey.....	1,050.00	1,764.60	672.71	65.75	537.47	24.60		561.78	4,976.81
Cidra.....	324.00	481.25	119.12	60.27	59.55	7.15		301.09	1,352.43
Comerio.....	725.91	817.11	559.92	161.35	178.50	7.64	41.00	720.70	3,212.13
Aguas Buenas.....	293.33	423.00	317.57	57.54	272.65	19.99	57.00	296.03	1,736.81
Naranjito.....		246.00	73.49	27.14	64.09	16.14	15.20	180.57	602.63
Albion.....	696.00	726.00	526.97	23.23	59.59	84.92		422.44	2,541.15
Barranquitas.....	330.00	440.75	180.60	30.73	235.63	14.00	18.65	282.61	1,512.97
Barros.....	288.00	737.40	414.34	51.58	229.90	81.85	16.00	666.38	2,485.45
Coamo.....	945.00	1,219.50	592.92	41.20	42.77	55.53		693.30	3,590.22
Juan Diaz.....	1,537.17	2,386.83	1,195.97	166.58	185.97	171.88	185.13	1,209.76	7,038.29
Ponce.....	6,556.90	7,901.60	5,375.59	104.81	477.03	606.44	387.74	3,080.86	24,469.97
Guayanilla.....	468.00	849.92	403.57	83.67	72.26	27.13	183.91	680.98	2,740.44
Peñuelas.....	466.83	506.13	302.05	40.43	149.74	37.40	76.61	491.10	2,070.29
Yauco.....	641.32	2,813.50	1,805.76	163.89	863.21	474.26	2,042.18	2,065.55	11,499.67
San German.....	905.53	1,908.26	971.53	77.62	208.57	99.60		803.92	7,975.03
Lajas.....	540.00	896.80	593.51	35.67	110.65	21.12	138.99	769.37	3,106.11
Sabana Grande.....	354.00	638.80	265.60	35.91	43.99	8.75	253.00	349.64	1,879.60
Cabo Rojo.....	1,095.00	1,230.90	819.28	71.81	280.30	35.80	20.00	571.54	4,034.63
Mayaguez.....	1,919.19	4,014.21	3,485.13	188.52	1,497.71	215.30	3,369.60	1,841.80	16,531.46
Maricao.....	342.00	883.00	452.45	68.71	359.59	57.90		691.22	2,854.87
Las Marias.....	540.00	962.50	610.99	62.79	367.26	38.60	11.51	456.01	3,040.66
Añasco.....	404.00	1,062.45	541.06	168.78	682.82	19.55	110.10	310.15	3,296.91
Rincon.....	387.00	315.00	160.40	9.53	43.97	16.65		180.90	1,113.45
Aguada.....	539.40	680.40	638.10	36.31	51.27	33.59	1,777.62	564.60	4,230.29
Lares.....	684.00	1,439.16	640.81	101.20	235.62	59.98		636.55	3,797.32
San Sebastian.....	732.00	1,339.00	619.53	96.29	396.54	146.67	20.00	745.25	4,085.28
Aguedilla.....	504.96	1,339.60	460.67	25.62	251.70	6.23	828.00	377.21	3,793.99
Moca.....	144.00	534.50	148.59	23.51	37.46	11.15	1.50	260.28	1,161.00
Isabela.....	423.00	782.30	326.80	50.00	107.00	8.22		464.67	2,161.99
Quebradillas.....	135.00	541.00	108.10	83.11	9.81	5.14		254.41	1,136.57
Utüado.....	2,882.00	2,476.16	1,332.69	182.35	504.34	106.00	1,755.00	572.17	9,809.71
Adjuntas.....	780.00	1,179.50	625.18	122.10	220.91	52.00	1,300.56	396.31	4,066.58
Camuy.....	279.00	627.39	296.73	58.56	178.17	15.95	104.90	534.32	2,065.08
Hatillo.....	298.00	676.00	508.52	100.02	319.87	28.90	170.66	408.57	2,510.54
Arecibo.....	1,615.83	5,056.50	2,011.15	253.45	526.29	254.51	175.50	5,438.81	15,332.04
Manatí.....	2,053.34	2,106.14	1,669.28	285.31	451.07	103.00	8,109.72	1,060.48	15,828.34
Ciales.....	1,077.00	990.03	508.23	95.40	196.22	84.09		498.04	3,448.98
Vega Baja.....	411.00	831.50	509.17	35.45	172.73	47.58		420.75	2,428.18
Vega Alta <sup>2</sup> .....	462.00	408.00	243.17	54.08	70.88	29.36		208.96	1,376.45
Corozal.....		540.00	146.19	27.34	146.33	37.25		283.45	1,180.56
Morovis.....	444.00	535.53	225.39	30.85	90.87	31.18	12.00	214.04	1,583.86
Toa Baja <sup>3</sup> .....									
Toa Alta.....	280.00	561.83	184.14	28.00	119.68	6.50		179.96	1,359.11
Dorado.....	372.00	445.00	438.07	61.35	532.50	8.00		179.51	2,095.43
Bayamon.....	2,609.50	2,399.59	1,315.78	103.61	525.92	81.49		1,260.28	8,296.17
Total.....	67,977.72	91,353.66	59,124.41	5,214.82	20,824.77	5,204.12	51,448.42	56,580.00	357,747.61

<sup>1</sup> In the total of expenses for the school board of Guayama those from January to June, 1911, are not included, due to certain differences existing in the figures of the last six months of the fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> In the total of expenses of the school board of Vega Alta those from April to June, 1911, are not included, as the accounts for these months were not rendered on time.

<sup>3</sup> The accounts of the school board of Toa Baja have not been received at the date of closing this statement.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(Approved by the commissioner of education under authority of law in pursuance of sections 53, 66, and 89 of the compiled school law, the organic act, and other legislative sanction.)

## RENEWAL OF TEACHERS' LICENSES.

A license to teach is merely a permit granted for a limited time. It is not a diploma setting forth the results of a course of study or of work done. A diploma is a permanent record of something completed. A license to teach indicates an estimate or a judgment of the temporary or present value placed on a diploma, examination, or other evidence of past achievements and is therefore subject to change. The burden of proof always rests upon the applicant for renewal of a license to show that he has kept his own efficiency up to the standard demanded of new candidates for teachers' licenses.

All licenses issued by the department of education are for a certain specified period, as provided in the school laws.

Applications for renewals from others than public-school teachers in actual service should be made in writing and state definitely what teaching or other educational work the applicant has done during the year, or what studies he has pursued and under whose direction. If he has taught in private schools or has been engaged in other kinds of educational work, or has continued his own reading and study in subjects in which he originally passed his examination for a teacher's license, the department will investigate his year's record and renew or refuse to renew his license upon the evidence or lack of evidence of his success as a teacher, or his endeavor to maintain and improve his intellectual attainments as indicated in the examination he passed at the time his license was granted, it being understood, however, that after June, 1912, the certificate of no person licensed to teach in the department of education who has failed for two successive years to teach in any school under the regular inspection of officers of the department will be renewed. Such persons will, however, be admitted to examination for the reissuance of a certificate.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

All common-school teachers holding certificates issued by the department of education shall be classified as follows with respect to their proficiency and success as teachers:

*Class A.*—Teachers whose work is eminently successful.

*Class B.*—Teachers whose work is successful, although not of as high a grade as is that of Class A.

*Class C.*—Teachers who are not giving satisfactory evidence of competence.

This classification shall be revised during the third term of each school year and shall be based upon the reports submitted by the general superintendents and supervising principals.

Persons entering the corps of teachers for the first time will be placed in Class B. Persons already in the teaching force passing an examination for a higher grade of license will be placed in the class under the new grade which they occupied under the previous grade of license.

Certificates of teachers in Class C will be renewed for one year only, at the end of which period, unless they have passed to Class B, the certificate will not be renewed. Such persons, however, may be admitted to examination for the reissuance of a certificate.

All persons regaining their licenses in this way will be placed in Class C and will receive salaries of the third class.

Teachers in Class C will not be approved upon any of the lists submitted by school boards until all available teachers in Classes A and B have been contracted.

All teachers in Class C who had their certificates renewed at the close of the school year 1909-10 for periods of three or five years must necessarily pass to Class B during the school year 1911-12.

Teachers in Class A only will be approved for the maximum house rent allowed under the law.

## VACATION LEAVE FOR SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

Supervising principals are subject to the same rules respecting leave of absence that apply to employees in the office force of the department of education. In the discretion of the commissioner of education they may be granted leave of absence with full pay whenever the needs of the public service will permit for a period not exceeding a total of 30 days in any one calendar year, with an additional allowance of six days for travel

each way in case their leave of absence includes permission to go to the States. They may accumulate this leave and be given 60 days with travel allowance, provided that period covers all leave of absence granted in a period of two years, in accordance with the provisions of law regulating leave of absence for Government employees.

#### DUTIES OF SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.

Whenever a supervising principal, for any reason whatever, is unable to perform the duties which naturally devolve upon such an official, immediate notice shall be sent to the department.

An adequate sign shall be displayed at the office of the supervising principal. In connection with such sign, or at least in some conspicuous place open to the public, there shall also be displayed a statement of office hours, which shall be observed punctually.

#### DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

The principals and teachers, together with the officers of the department, are responsible for the maintenance of good schools in Porto Rico. They are supposed to know the school law and to familiarize themselves as far as possible with the course of study and all reports of the department of education, so that they may understand its aims and its plans. They are expected to work sympathetically and harmoniously with the department, to give it their full confidence, and to look to it as their best friend and helper in all that makes for success in their work. A teacher who does not have confidence in the department, in its intentions and purposes, should sever his connection with the teaching force. He should always appeal first to the department, and not write articles to the newspapers or engage in discussion or gossip with his neighbors about things which concern primarily his relations with the department of education. He is expected to take the initiative in doing everything he can for the good of the school. So long as his acts are not inconsistent with the school laws or general policy of the department, every teacher and principal will be sustained by the department. A few of the more general duties pertaining to principals and teachers may be enumerated as follows:

#### DUTIES OF PRINCIPALS.

1. Principals of public schools shall keep a register in which shall be noted the name, age, sex, color, date of entry, date of promotion from one grade to another, and the attendance of each pupil; also the name, residence, and occupation of the parents or guardians of the pupils. This register shall always be at the disposition of the commissioner of education or his representatives and of the members of the school boards.
2. Principals shall be in their respective buildings at least 20 minutes before the opening of each session.
3. Principals shall keep a register of the daily attendance of the teachers who are under their direction, requiring them to sign their names in this book at the opening of school and to note the exact time of their arrival.
4. Principals are responsible to the commissioner of education or his representatives for the organization, discipline, and distribution of work in their schools, and they are responsible to the school board for the care of the buildings and public property.
5. Principals shall assist the supervising principals in the distribution of the books and materials provided by the department.
6. Principals shall see that the school buildings are kept clean and in good order.
7. Principals shall matriculate and classify pupils of the school placed under their care, subject to the general direction and guidance of the supervising principals.
8. Principals shall keep all written suggestions or criticisms received from the supervising principal during the year, as well as all the books in which they have written out their daily preparation of work, at their respective schoolrooms until the close of each school year.
9. Principals shall see that the schools under their charge are open at the hour fixed for the opening of schools and that the teachers devote themselves exclusively to the instruction of their pupils during school hours, maintaining good discipline, and that they conduct themselves with propriety and follow faithfully the course of study laid down by the commissioner of education.
10. Principals shall not permit any person to visit their schools with the object of selling merchandise, or advertising books, publications, concerts, exhibitions, or any other business enterprise without the written permission of the commissioner of education.

11. Principals are required to have the correct time and to see that the clocks in their schoolrooms are regulated to keep the correct time.

12. Principals shall see that all of the reports for the schools under their direction are promptly filled out in the form required and placed at the disposition of the supervising principal.

13. Principals are responsible for the faithful execution and performance of all the rules and regulations laid down for their respective schools.

14. Principals are responsible for the maintenance of discipline in all the schools under their direction.

15. Principals shall report upon the work, conduct, etc., of all the teachers under their direction so far as it is possible to observe the same in addition to attending to their duties in their own classes whenever requested by supervising principals or school boards.

16. Principals shall send a report on the condition of the school property to the school boards when requested to do so.

17. Principals shall hold themselves in readiness for such additional work as may be required by the commissioner of education or his representatives.

18. Principals shall immediately notify the supervising principal of any permission given by them to a teacher to dismiss his pupils during school hours.

19. Wherever in these rules and regulations the word "principal" occurs, it is intended to include "acting principal" and "teacher in charge."

#### DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

1. Teachers shall always respect the authority of principals and shall not interfere with nor usurp their rights or duties.

2. Teachers in rural schools shall be in their respective schools at least 20 minutes before the hour set for beginning classes.

3. Teachers in school buildings in charge of principals or acting principals shall be in their respective schools at least 10 minutes before the time for beginning classes.

4. Teachers shall keep a register provided by the department in accordance with the instructions given therein.

5. Teachers shall be responsible for the proper care and protection of textbooks and the economic use of school materials supplied to them by the department.

6. Teachers are prohibited from dismissing their pupils during school hours unless obliged to do so for some absolutely necessary cause, in which case graded teachers shall have previously secured permission of their principal, but in no case shall a teacher appoint a substitute.

7. Teachers should study the characteristics of the pupils of their respective classes and by means of kindness and persuasive disciplinary measures they should endeavor to win their affection and cooperation. Teachers shall always be examples of dignity, courtesy, and kindly spirit.

8. Teachers are charged with the duty of overseeing the conduct of their pupils not only in the classroom, but also during the recesses, and they are jointly responsible with the parents or guardians for their conduct from the time they leave home for school until they return to their homes.

9. Teachers shall fill out in proper form all required reports and give same to their supervising principals.

10. Teachers shall follow at all times the directions or orders of the commissioner of education or his representatives, and shall familiarize themselves with the school laws and the rules and regulations of the department.

11. Teachers shall closely observe and follow the methods of instruction outlined in the course of study issued by the department.

12. Teachers shall preserve for inspection, by general superintendents or other officials of the department, all written suggestions or criticisms received from their supervising principals during the school year, as well as all books in which they have written their daily preparation of work, at their respective schoolrooms until the close of each school year.

13. Teachers shall, when requested by their supervising principal, be with their pupils on the playgrounds during recess to preserve order and to direct their games.

14. Teachers of English shall be placed in charge of the courses in English for Porto Rican teachers. The time and place for holding these courses shall be determined by the supervising principal, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education.

15. Teachers will not be allowed to take the annual examination given toward the close of each school year in the elementary or intermediate course in English for Porto Rican teachers more than twice. This rule will go into effect in June, 1912.



## RIGHTS OF TEACHERS.

Teachers shall have the right to appeal from the orders which may be given them by their principal to the supervising principal and from the latter to the commissioner of education.

Supervising principals and principals should give all their instructions to teachers privately and not in the presence of their classes.

The restriction upon the teachers from engaging in active politics does not restrain their liberty to cast their vote at the polls or to express their opinions privately, but they shall not engage in public discussions or in electioneering.

Teachers are at liberty to make any voluntary contribution that they may deem fit for political purposes. The department is, however, desirous of cooperating with the Department of Justice in prosecuting any violation of section 16 of the civil service law, and will, so far as is in its power, protect teachers refusing to make involuntary contributions.

Teachers enjoy the complete right to criticize or discuss either in pedagogical meetings or in newspaper articles the school laws and regulations, but in all such discussion they shall avoid the use of words and phrases which could in any manner be deemed as showing a lack of respect for any department of the Insular Government.

## LENGTH OF SCHOOL DAY.

The school day for all graded schools and urban rural schools shall be as follows:

*Grades 1 and 2.*—8.30 a. m. to 11 a. m.; 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

*Grades 3 to 8.*—8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

*In all rural schools other than urban.*—8.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; 12 m. to 3 p. m.

*In all night schools.*—Two hours.

These hours shall be strictly adhered to unless special permission to the contrary is granted by the commissioner of education.

A 15-minute recess shall be given each session—in urban schools, at 10 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.; in rural schools, at 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.

The length of recitation periods shall be as follows: Grades 1 and 2 not to exceed 15 minutes; grades 3 and 4 not to exceed 20 minutes; grades 5 and 6 not to exceed 25 minutes; grades 7 and 8 not to exceed 30 minutes.

## PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Fifteen minutes daily shall be devoted to calisthenics and breathing exercises in all schools of the island. These exercises should be introduced after lessons of limited physical activity. Whenever the class is restless, dull, or inattentive, it would be well to introduce breathing exercises in order to refresh both mind and body. These exercises shall not be substituted for the regular recess period, but wherever possible, without too much confusion and loss of time, they shall be held in the open air.

The following exercises shall be taught all pupils, so that they may practice them at home:

1. Stand erect, heels together, toes out, hands down at the sides. Draw a deep breath slowly and at the same time raise the arms slowly from the sides until the palms nearly meet over the head. Lower the arms gradually, exhaling slowly. Repeat about eight times.

2. Stretch the arms straight out in front of the body, palms facing. Keeping the arms in a horizontal position, move them slowly backward and see how near you can come to bringing the hands together at the back without bending or lowering them, inhaling and exhaling as before. Repeat about eight times.

3. Arms straight out in front, palms down. Raise the arms slowly over the head, then as far back as possible, down and to the original position, making in this way a sort of crooked circle in the air with the hands. Inhale slowly as the arms are raised and exhale as they are lowered. Repeat eight times.

4. To vary these exercises from time to time, instead of exhaling as the arms descend hold the breath until the arms are in their original position, then exhale slowly.

The following simple rules should be observed by all school children in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases:

1. Do not spit on the floor or sidewalk.
2. Do not put pencils or penholders in the mouth.
3. Do not put the fingers in the mouth.
4. Do not put money in the mouth.
5. Never put into the mouth anything that another person has had in his mouth (whistles, candy, gum, etc.).

6. When coughing turn the face away from others and avoid allowing others to cough in your face.
7. Wash the face and hands often.

#### SUSPENSION.

This method of punishment is approved by the department of education when necessary to maintain the dignity and proper discipline of the school. Suspensions shall not exceed five days unless further extension is granted by the commissioner of education.

For the guidance of teachers the following instructions are given:

1. In rural schools a child may be suspended by the teacher. The child shall be sent home at once and the parent or guardian notified in writing of the reasons for suspension and informed that the consent of the supervising principal must be secured before the child may return. The teacher will also notify the supervising principal of his action, inclosing a copy of the letter sent to the parents or guardian.
2. In school buildings in charge of principals or acting principals pupils may be suspended by these officers only. The teacher shall send the pupil to the principal or acting principal, who, after investigation, may suspend him. The child shall, in such case, be sent home immediately, and the parent or guardian notified in writing that the child is suspended, with the reasons therefor, and that the written consent of the supervising principal is necessary before the child may return.
3. The supervising principal shall, after investigation, notify the parent or guardian in writing of the conditions under which the child may return.
4. Copies of all papers relating to suspension shall be kept on file in the supervising principal's office.

#### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The use of corporal punishment in the schools of Porto Rico is not approved by the department of education and is absolutely prohibited except in accordance with the following regulations:

1. Whenever a grave misdemeanor has been committed by a pupil for which it seems corporal punishment would be the best remedy, written or oral permission (if oral, it should be given in the presence of a reliable witness) must be secured from the parent or guardian for the infliction of that form of punishment.
2. In schools where there are principals or acting principals corporal punishment, when administered, shall be inflicted only by those officers and in the presence of two other teachers, and not in the presence of other pupils.
3. In rural schools, corporal punishment may be administered by the teacher, but must be in the presence of two patrons of the school called in as witnesses. In this case also punishment shall not be administered in the presence of other pupils.
4. Teachers shall not strike pupils on the head or any other part of the body in such a way as to produce severe or permanent injury.
5. When corporal punishment is administered it shall be by the use of the hand or a light rule, switch, or strap without a buckle or other piece of metal.
6. Teachers who disregard section 53 of the Compiled School Laws of Porto Rico or the rules of the department relative to corporal punishment will be summarily dealt with.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for all classes of teachers' licenses will be held annually during the Easter vacation at headquarter towns and also during the summer vacation at such places as the commissioner of education may designate. Examinations for permanent diplomas will be held annually during the summer vacation at such places as the commissioner of education may determine.

Applications for admission to examinations for teachers' licenses or for permanent diplomas must be made in writing upon blanks provided by the department and supplied through the supervising principals. Such applications must be handed to the supervising principals at least 15 days before the day set for examination.

Applicants for the principal's examination must possess the English graded license; those for examination for rural license, the eighth-grade diploma or its equivalent.

In order to obtain the teacher's certificate applicants must obtain at least 60 per cent in each subject and a general average of 75 per cent. At the Easter vacation examinations those candidates for the principal's license who receive 75 per cent or over in at least seven subjects will be credited with those subjects. Candidates for the graded or rural license who receive 60 per cent or over in at least five subjects will be credited with subjects in which they obtain 75 per cent or over. The credits referred to in this

paragraph shall hold good only until the examinations given during the summer vacation, at which time all remaining subjects must be approved and the general average of 75 per cent obtained.

Examinations for the common-school diploma, which is given upon completion of the work of the eighth grade, will be held at the close of the school year in each town where eighth grades are maintained and also late in the summer at such towns as the commissioner of education may designate.

In order to obtain the common-school diploma candidates must obtain at least 60 per cent in each subject and a general average of 75 per cent. Any candidate who receives 75 per cent or more in at least five subjects at the June examinations will be credited with those subjects and may take the examination in the remaining subjects at the examinations held late in the summer.

The examination of graded teachers for authority to teach in English will be conducted by the general superintendents at the time of their visit to the various districts and at such other times or by such other persons as may be designated by the commissioner of education.

Examinations provided by law to be given in the English language for teachers will be held at the completion of the several courses at headquarter towns and also during the summer at such places as the commissioner of education may determine. This examination in English will be both oral and written, and teachers must obtain an average of at least 60 per cent.

Special permission may be given by the commissioner of education for admission to any examination for satisfactory reason.

TABLE I.—*Annual enrollment—Number of different pupils enrolled during the year 1910-11.*

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-gartena.	Charitable and correctional.	
San Juan.....	229	5,272	1,067	6,339	824	152	441	7,965
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup> .....	251	915	1,042	1,957	96			2,304
Trujillo Alto.....		166	483	649	38			687
Carolina.....	18	648	1,096	1,744	280			2,022
Loiza.....		290	1,130	1,420	273			1,693
Rio Grande.....	9	510	1,506	2,016	272			2,287
Fajardo.....	11	1,623	1,298	2,921	278			3,210
Naguabo.....		740	1,088	1,828	204			2,032
Culebra.....			138	138				138
Vieques.....	8	483	751	1,234	80			1,322
Humacao.....	27	1,017	1,946	2,963	326			3,316
Yabucoa.....		533	1,322	1,855	279			2,134
Maunabo.....		284	360	644	48			692
Arroyo.....	10	522	519	1,041	97			1,148
Patillas.....		450	965	1,415	193			1,608
Juncos.....		657	730	1,387	178			1,565
Gurabo.....		412	933	1,345	103			1,448
Caguas.....	14	1,103	1,196	2,299	181			2,480
San Lorenzo.....		218	821	1,039	140			1,179
Guayama.....	14	1,093	1,496	2,589	166			2,755
Salinas.....		568	801	1,369	189			1,558
Santa Isabel.....		363	551	904	165			1,069
Cayey.....	12	744	1,048	1,792	190			1,984
Cidra.....		291	715	1,006	73			1,079
Comerio.....		364	869	1,223	171			1,394
Aguas Buenas.....		261	589	850	128			978
Naranjito.....		85	557	642	38			680
Aibonito.....	11	416	794	1,210	241			1,457
Barranquitas.....		292	735	1,027	57			1,084
Barros.....		326	1,160	1,486	97			1,583
Coamo.....	12	605	1,551	2,156	118			2,274
Juana Diaz.....	12	676	2,382	3,058	338			3,406
Ponce.....	271	4,622	2,580	7,202	1,003	97		8,573
Guayanilla.....		339	1,148	1,487	258			1,745
Peñuelas.....		164	652	816	122			938
Yauco.....	21	1,346	1,890	3,036	157			3,214
San German.....	12	951	1,950	2,901	743			3,655
Lajas.....	5	221	1,353	1,574	204			1,778
Esbana Grande.....		232	874	1,106	117			1,222

<sup>1</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.

TABLE I.—*Annual enrollment—Number of different pupils enrolled during the year 1910-11—Continued.*

Municipality.	Second- ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder- gartens.	Chari- table and cor- rectional.	
Cabo Rojo.....		407	2,324	2,741	267			3,008
Mayaguez.....	101	2,111	2,978	5,089	685		100	5,975
Maricao.....		853	680	1,533	173			1,206
Las Marias.....		208	1,159	1,367	62			1,429
Afasco.....		762	1,436	2,198	274			2,472
Rincon.....		185	549	734	90			824
Aguada.....		294	861	1,155	108			1,253
Lares.....		731	2,332	3,063	403			3,466
San Sebastian.....		514	2,219	2,733	339			3,072
Aguadilla.....	14	1,092	2,530	3,622	351			3,973
Moca.....		349	802	1,151	134			1,285
Isabela.....		354	1,261	1,615	234			1,849
Quebradillas.....		319	695	1,014	173			1,187
Utua.....	14	818	3,859	4,677	122			4,813
Adjuntas.....		539	1,469	2,008	266			2,274
Camuy.....		272	1,054	1,326	183			1,509
Hatillo.....		223	964	1,187	143			1,330
Arecibo.....	42	1,611	2,726	4,337	828			4,707
Manati.....	11	1,069	1,568	2,627	281			2,919
Ciales.....		458	1,536	1,994	331			2,325
Vega Baja.....		658	919	1,577	228			1,805
Vega Alta.....		297	815	1,112	276			1,388
Corozal.....		272	1,046	1,318	277			1,595
Morovis.....		370	972	1,342	87			1,429
Ton Baja.....		314	515	829	244			1,073
Ton Alta.....		262	653	915	169			1,084
Dorado.....		217	309	526	73			599
Bayamon.....	15	1,342	2,163	3,505	342			3,847
Total.....	1,144	46,173	82,280	128,453	15,138	249	541	145,525

TABLE II.—Average daily enrollment for the school year of 136 days in night schools and 175 days in all other schools—averages per term.

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kindergarten.	Charitable and correctional.	
San Juan.....	192	4,263	748	5,011	362	94	420	6,079
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup> .....	234	770	758	1,528	33			1,796
Trujillo Alto.....		136	357	493	24			517
Carolina.....	6	543	880	1,423	128			1,557
Loiza.....		256	938	1,194	185			1,379
Rio Grande.....	8	511	1,198	1,709	131			1,840
Fajardo.....	14	1,299	1,003	2,302	185			2,587
Naguabo.....		578	840	1,418	91			1,509
Culebra.....			92	92				92
Vieques.....	7	412	548	960	23			983
Humacao.....	23	965	1,522	2,487	183			2,670
Yabucoa.....		476	1,015	1,491	110			1,601
Maunabo.....		257	284	541	28			569
Arroyo.....	17	451	411	862	33			912
Patillas.....		380	712	1,092	93			1,185
Juncos.....		542	510	1,052	88			1,140
Gurabo.....		353	665	1,018	55			1,073
Caguas.....	12	963	952	1,915	142			2,057
San Lorenzo.....		163	695	858	78			936
Guayama.....	10	883	1,009	1,892	84			1,976
Selinas.....		426	555	981	53			1,034
Santa Isabel.....		269	398	667	71			738
Cayey.....	8	708	845	1,553	143			1,704
Cidra.....		260	641	901	26			927
Comerio.....		288	671	959	108			1,067
Aguas Buenas.....		222	473	695	66			761
Naranjito.....		77	469	546	19			565
Albionito.....	8	394	645	1,039	120			1,159
Barranquitas.....		263	573	836	28			864
Barros.....		280	922	1,202	70			1,272
Coamo.....	11	584	1,289	1,873	58			1,931
Juana Diaz.....	10	589	1,874	2,463	199			2,662
Ponce.....	243	4,067	1,979	6,046	535	68		6,682
Quayanilla.....		285	966	1,251	69			1,320
Peñuelas.....		214	517	731	62			793
Yauco.....	16	1,136	1,307	2,443	71			2,514
San German.....	10	822	1,518	2,340	416			2,756
Lajas.....	4	176	1,113	1,289	93			1,382
Sabana Grande.....		217	761	978	59			1,037
Cabo Rojo.....		365	1,895	2,260	127			2,387
Mayaguez.....	80	1,780	2,262	4,042	353		100	4,575
Maricao.....		262	470	732	72			804
Las Marias.....		171	813	984	45			1,029
Añasco.....		640	1,123	1,763	157			1,920
Rincon.....		153	417	570	55			625
Aguada.....		223	545	768	60			828
Lares.....		638	1,694	2,332	206			2,538
San Sebastian.....		464	1,736	2,190	182			2,372
Aguadilla.....	13	938	2,016	2,954	185			3,139
Moca.....		321	674	995	55			1,050
Isabela.....		300	1,071	1,371	160			1,531
Quebradillas.....		282	589	871	118			989
Utua.....	12	728	2,802	3,530	77			3,607
Adjuntas.....		443	1,133	1,576	131			1,707
Camuy.....		227	824	1,051	92			1,143
Hatillo.....		177	769	946	71			1,017
Arecibo.....	39	1,373	2,191	3,564	197			3,860
Manati.....	8	908	1,209	2,117	167			2,284
Ciales.....		460	1,220	1,680	191			1,871
Vega Baja.....		571	733	1,304	131			1,435
Vega Alta.....		253	688	941	163			1,104
Corozal.....		261	948	1,209	130			1,339
Morovis.....		215	855	1,070	64			1,134
Toa Baja.....		315	353	668	60			728
Toa Alta.....		213	517	730	53			783
Dorado.....		153	244	397	23			420
Bayamon.....	11	1,035	1,734	2,769	169			2,938
Total.....	996	39,337	64,178	103,515	7,815	162	520	113,006

<sup>1</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.

TABLE III.—Average daily attendance for the school year of 136 days in night schools and 175 days in all other schools—Averages per term.

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-gartens.	Charita-ble and correc-tional.	
San Juan.....	181	4,072	731	4,803	300	83	420	5,787
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup> .....	228	727	702	1,429	29	20		1,686
Trujillo Alto.....		129	335	464	20			484
Carolina.....	5	512	808	1,320	110			1,435
Loísa.....		241	885	1,126	166			1,292
Rio Grande.....	8	488	1,137	1,625	109			1,742
Fajardo.....	12	1,176	879	2,055	163			2,230
Naguabo.....		556	768	1,324	72			1,396
Culebra.....			87	87				87
Vieques.....	6	379	477	856	12			874
Humacao.....	21	921	1,402	2,323	157			2,501
Yabucoa.....		455	968	1,423	95			1,518
Maunabo.....		252	272	524	27			551
Arroyo.....	15	422	347	769	24			808
Patillas.....		350	659	1,009	82			1,091
Juncos.....		505	447	952	71			1,023
Gurabo.....		329	595	924	47			971
Caguas.....	11	897	832	1,729	113			1,853
San Lorenzo.....		154	625	779	61			840
Guayama.....	9	826	915	1,741	66			1,816
Salinas.....		384	494	878	42			920
Santa Isabel.....		234	344	578	54			632
Cayey.....	7	682	820	1,502	128			1,637
Cidra.....		248	609	857	22			879
Comerio.....		258	591	849	85			934
Aguas Buenas.....		203	422	625	54			679
Naranjito.....		71	433	504	14			518
Alfonso.....	8	364	580	944	103			1,055
Barranquitas.....		242	521	763	19			782
Barros.....		244	838	1,082	57			1,139
Coamo.....	11	516	1,161	1,677	38			1,726
Juana Diaz.....	10	514	1,734	2,248	158			2,416
Ponce.....	228	3,815	1,801	5,616	436	57		6,337
Guayanilla.....		257	844	1,101	48			1,149
Peduelas.....		196	439	635	40			675
Yauco.....	15	1,081	1,197	2,278	58			2,351
San German.....	9	762	1,363	2,125	339			2,473
Lajas.....	3	166	1,063	1,229	82			1,314
Sabana Grande.....		204	720	924	53			977
Cabo Rojo.....		357	1,810	2,167	111			2,278
Mayaguez.....	77	1,708	2,106	3,814	297		90	4,278
Maricao.....		243	430	673	56			729
Las Marias.....		155	735	890	35			925
Añasco.....		576	999	1,575	126			1,701
Rincon.....		143	363	506	46			552
Aguada.....		204	472	676	47			723
Lares.....		601	1,619	2,220	158			2,378
San Sebastian.....		442	1,618	2,060	140			2,200
Aguadilla.....	12	859	1,744	2,603	136			2,751
Moca.....		291	582	873	40			913
Isabela.....		255	923	1,178	129			1,307
Quebradillas.....		239	512	751	92			843
Utua.....	11	671	2,507	3,178	58			3,247
Adjuntas.....		397	1,002	1,399	93			1,492
Camuy.....		198	716	914	69			983
Hatillo.....		162	690	852	59			911
Arecibo.....	36	1,319	1,991	3,310	182			3,528
Manati.....	8	874	1,102	1,976	135			2,119
Ciales.....		440	1,109	1,549	168			1,717
Vega Baja.....		513	649	1,162	102			1,264
Vega Alta.....		246	607	853	133			986
Corozal.....		254	831	1,085	101			1,186
Morovis.....		192	783	975	56			1,031
Tos Baja.....		293	318	611	47			658
Tos Alta.....		203	472	675	42			717
Dorado.....		144	226	370	18			388
Bayamon.....	10	989	1,587	2,576	133			2,719
Total.....	941	36,800	58,348	95,148	6,363	140	510	103,102

<sup>1</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.

TABLE IV.—*Annual census—Number of pupils enrolled in all schools Mar. 1, 1911.*

Municipality.	Second-ary schools.	Common schools.			Special schools.			Grand total.
		Graded.	Rural.	Total.	Night.	Kinder-gartens.	Chari-table and correc-tional.	
San Juan.....	192	4,602	799	5,401	406	99	421	6,519
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup> .....	233	814	803	1,617	30			1,880
Trujillo Alto.....		155	484	639	24			663
Carolina.....	18	554	936	1,490	113			1,621
Lolza.....		263	987	1,250	187			1,437
Rio Grande.....	8	537	1,286	1,823	147			1,978
Fajardo.....	11	1,408	1,206	2,614	200			2,825
Naguabo.....		578	944	1,522	73			1,595
Culebra.....			88	88				88
Vieques.....	7	417	564	981	25			1,013
Humacao.....	24	1,009	1,641	2,650	134			2,808
Yabucoa.....		484	1,151	1,635	96			1,731
Maunabo.....		269	334	603	25			628
Arroyo.....	18	496	464	960	30			1,008
Patillas.....		440	874	1,314	106			1,420
Juncos.....		596	546	1,142	116			1,258
Gurabo.....		373	770	1,143	80			1,223
Caguas.....	12	1,009	1,063	2,072	150			2,234
San Lorenzo.....		168	784	952	93			1,045
Guayama.....	9	973	1,142	2,115	111			2,235
Salinas.....		453	580	1,033	73			1,106
Santa Isabel.....		335	419	754	117			877
Cayey.....	9	734	927	1,661	142			1,812
Cidra.....		265	665	930	29			959
Comerio.....		295	731	1,026	116			1,142
Aguas Buenas.....		221	548	769	73			842
Naranjito.....		81	512	593	23			616
Albionito.....	8	397	711	1,108	136			1,252
Barranquitas.....		279	630	909	29			938
Barros.....		292	1,026	1,318	73			1,391
Coamo.....	11	600	1,408	2,008	57			2,076
Juana Diaz.....	10	588	2,138	2,726	215			2,951
Ponce.....	236	4,175	2,251	6,426	633	72		7,367
Guayanilla.....		290	1,047	1,337	88			1,425
Peduelas.....		237	555	792	56			848
Yauco.....	18	1,223	1,390	2,613	86			2,717
San German.....	9	847	1,629	2,476	535			3,020
Lajas.....	5	181	1,067	1,248	84			1,337
Sabana Grande.....		219	815	1,034	63			1,097
Cabo Rojo.....		366	2,019	2,385	129			2,514
Mayaguez.....	78	1,848	2,544	4,392	433		100	5,003
Maricao.....		276	576	852	116			968
Las Marias.....		192	968	1,160	58			1,218
Añasco.....		649	1,314	1,963	129			2,092
Rincon.....		158	458	616	52			668
Aguada.....		237	714	951	65			1,016
Lares.....		701	2,081	2,782	263			3,045
San Sebastian.....		476	2,055	2,531	284			2,815
Aguadilla.....	16	1,050	2,292	3,342	208			3,566
Moca.....		356	837	1,193	71			1,264
Isabela.....		309	1,193	1,502	200			1,702
Quebradillas.....		290	676	966	129			1,095
Utua.....	13	760	3,431	4,191	87			4,291
Adjuntas.....		480	1,276	1,756	173			1,929
Camuy.....		236	897	1,133	82			1,215
Hatillo.....		188	835	1,023	71			1,094
Arecibo.....	30	1,440	2,392	3,832	226			4,097
Manatí.....	9	903	1,279	2,182	175			2,366
Ciales.....		522	1,346	1,868	206			2,074
Vega Baja.....		573	733	1,306	113			1,419
Vega Alta.....		270	715	985	186			1,171
Corozal.....		273	1,043	1,316	157			1,473
Morovis.....		271	931	1,202	66			1,268
Toa Baja.....		348	341	689	58			747
Toa Alta.....		220	579	799	90			889
Dorado.....		168	260	426	15			441
Bayamon.....	11	1,076	1,934	3,010	164			3,185
Total.....	1,004	41,491	71,624	113,125	8,780	171	521	123,601

<sup>1</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.

TABLE V.—Percentage of attendance; average daily enrollment and attendance per school and per teacher—Averages per term.

Municipality.	Percentage of attendance.			Average daily enrollment—						Average daily attendance—					
				Per school.			Per teacher.			Per school.			Per teacher.		
	Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.		Graded.	Rural.	Night.	Graded.	Rural.	
San Juan.....	96.5	97.4	82.3	43.5	37.3	31.0	51.9	53.9		41.5	36.3	25.6	49.6	53.5	
Rio Piedras.....	93.1	92.7	88.4	37.8	41.9	30.7	48.4	74.6		35.2	38.9	27.2	45.1	65.8	
Trujillo Alto.....	94.9	94.3	86.7	36.7	38.5	23.8	48.0	72.3		34.8	36.2	20.6	45.5	68.1	
Carolina.....	93.2	92.0	86.5	46.9	36.6	29.5	62.3	68.3		44.2	34.2	25.6	56.9	60.8	
Loiza.....	94.1	94.4	90.3	37.7	36.7	34.9	50.0	68.2		35.5	34.6	31.2	47.0	65.0	
Rio Grande.....	95.6	95.0	83.9	48.5	45.3	33.5	62.1	76.2		46.4	43.1	28.2	59.3	72.4	
Pajardo.....	90.5	88.1	88.4	44.8	43.4	42.1	60.1	52.6		40.6	38.2	37.1	54.5	46.2	
Naguabo.....	96.1	91.5	81.0	51.4	41.0	42.9	69.9	73.6		49.4	37.5	35.1	67.1	67.3	
Culebra.....	93.6				40.5			74.6			37.9			69.7	
Vieques.....	92.7	87.2	54.8	46.5	44.0	31.3	52.4	66.3		42.8	38.6	18.2	47.9	57.8	
Humacao.....	94.1	92.1	85.4	47.5	37.4	40.8	65.4	73.6		45.4	34.5	34.8	62.4	67.8	
Yabucoa.....	95.7	95.4	86.7	48.3	45.2	38.3	68.6	80.4		46.2	43.1	33.5	65.7	76.7	
Maunabo.....	98.0	95.9	95.1	43.8	44.1	28.6	65.9	64.3		43.0	42.3	27.3	64.5	61.6	
Arroyo.....	93.3	84.7	71.0	50.6	39.3	34.8	67.0	62.1		47.3	33.1	25.0	62.7	52.3	
Patillas.....	92.3	92.2	89.0	55.1	43.4	47.5	76.0	73.7		50.8	40.1	42.3	70.1	68.1	
Juncos.....	93.2	87.6	81.7	46.7	36.0	36.4	69.4	64.3		43.5	31.5	29.8	64.6	56.3	
Gurabo.....	92.2	89.2	84.8	44.8	42.3	37.3	71.3	79.0		41.9	37.7	31.7	66.5	70.4	
Caguas.....	93.1	87.0	79.9	47.2	43.0	50.3	60.6	83.2		44.0	37.6	40.3	56.4	72.7	
San Lorenzo.....	94.4	89.3	78.4	47.2	44.3	41.1	41.2	78.2		38.9	39.4	32.0	38.9	60.7	
Guayama.....	93.3	90.8	79.5	41.9	35.4	41.9	57.5	60.1		39.1	32.1	33.2	53.7	54.5	
Salinas.....	90.2	89.5	78.4	46.0	37.0	32.1	54.1	56.7		41.5	33.1	25.2	48.8	50.6	
Santa Isabel.....	87.0	86.4	76.4	41.5	35.4	23.5	49.7	49.1		36.1	30.5	18.1	43.2	42.4	
Caye.....	96.3	97.0	90.2	45.1	37.0	36.0	59.8	67.9		43.4	35.9	32.5	57.6	72.5	
Cidra.....	95.1	95.0	85.3	43.9	41.6	28.0	65.6	69.5		41.3	39.5	24.0	62.4	68.6	
Comerio.....	89.4	88.1	79.7	42.0	36.6	29.4	58.5	71.1		37.5	32.1	23.5	52.3	62.3	
Aguas Buenas.....	91.3	89.4	82.2	42.8	41.8	27.6	56.5	80.5		39.1	37.3	23.0	51.6	71.6	
Naranjito.....	91.9	92.3	74.8	39.5	38.9	20.9	39.5	71.6		36.8	35.9	15.7	36.3	66.1	
Aibonito.....	90.0	90.1	85.4	41.8	37.1	35.6	49.6	73.5		37.5	33.4	30.4	44.5	66.1	
Barranquitas.....	92.2	91.1	66.5	44.2	46.9	29.5	66.2	79.3		40.8	42.8	19.9	61.1	72.4	
Barros.....	87.3	91.0	82.1	47.3	40.2	23.9	56.6	62.1		41.3	36.6	19.7	49.4	56.4	
Coamo.....	88.3	90.3	64.3	45.4	35.8	31.7	57.4	66.5		40.1	32.3	20.9	50.9	60.0	
Juana Diaz.....	85.5	89.3	79.8	45.4	35.8	21.3	48.9	61.3		39.5	31.6	17.1	42.8	56.7	
Ponce.....	87.8	91.1	81.7	44.7	37.3	33.0	59.4	53.9		41.9	34.0	27.1	55.7	50.0	
Guayanilla.....	90.1	87.3	68.5	48.4	39.3	26.2	72.2	76.3		43.6	34.4	18.1	65.1	66.7	
Peñuelas.....	91.7	84.9	64.3	43.5	39.1	31.4	53.8	77.1		39.9	33.2	20.3	49.4	65.4	
Yauco.....	95.2	91.7	83.4	46.5	34.9	36.2	55.2	69.5		44.3	31.9	30.2	52.6	63.7	
San German.....	93.8	90.1	81.8	48.9	36.1	31.1	63.6	60.4		45.4	32.4	25.7	59.0	54.2	
Lajas.....	94.3	95.5	86.5	36.8	34.9	39.4	43.6	64.5		34.4	33.3	25.7	42.1	61.7	
Sabana Grande.....	95.4	94.8	89.8	54.5	41.3	36.8	54.5	77.9		51.4	39.1	33.2	51.4	73.8	
Cabo Rojo.....	97.6	95.4	87.8	46.0	44.9	34.0	46.0	84.8		44.0	43.9	30.0	44.0	81.0	
Mayaguez.....	96.0	93.2	84.6	49.9	37.1	37.8	61.5	61.9		47.9	34.4	32.1	59.0	57.7	
Maricao.....	92.9	91.3	87.0	44.3	39.6	24.6	52.9	49.6		41.1	36.2	29.3	49.2	45.4	
Las Marias.....	90.5	90.2	78.6	37.0	39.9	26.8	43.0	54.8		33.5	36.0	21.1	39.1	49.6	
Añasco.....	90.0	89.1	80.4	49.3	41.4	41.8	63.0	75.8		44.3	36.8	33.6	56.7	67.5	
Rincon.....	93.5	87.2	83.2	51.6	42.4	56.0	77.2	84.8		48.3	36.9	46.8	72.1	73.8	
Aguada.....	91.7	86.9	79.6	38.8	38.6	37.8	57.2	60.4		35.6	33.5	30.3	52.5	52.3	
Lares.....	94.2	94.5	78.1	54.6	46.6	43.4	72.9	86.5		51.4	34.0	34.2	68.7	84.4	
San Sebastian.....	97.4	93.4	79.1	48.4	44.1	44.2	65.6	88.2		47.1	41.2	34.7	63.9	82.3	
Aguadilla.....	91.7	86.6	73.8	48.5	56.8	52.5	68.4	109.5		44.5	49.2	38.8	62.6	94.7	
Moca.....	90.7	87.0	72.8	49.7	52.8	39.1	71.2	105.4		45.2	45.8	39.0	64.7	91.3	
Isabela.....	84.8	86.6	79.4	50.1	41.8	31.6	60.1	73.7		42.5	36.1	25.1	50.9	64.7	
Quebradillas.....	84.7	87.0	77.8	48.9	43.3	30.4	71.6	78.9		41.5	37.6	23.7	60.8	59.9	
Uttao.....	92.2	89.5	75.4	44.2	42.2	41.7	61.1	77.1		40.8	37.8	31.4	56.4	69.0	
Adjuntas.....	89.6	88.5	70.2	47.2	42.0	25.8	64.8	80.8		42.3	37.2	18.2	58.1	71.5	
Camuy.....	87.0	86.7	75.4	45.9	46.1	30.7	67.2	75.5		40.0	40.0	23.2	49.8	65.6	
Hatillo.....	91.5	89.8	83.5	38.4	45.0	28.9	46.2	79.7		35.1	40.4	24.2	42.2	71.5	
Arecibo.....	96.1	91.0	87.9	45.1	44.6	38.3	54.8	62.5		43.3	40.5	33.7	57.7	56.8	
Manati.....	96.2	91.1	81.5	41.9	38.3	31.2	47.8	64.2		40.3	34.9	25.5	45.9	58.4	
Ciales.....	95.7	88.7	88.4	52.6	44.0	35.2	66.8	71.6		50.4	38.8	31.2	63.9	63.2	
Vega Baja.....	89.9	88.6	78.4	53.6	47.9	40.4	72.3	70.3		48.1	42.8	31.6	61.9	62.2	
Vega Alta.....	97.1	86.6	82.4	51.0	50.7	38.7	63.7	87.2		49.4	44.8	32.0	61.8	77.1	
Corozal.....	97.1	87.5	78.0	43.8	51.4	30.9	65.6	95.7		42.5	44.9	24.1	63.7	83.9	
Morovis.....	88.8	92.0	87.4	44.7	42.2	32.9	57.8	81.7		39.9	38.6	28.7	51.7	74.7	
Toe Baja.....	93.0	89.8	73.0	37.8	32.0	21.0	46.3	53.2		36.1	28.8	15.8	43.0	47.8	
Toe Alta.....	95.5	91.6	80.9	38.1	38.2	21.1	50.1	55.2		36.4	34.9	7.1	47.9	50.6	
Dorado.....	94.1	91.2	78.1	39.1	38.1	21.4	52.4	49.8		36.8	34.6	16.9	49.4	45.4	
Bayamon.....	95.5	91.9	78.3	41.6	34.0	32.0	53.5	60.2		39.6	31.1	25.2	51.1	55.2	
	93.5	91.2	81.0	45.4	40.3	35.0	58.2	69.6		42.4	36.7	28.4	54.4	63.4	



TABLE VI.—Schools and teachers—Averages per term.

Municipality.	Schools.							Teachers.					
	Common schools.						Night.	Total.	Common schools.				Total.
	Secondary.	Graded.		Rural.		Total.			Secondary.	In charge of rooms.	Without rooms.	Total.	
		Rooms.	Double enrollments.	Rooms.	Double enrollments.								
San Juan.....	1	86	20	14	6	126	13	145	9	100	11	111	122
Rio Piedras.....	3	18	3	11	8	40	1	44	27	29	3	32	50
Trujillo Alto.....		3	1	6	6	16	1	17		9		9	9
Carolina.....	1	9	3	14	11	37	5	43	1	23		23	28
Loíza.....	1	5	2	14	12	33	6	39		19		19	19
Rio Grande.....	1	8	2	17	10	37	5	43	1	25		25	25
Fajardo.....	1	22	8	21	3	54	5	60	1	43		43	44
Naguabo.....		8	3	12	9	32	3	35		20		20	25
Culebra.....				1	1	2		2		1		1	1
Vieques.....	1	8	1	8	5	22	1	24	1	16		16	16
Humacao.....	1	15	5	22	21	63	5	69	1	37		37	42
Yabucoa.....		7	3	13	10	33	3	36		20	1	21	21
Maunabo.....		4	2	5	2	13	1	14		9		9	9
Arroyo.....	1	7	3	7	4	21	1	23	1	14		14	14
Patillas.....		5	2	10	6	23	2	25	1	15		15	15
Juncos.....		8	4	8	7	27	3	30		16		16	16
Gurabo.....		5	3	9	8	25	2	27		14		14	14
Caguas.....	1	16	5	12	12	45	3	49	1	28		28	28
San Lorenzo.....		4		9	8	21	2	23		13		13	13
Guayama.....	1	16	6	17	11	50	3	54	1	33		33	33
Salinas.....		8	3	11	5	27	2	29		19		19	19
Santa Isabel.....		6	1	9	3	19	4	23		15		15	15
Cayey.....	1	12	4	13	10	39	4	44	1	25		25	25
Cidra.....		4	2	9	6	21	1	22		13		13	13
Comerio.....		5	2	10	10	27	4	31		15		15	15
Agua Buenas.....		4	1	6	6	17	3	20		10		10	10
Naranjito.....		2		7	6	15	1	16		9		9	9
Aibonito.....	1	8	2	9	9	28	4	33	1	17		17	17
Barranquitas.....		4	2	8	5	19	1	20		12		12	12
Barros.....		5	1	15	9	30	2	32		20		20	20
Coamo.....	1	10	3	19	17	49	2	52	1	29		29	29
Juana Díaz.....	1	12	1	31	21	65	10	76	1	43	1	44	44
Ponce.....	1	69	23	37	18	147	17	166	12	106	2	108	121
Guayanilla.....		4	2	13	12	31	3	34		17		17	17
Peduelas.....		4	1	7	7	19	2	21		11		11	11
Yauco.....	1	20	4	19	19	62	2	65	1	39		39	39
San German.....	1	13	4	26	19	62	17	80	1	39		39	39
Lajas.....	1	4	1	18	15	38	3	42	1	22		22	22
Sabana Grande.....		4		10	8	22	2	24		14	1	15	15
Cabo Rojo.....		8		23	21	52	4	56		31		31	31
Mayaguez.....	1	29	7	38	24	98	11	111	5	67		67	67
Maricao.....		5	1	10	4	20	3	23		15		15	15
Las Marias.....		4	1	15	10	30	2	32		19		19	19
Añasco.....		10	3	16	13	42	4	46		26		26	26
Rincon.....		2	1	5	5	13	1	14		7		7	7
Aguada.....		4	2	10	5	21	2	23		14		14	14
Lares.....		9	3	20	20	52	6	58		29		29	29
San Sebastian.....		7	3	21	20	51	5	56		28		28	28
Aguadilla.....	1	15	6	20	19	60	4	65	1	35		35	35
Moca.....		5	2	7	6	20	2	22		12		12	12
Isabela.....		5	1	15	13	34	6	40		20		20	20
Quebradillas.....		4	2	9	6	21	4	25		13		13	13
Utúado.....	1	12	5	38	29	84	2	87	1	50	1	51	51
Adjuntas.....		7	3	15	13	38	6	44		22		22	22
Camuy.....		4	1	11	7	23	3	26		15		15	15
Hatillo.....		4	1	10	8	23	3	26		14		14	14
Arecibo.....	1	25	6	36	15	82	6	89	2	61	2	63	65
Manatí.....	1	19	3	19	15	56	5	62	1	38		38	38
Ciales.....		7	2	18	12	39	6	45		25		25	25
Vega Baja.....		8	3	11	5	27	4	31		19		19	19
Vega Alta.....		4	1	8	6	19	5	24		12		12	12
Corozal.....		4	2	10	8	24	4	28		14		14	14
Morovis.....		4	1	11	10	26	2	28		15		15	15
Toa Baja.....		7	2	7	5	21	3	24		14		14	14
Toa Alta.....		5	1	10	5	21	3	24		15	1	16	16
Dorado.....		3	1	5	2	11	1	12		8		8	8
Bayamon.....	1	20	6	30	22	78	6	85	1	50	1	51	51
Total.....	26	692	203	955	693	2,543	262	2,838	74	1,647	24	1,671	1,745

1 Including 5 special schools.

2 Including 13 in special schools.

3 Duplicates.

4 Including 1 special school.

5 Including 1 in special schools.

6 Including 4 in special schools.

7 Including 7 special schools.

8 18 of these are duplicates.

9 Including 18 in special schools.

TABLE VII.—*Teachers at the end of the year classified.*

Municipality.	Secondary school.	Common school.								Total common school.	Night school. <sup>4</sup>	Special school.	Grand total (omitting duplicates).	
		In charge of grades in graded schools.				Not in charge of grades.								
		English.	English graded.	Graded.	Total.	Principal and acting principal.	Music and drawing.	Agricultural.	Special.					
San Juan.....	8	14	00	12	86	6	3	2	14	111	12	13	132	
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup>	27	10	7	1	18	2		1	12	33	1		60	
Trujillo Alto		1	1	1	3				6	9	1		9	
Carolina		2	5	2	9				13	22	4		22	
Loiza			3	2	5				14	19	5		19	
Rio Grande	41	1	4	3	8				17	25	6		25	
Fajardo	1	2	15	5	22				21	43	3		44	
Naguabo		1	5	2	8				12	20	1		20	
Culebra									1	1			1	
Vieques	41	1	5	2	8				8	16	1		16	
Humacao	41	2	13		15				22	37	4		37	
Yabucoa	41	1	4	2	7	1			14	22	3		22	
Maunabo		1	2	1	4				5	9	1		9	
Arroyo	41	1	4	2	7				7	14	1		14	
Patillas		1	3	1	5				10	15	2		15	
Juncos		1	7		8				9	17	3		17	
Gurabo		1	3	1	5				7	12	1		12	
Caguas	41	3	11	2	16				11	27	3		27	
San Lorenzo		1	2	1	4				10	14	2		14	
Guayama	41	2	12	2	16				17	33	3		33	
Salinas		1	5	2	8				11	19	2		19	
Santa Isabel		1	3	2	6				8	14	4		14	
Cayey	41	1	9	1	12				12	24	4		24	
Cidra		1	2	1	4				9	13	1		13	
Comerio		1	2	2	5				11	16	4		16	
Agua Buenas		1	2	1	4				6	10	3		10	
Naranjito		1		1	2				7	9	1		9	
Albionito	41	2	4	2	8				9	17	3		17	
Barranquitas		1	2	1	4				8	12	1		12	
Barros		1	3	1	5				15	20	3		20	
Cosma	41	2	7	1	10				20	30	2		30	
Juana Diaz	41	2	6	4	12			1	32	45	9		45	
Ponce	12	12	57		69	2			37	108	19	1	121	
Guayanilla			3	1	4				13	17	3		17	
Pedueles	41	1	2	1	4				7	11	2		11	
Yauco	41	2	14	4	20				19	39	2		39	
San German	41	2	11		13				26	39	16		39	
Lajas	41	1	2	1	4				18	22	3		22	
Sabana Grande		1	2	1	4			1	10	15	2		15	
Cabo Rojo		1	5	2	8				23	31	4		31	
Mayaguez	5	6	19	3	28				37	65	9	4	74	
Maricao		1	2	2	5				10	15	4		15	
Las Marias		1	2	1	4				15	19	2		19	
Afasco	2	6	2	10					16	26	4		26	
Rincon		1	1	2					5	7	1		7	
Aguada		1	2	1	4				10	14	1		14	
Lares			6	2	8				20	28	5		28	
San Sebastian			4	2	7				21	28	5		28	
Aguadilla	41	5	7	3	15				19	34	4		34	
Moca		1	4		5				7	12	2		12	
Isabela		1	3	1	5				15	20	5		20	
Cuebradillas		1	2	1	4				9	13	3		13	
Utuado	41	3	8	1	12			1	39	52	2		52	
Adjuntas		1	4	2	7				14	21	4		21	
Camuy		1	2	1	4				11	15	3		15	
Hatillo		1	2	1	4				10	14	2		14	
Arecibo	2	3	18	4	25	1	1		36	63	6		65	
Manati	41	4	10	5	19				20	39	4		39	
Ciales		1	4	2	7				18	25	6		25	
Vega Baja		1	4	3	8				11	19	4		19	
Vega Alta		1	2	1	4				8	12	4		12	
Corozal		1	3		4				10	14	3		14	
Morovis			1	1	2				11	13	2		13	
Toa Baja		1	4	2	7				7	14	1		14	
Toa Alta		1	2	1	4			1	10	15	1		15	
Dorado			3		3				5	8	1		8	
Bayamon	41	5	11	4	20				30	50	4		50	
Total.....	172	126	443	118	687	12	4	4	3	955	1,665	237	18	1,738

<sup>1</sup> Seventeen of these are duplicates.<sup>2</sup> Including two special Spanish teachers.<sup>3</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.<sup>4</sup> Duplicates.

TABLE VIII.—*Teachers at the end of the year, by sex.*

Municipality.	Secondary school.			Common school.						Special school.			Total (omit- ting duplicates).
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Graded.		Rural.		Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
San Juan.....	3	5	8	10	87	3	11	111	7	6	13	132	
Rio Piedras <sup>1</sup> .....	11	11	27	4	17	8	4	33				60	
Trujillo Alto.....				2	1	1	5	9				9	
Carolina.....				3	6	7	6	22				22	
Lolza.....				2	3	6	8	19				19	
Rio Grande.....		1	* 1	2	6	9	8	25				25	
Fajardo.....		1	1	7	15	11	10	43				44	
Naguabo.....				3	5	6	6	20				20	
Vieques.....	1		* 1	3	2	4	7	16				16	
Humacao.....	1		* 1	6	9	14	8	37				37	
Yabucoa.....				4	4	4	10	22				22	
Maunabo.....				2	2	4	1	9				9	
Arroyo.....	1		* 1	5	2	2	5	14				14	
Patillas.....				2	3	8	2	15				15	
Juncos.....				2	6	4	5	17				17	
Gurabo.....				4	1	6	1	12				12	
Caguas.....	1		* 1	3	13	4	7	27				27	
San Lorenzo.....				2	2	5	5	14				14	
Guayama.....		1	* 1	9	7	10	7	33				33	
Salinas.....				5	3	5	6	19				19	
Santa Isabel.....				1	5	4	4	14				14	
Cayey.....		1	* 1	7	5	6	6	24				24	
Cidra.....				2	2	4	5	13				13	
Comerio.....				4	1	8	3	16				16	
Agua Buenas.....				3	1	3	3	10				10	
Naranjito.....				2		5	2	9				9	
Albionito.....		1	* 1	5	3	5	4	17				17	
Barranquitas.....				1	3	5	3	12				12	
Barros.....				4	1	15		20				20	
Coamo.....		1	* 1	3	7	14	6	30				30	
Juana Diaz.....	1		* 1	6	6	21	12	45				45	
Ponce.....	4	8	12	12	59	9	28	108		1	1	121	
Guayanilla.....				1	3	9	4	17				17	
Peñuelas.....				2	1	5	3	11				11	
Yauco.....		1	* 1	8	12	11	8	39				39	
San German.....		1	* 1	5	8	9	17	39				39	
Lajas.....	1		* 1	2	2	8	10	22				22	
Sabana Grande.....				4	4	4	7	15				15	
Cabo Rojo.....				6	2	12	11	31				31	
Mayaguez.....	1	4	5	9	19	15	22	65	4		4	74	
Maricao.....				3	2	7	3	15				15	
Las Marias.....				3	1	6	9	19				19	
Añasco.....				5	5	6	10	26				26	
Rincon.....				2		3	2	7				7	
Aguada.....				2	2	7	3	14				14	
Lares.....				3	5	7	13	28				28	
San Sebastian.....				3	4	10	11	28				28	
Aguadilla.....	1		* 1	5	10	11	8	34				34	
Moca.....				3	2	6	1	12				12	
Isabela.....				4	1	12	3	20				20	
Quebradillas.....				3	1	8	1	13				13	
Utüado.....		1	* 1	6	6	20	20	52				52	
Adjuntas.....				4	3	7	7	21				21	
Camuy.....				2	2	8	3	15				15	
Hatillo.....				1	3	6	4	14				14	
Arecibo.....	1	1	2	7	20	21	15	63				65	
Manati.....		1	* 1	12	7	12	8	39				39	
Ciales.....				6	1	12	6	25				25	
Vega Baja.....				6	2	8	3	19				19	
Vega Alta.....				3	1	6	2	12				12	
Corozal.....				2	2	5	5	14				14	
Morovis.....				2		7	4	13				13	
Toa Baja.....				3	3	4	4	14				14	
Toa Alta.....				2	2	9	2	15				15	
Dorado.....				2	1	4	1	8				8	
Bayamon.....		1	* 1	1	19	15	15	50				50	
Culebra.....						1		1				1	
Total.....	32	40	* 72	258	443	521	443	1,665	11	7	18	1,733	

<sup>1</sup> Including the normal and agricultural departments of the University of Porto Rico and the practice school.

\* Duplicates.

\* Seventeen of these are duplicates.

TABLE IX.—*Percentage of total population enrolled in the schools.*

Municipality.	Total population, census 1910.	Total annual enrollment, 1910-11.	Percentage.
San Juan.....	48,716	7,985	16.4
Rio Piedras.....	18,880	2,304	12.2
Trujillo Alto.....	6,345	687	10.8
Carolina.....	15,327	2,022	13.2
Loíza.....	13,317	1,693	12.7
Rio Grande.....	13,948	2,297	16.4
Fajardo.....	21,135	3,210	15.1
Naguabo.....	14,365	2,032	14.1
Culebra.....	1,315	138	10.0
Vieques.....	10,425	1,322	12.7
Humacao.....	26,678	3,316	12.4
Yabucoa.....	17,338	2,134	12.3
Maunabo.....	7,106	692	9.7
Arroyo.....	6,940	1,148	16.5
Patillas.....	14,448	1,608	11.1
Juncos.....	11,692	1,585	13.4
Gurabo.....	11,139	1,448	12.9
Caguas.....	27,160	2,494	9.2
San Lorenzo.....	14,278	1,179	8.3
Guayama.....	17,379	2,769	15.9
Salinas.....	11,403	1,558	13.7
Santa Isabel.....	6,950	1,069	15.3
Cayey.....	17,711	1,994	11.3
Cidra.....	10,595	1,079	10.2
Comerio.....	11,170	1,394	12.5
Agua Buenas.....	8,292	978	11.8
Naranjito.....	8,876	680	7.7
Albionito.....	10,815	1,462	13.5
Barranquitas.....	10,503	1,084	10.3
Barros.....	15,028	1,583	10.5
Coamo.....	17,129	2,286	13.3
Juana Diaz.....	29,157	3,408	11.7
Ponce.....	63,444	8,573	13.5
Guayanilla.....	10,354	1,745	16.9
Peñuelas.....	11,991	988	7.8
Yauco.....	31,504	3,214	10.2
San German.....	22,143	3,656	16.5
Lajas.....	11,071	1,783	16.1
Sabana Grande.....	11,523	1,223	10.6
Cabo Rojo.....	19,562	3,008	15.3
Mayaguez.....	42,429	5,975	14.1
Maricao.....	7,158	1,206	16.9
Las Marias.....	10,046	1,429	14.2
Aflaco.....	14,407	2,472	17.1
Rincon.....	7,275	824	11.3
Aguada.....	11,587	1,253	10.8
Lares.....	22,650	3,466	15.3
San Sebastian.....	18,904	3,072	16.2
Aguadilla.....	21,419	3,987	18.6
Moca.....	13,640	1,285	9.4
Isabela.....	16,862	1,999	11.8
Quebradillas.....	8,162	1,187	14.5
Utuado.....	41,054	4,813	11.7
Añuntas.....	16,954	2,274	13.4
Camuy.....	11,342	1,509	13.3
Hatillo.....	10,630	1,330	12.5
Arecibo.....	42,429	4,707	11.0
Manatí.....	28,884	2,919	10.1
Ciales.....	18,398	2,325	12.6
Vega Baja.....	12,831	1,805	14.0
Vega Alta.....	8,134	1,388	17.0
Corozal.....	12,978	1,595	12.2
Morovis.....	12,446	1,429	11.5
Toa Baja.....	6,254	1,073	17.3
Toa Alta.....	9,127	1,084	11.8
Dorado.....	4,885	599	12.2
Bayamon.....	29,986	3,862	12.8
Total.....	1,118,012	145,525	13.0

## THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico was established by an act of the Insular Legislature approved March 12, 1903, whereby the board of trustees was made a corporate body under the name of "The Trustees of the University of Porto Rico," with all the powers usually vested in a corporation of this character.

While the university thus has a separate and complete corporate organization apart from any connection with the Insular Government, that it is fundamentally a Government institution is shown by the method of choosing the board of trustees. Section 3 of the law chartering the university provides:

"Sec. 3. That the government of the University of Porto Rico shall be vested in a board of trustees composed of the commissioner of education as a member and its president, the speaker of the house of delegates or representatives, and the treasurer of Porto Rico as ex-officio members, and four other persons to be appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified."

Even before the passage of the act looking to the establishment of the University of Porto Rico steps had been taken to provide for the training of teachers for the public schools.

Soon after the American occupation of Porto Rico the idea of forming an Industrial Normal School arose, and the first steps toward accomplishing this end were taken when an institution of this character was opened in Fajardo on September 27, 1899. The Government of the island and the municipality of Fajardo shared equally the expenses for the carrying out of this move, each contributing \$20,000 for the actual building and current expenses of the institution.

As the work carried on here was unsatisfactory, due to the location of the school in the extreme eastern part of the island, thus making it difficult of access, and supervision almost impossible, the school was moved to Rio Piedras, and work begun in the "Convalencia," or summer home of the governor, in October, 1901. At the same time the construction of a new building was being carried on, which was formally dedicated on May 30, 1902, and the classes, apparatus, and furniture transferred to this building in the same year.

The normal school thus established at Rio Piedras under the department of education was later transferred to the University of Porto Rico, becoming the nucleus from which has developed its normal department.

In January, 1903, the practice school was opened for the purpose of allowing each student of the normal department the opportunity to work for a time under the supervision of a trained critic teacher, thus perfecting himself in methods and discipline by actual practice before going out as a teacher.

Beginning with the school year 1902-3, the course of study of the normal department consisted of four years, the first of which was equal to the regular eighth grade of the public schools. Later an eighth grade diploma was made the basis of admission, and the four year course was continued, being broadened and filled in with more cultural and professional work. At the April meeting of the board of trustees in 1910 a motion was passed to require the completion of ninth grade work for admission and still to continue the two and four year courses.

Due to the fact that the most important work of the new university seemed to be the preparing of properly trained teachers for the public schools of the island, and that the progression of educational work and the opening of large numbers of new schools through emphasis on this phase of higher instruction, the growth of the normal department has surpassed that of any other department up to the present time. The department has been taxed to its limit in preparing teachers in sufficient numbers to fill all the schools, and at times it has been necessary to send out students who have not completed their course to fill out part of a term.

The large number of graduates of the last few years have done much to remedy this state of affairs, however, especially since a normal course leading to the elementary certificate has been established in connection with the high school of Ponce, under the supervision of the normal department of the university. The result is that many of the elementary graduates of the last two years have had difficulty in securing schools in competition with older and more experienced teachers. This makes it possible to require a better preparation before entering the normal department, and will also lead, in time, a larger number of students to continue their work for four years instead of stopping at the end of their second year.

The fundamental ideas underlying the work in the normal department are two, viz, a better training in the subjects to be taught and their related branches, and a professional course that includes both the theory and practice of teaching. Students are required to study theoretically the art of teaching and later put these theories into actual operation in the practice school, under the supervision of experienced and trained critic teachers. The instruction in the normal department is purely departmental, and the increase in the number of students and members of the faculty has made it possible to accomplish this end by securing well-trained and experienced instructors in all the branches of the course of study. The greatest need of the normal depart-

ment at the present time is larger and better lighted rooms for laboratories. This will be remedied, it is expected, by the completion of the new structure now under process of erection.

The last year has been notable in the progress made in manual training and domestic science. New shops have been constructed for the former branch of work; the latter is still carried on in a rented building. Two instructors carry on the work of each subject, and it was necessary to limit the enrollment of students in these classes on account of the large number who wished to take this work; even by doing this it was not possible to pay the desired attention to the pupils of the grades. In domestic science the emphasis is laid on the selection and preparation of various classes of food; and courses in sewing are given by the same instructors. In manual training the attempt is made to emphasize the use of native materials for the economic needs of the people. Two classes of young ladies in basketry, brass, leather, and iron work have been maintained during the present year.

Attention is given in the normal department, as in other departments of the university, to student activities. An athletic club, musical club, literary society, and good-government club are supported by the students, and each organization has done creditable work during the present year.

The agricultural department was organized in 1904, the first pupils being received on February 3, 1905. After having been maintained with varying fortunes for three years it was resolved to discontinue the school for the year 1908-9, and to put the buildings in thorough order to reopen the school in the fall of 1909. Arrangements were made to maintain 40 scholarship students, and a faculty was appointed.

The third department, the College of Liberal Arts, was established by a ruling of the board of trustees at the meeting held April 4, 1910. A two-years' course is offered leading to an appropriate certificate. A dean and faculty were appointed.

The university has shown a steady growth, enrolling in the last school year, including the summer session, more than 1,000 pupils, matriculated as follows:

During the college year.....	217
During the summer session.....	424
Practice school.....	378
Total.....	1,019

The material equipment of the University of Porto Rico consists of, roughly, 200 acres of land, something more than 100 acres of which are situated within the municipality of Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, while the remainder, 90 acres or more, adjoin the United States agricultural experiment station situated in Mayaguez, at the western extremity of the island.

The campus proper comprises 23 acres, faces the military road in Rio Piedras, and contains the buildings of the normal department. Directly back of this campus and adjoining it are the grounds which have up to this time comprised the domain of the College of Agriculture. Provision has, however, been made for the erection of a building to cost \$30,000 for the College of Agriculture on the land belonging to the university in Mayaguez.

It is hoped that in the near future there will be erected on the campus in Rio Piedras a suitable structure to accommodate the students of the College of Liberal Arts, already provided for by the act of the board of trustees, and for the College of Science, for which it is hoped early provision will be made.

The buildings occupied by the normal department are three in number. The original normal-school building, erected under the auspices of the department of education before the establishment of the university, is a two-story cement building, containing an assembly room which seats 250 persons, study room, four recitation rooms, four laboratories, the dean's office, besides storerooms for materials and supplies. In the basement are lockers, baths, dressing rooms for the gymnasium classes, besides a room devoted to the use of the department of manual training.

A second building devoted to the use of the normal department is the practice school, a modern, well-lighted building, containing nine schoolrooms for graded-school pupils, several smaller rooms for the use of the practice teachers, a study room, and the principal's office. The building contains a library of about 500 volumes, selected with particular reference to the children's needs. Besides these two structures, there is in use by the normal department a rented structure, facing the carretera in Rio Piedras, known as the Saldafia house. This contains a library of some 5,000 volumes, the department of domestic science and fine arts, besides one or two recitation rooms.

Adjoining the practice school is a playground equipped with modern playground apparatus, and a school garden which is entirely maintained by the children of the practice school.

There is under construction on the campus at Rio Piedras one wing of a building which, when completed, will form the central feature of the university group of buildings. The part under construction contains, on the ground floor, the women's gymnasium; on the second floor an assembly hall. Provision has already been made by the board of trustees for the front portion of the building, which will provide adequate space for the now much-crowded normal department, and for the students of the College of Liberal Arts. The old building of the normal department is now undergoing a remodeling, in the course of which it will metamorphose from the unprepossessing structure which it has been in the past to one of some architectural pretension. Grand stands are also being erected upon the new athletic field.

The buildings used by the department of agriculture are five in number. The main building is a two-story frame structure, containing classrooms, the office of the dean, and the library on the ground floor. The second story is used as a dormitory by the students. The students' dining room and the kitchen, as well as various rooms which have been occupied in the past as the residence of the dean of the department are in a commodious frame building situated near the main building. A cement dairy building is adjoining. This is a very attractive structure, costing several thousand dollars, and will be equipped with every appliance needed in the conduct of an up-to-date dairy.

Situated at a little distance from the dairy is the cow barn, with stalls for 40 cows. The superstructure of this building is of wood. The floors and stalls are constructed entirely of cement and iron after the most modern methods. A herd of 23 registered Jersey cows and a herd of Holsteins, besides a considerable number of native cattle, occupy the building. In addition to these buildings, there has also been erected for the use of the College of Agriculture a cement henhouse of modern construction. During the past year the work of the college has been successfully carried on. In connection with the work of the dairy, which is conducted on a commercial basis, supplying milk to a large number of customers in San Juan, the students have received instruction in modern dairy methods. The large poultry yard, with nearly 500 fowls, provides the basis of instruction in the science of incubation and raising of chickens for the market. An apiary furnishes experience in the art of beekeeping. A general market garden, besides a special garden plot for each student, furnishes experience in the raising, on a commercial basis, of the common vegetables. Herds of thoroughbred Berkshires and Tamworth hogs enable the boys to become familiar with the possibilities of the best breeds in this domestic animal. For general service a Morgan stallion, Jersey and Holstein bulls, and the boars of the two varieties of hogs already mentioned, are available, and much is being done to improve the strain of domestic animals throughout the island. On the whole the work of the College of Agriculture has been the most successful in its history.

Plans are now completed for the new building for the College of Agriculture on the Mayaguez campus, and ground will be broken at an early date. At the opening of the coming college year the student body of the College of Agriculture will be transferred to Mayaguez, the academic work of the course to be taken in the high school of that city, the professional work under the direction of members of the staff of the United States experiment station. Before the end of the college year it is expected that the new building will be completed, a dean and faculty secured, and the work of that college fully organized. For various reasons the erection of the Mayaguez building, although provided for by legislative appropriation in 1908, has been delayed. In some ways the location of the college at Mayaguez seems not so advantageous as the former location at Rio Piedras. However, its proximity to the United States experiment station, with its corps of specialists, seems to outweigh any geographical advantages which the old location might have had.

At the Rio Piedras location will still be maintained the dairy, the market garden, and the poultry department, students who are specializing along any of these lines of work coming from the college at Mayaguez to receive special instruction. The dormitory will still be maintained for such students, who will spend at least one term in residence at Rio Piedras.

For the past two years the university has maintained a summer session, which has been attended, in each instance, by roughly 400 students. This is a number in excess of the regular enrollment in college classes during the college year. A considerable proportion of the summer attendance is made up of teachers in the public schools who take this occasion to prepare themselves better for their work. In this way the university is of incalculable service to the department of education. At the close of the session an examination is given for the various grades of teachers' license.

In the spring of 1910 a movement was started to place on the front campus of the university a memorial to some man noted for his services to education in Porto Rico.

This idea finally took the form of a "School Children's Memorial" and each child in the public schools of Porto Rico was allowed to contribute an amount not exceeding 5 cents toward the memorial. A total sum of, roughly, \$2,000 was contributed by more than 46,000 children, and a vote taken at the same time resulted in favor of honoring Ramón Baldorioty de Castro. The plans for this memorial are being prepared with great care, and work on it should be begun at an early date. The exact form which the memorial shall take has not been fully determined. It will, however, either be a statue or a memorial gateway.

The cadet battalion of the university was organized in the latter part of the year 1910-11, but was not properly equipped until the beginning of the year just past. The battalion, consisting of 135 cadets, has been in charge of a retired major of the United States Army, assigned to the university by the War Department. Headed by its own band, the university cadets have been commended for their soldierly appearance, good drill, and behavior. The battalion acted as guards during the insular fair and gave a very creditable exhibition drill.

*Recommendations.*—In making specific recommendations for the further development of the University of Porto Rico, I shall consider two aims: First, its immediate needs to meet the pressing demands of the people, and, second, its ultimate ideals. With the normal department in a flourishing condition and an adequate provision made for the College of Agriculture, through the erection of the building at Mayaguez, perhaps the most pressing need is for a suitable building for the accommodation of the College of Mechanic Arts. It would not be my feeling that this should be devoted primarily to the preparation of engineers, but that it should be used for the purpose of preparing skilled artisans for all branches of labor, carpenters, plumbers, cabinetmakers, shoemakers, machinists, blacksmiths, etc. The Morrill fund could be drawn upon for the salaries of instructors in these various subjects, but can not be used for the erection of buildings. Much difficulty has in the past been experienced in the proper expenditure of this fund for this very reason. In many ways the most appropriate place for the location of such a department for the university is Santurce, with its rapidly increasing population and its proximity to the shops of the American Railroad Co. At the legislative session of 1909 an attempt was made to secure an appropriation for the erection elsewhere of the building for the Boys' Charity School, and the turning over of the structure now occupied by that institution to the university. This would be an ideal arrangement from the point of view of university organization. The necessary legislation, however, failed to pass. I would recommend that another attempt be made to bring about the change at the next session of the insular legislature, and that, in the event of its failure to pass, an appropriation of \$50,000 be asked for the erection of a building for the College of Mechanic Arts of the university.

Dormitories are also sorely needed for students of both sexes. At present the student body of the university is housed in the boarding houses of Rio Piedras, in a majority of cases occupying rooms which, if reasonably sanitary and hygienic, lack, nevertheless, the quiet and seclusion which are conducive to scholarly effort, and in many instances are not provided with a means of illumination, which makes evening study other than a menace to good eyesight. Moreover, under the conditions of promiscuous housing that now exist, a proper supervision of study and general conduct is impossible. I therefore recommend that at as early a date as the finances of the island permit an appropriation of at least \$30,000 be made for the erection of a dormitory for women, to be followed when practicable by a similar appropriation for a dormitory for men. With these immediate needs met, the buildings already provided for completed, and a concomitant increase in the appropriations for maintenance accomplished, the university will have fulfilled the most crying demands of the island.

And this brings us to the discussion of the broader development of the university, the entering of new fields, the creation of new desires. For what I have in mind is nothing less than the making of the University of Porto Rico into a great Pan American institution of learning, which should become the point of academic contact between the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking people of the Western Hemisphere. The idea is not a new one, since such an institution has been in the mind of man since the days of Bishop Berkeley, but the time never was so ripe as now and the place never so appropriate as Porto Rico. Already the University of Porto Rico offers fuller courses in the Spanish language and literature than does any higher institution of learning in English-speaking America, and at the same time fuller courses in the English language and literature than does any similar institution in the Spanish-speaking western world. From the north and from the south people of the two languages might come to a spot more beautiful than either have known,



to a climate more salubrious and, without cutting themselves entirely aloof from their own language, find a cultured environment within the other. To build up such a Pan American institution, we should not try to duplicate the universities either of Spanish or of English America, but to create something which supplements both. To this end my specific recommendations are as follows, to be put into effect as the finances of the university permit:

First. To secure the services, either through exchange or temporary employment, of men of science, literature, art, or invention of world-wide renown. Such men should be brought to the university from the United States, Europe, or South America for courses of not less than one semester each, and such courses should be announced sufficiently long beforehand throughout both North and South America as to make it certain that all interested will have become informed.

Second. That there be established, if possible, in correlation with the medical department of the United States Department of War, a School of Tropical Medicine. This should not be a full-fledged medical college, where all the courses are offered for a medical degree, but an institution to which medical students and practitioners from both Americas could come for specific courses for which the Tropics only offer clinical advantages and which consequently can not be taken at home. It is probable that many of the special lecturers alluded to in connection with my first recommendation would offer courses in connection with such a school.

Third. That there be established a special department of law or of jurisprudence for the study of those particular phases of the subject which have to do with the principles and practice of procedure in Spanish countries. There are to-day in the law schools of the United States scores and perhaps hundreds of young men who wish to provide for the possibility of practice in our Spanish-speaking possessions, or in other parts of Spanish America, and no more appropriate place can be found for such a preparation than here, with our Spanish-speaking people to help in the acquisition of the language and our Spanish procedure in the courts.

#### STATISTICAL TABLE.

##### *Treasurer's report, University of Porto Rico—funds for the year 1910-11.*

Permanent endowment fund, balance .....	\$534.05
University fund—trust fund (no fiscal year):	
Receipts from all sources .....	30,047.74
By appropriations .....	23,638.00
Unappropriated balance on hand .....	6,409.74

	Appropriations.	Spent.	Balance.
A1. Salary of secretary and treasurer .....	\$2,000.00	\$1,999.99	\$0.01
A2. Bond of the secretary and treasurer .....	150.00	150.00	
A3. For College of Liberal Arts (expenses) .....	2,250.00	2,079.54	170.46
A4. Rent of Saldafia house .....	600.00	600.00	
A5. Dairy school building .....	1,059.00	609.95	449.55
A6. Office on farm and sundries .....	500.00	385.53	114.47
A7. Manual-training building .....	2,500.00	2,415.80	84.20
A8. Printing and publishing .....	1,000.00	426.30	573.70
A9. Development of university farm .....	2,710.88	2,607.48	113.40
A10. Band instruments .....	900.00	842.45	57.55
A11. Agricultural scholarships .....	5,400.00	3,615.55	1,784.45
A12. Repairs and miscellaneous expenses .....	3,150.00	2,488.66	661.34
A14. Clerk and office assistants, secretary and treasurer .....	450.00	384.31	65.69
A15. Exhibits at Insular fair .....	1,000.00	381.45	618.55
A16. Northwest pasture improvement .....	1,388.00	250.00	1,138.00
A17. Repairs to practice school .....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Unappropriated balance on hand .....	26,558.38	19,327.01	7,231.37
Total cash on hand .....			13,641.11

To this amount must be added the receipts not yet officially credited to the university, but held by the treasurer of Porto Rico, Nov. 1, 1910, to Apr. 30, 1911..... \$14,208.04  
 And also estimated return from the same source for the months of May and June..... 4,000.00  
 Add cash on hand not appropriated, as above..... 6,409.74

Total amount available for appropriation by the board of trustees..... 24,617.78

## FARM RECEIPTS FUNDS.

Receipts from all sources, all appropriated..... \$9,529.50

	Appropriations.	Spent.	Balance.
1. Military purposes.....	\$1,800.00	\$1,789.52	\$10.48
2. Tile drainage.....	350.00		350.00
3. Purchase of land "The Patch".....	1,000.00		1,000.00
4. Repairs to normal building, \$9,500, less deficit, \$120.50.....	6,379.50		6,379.50
Total.....	9,529.50	1,789.52	7,739.98

## MORRILL FUNDS, 1907-8.

	Appropriation.	Spent.	Balance.
M6. Equipment for mechanic arts.....	\$9,186.15	\$3,475.78	\$5,710.37
M7. Equipment for physical sciences.....	3,563.48		3,563.48
M8. Equipment for biological sciences.....	199.84		199.84
	12,949.47	3,475.78	9,473.69
1907-8 installment—balance on hand not appropriated.....			167.91
			9,641.60
M9. Maintenance of College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mayaguez.....	\$31,597.75		\$31,597.75
1908-9 installment—balance on hand not appropriated.....			57.98
			31,655.68
M4. Purchase of cattle and animals.....	\$4,074.16	\$3,566.26	\$507.90
M5. Facilities for schedules B, C, D, E, F.....	5,037.94	2,735.82	2,302.12
	9,112.10	6,302.08	2,810.02
1909-10 installment—balance on hand not appropriated.....			4,865.28
			7,675.30
1910-11 installment:			
Total receipts from all sources.....			\$46,184.51
By appropriations.....			42,216.62
Unappropriated balance on hand.....			3,967.89

	Appropriation.	Spent.	Balance.
M1. Salaries of teachers.....	\$24,716.62	\$22,761.36	\$1,955.26
M2. Expenses of university farm.....	3,138.28	2,504.58	633.70
M3. Instruction in agriculture.....	15,286.09	11,081.84	4,204.25
	43,140.99	36,347.78	6,793.21
Unappropriated balance on hand.....			3,967.89
			10,761.10

## TOTALS OF MORRILL FUNDS ON HAND.

Installment:		
1907-8.....		\$9,641.60
1908-9.....		31,655.68
1909-10.....		7,675.30
1910-11.....		10,761.10

59,733.68

## NORMAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

	Appropriation.	Spent.	Balance.
1908-9.....	\$835.07		\$835.07
1909-10.....	1,016.54	\$41.83	975.21
1910-11.....	10,000.00	9,155.98	844.07

## FUNDS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

	Appropriation.	Spent.	Balance.
1908-9.....	\$5,261.02		\$5,261.02
1909-10.....	538.00	\$338.34	199.16
1910-11.....	37,138.55	29,665.42	7,473.13

Contract for \$6,000 athletic field comes from 1910-11 balance.

Construction of a building for the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras.....	10,000.00	34.15	9,965.85
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## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Appropriation.	Spent.	Balance.
1908-9.....	\$6.54		\$6.54
1909-10.....			
1910-11.....	750.00	\$740.16	9.84

Memorial on campus fund..... \$1,896.33

## GRAND TOTAL.

Permanent endowment fund.....	\$534.08
University funds—trust funds.....	13,641.11
Farm receipts funds.....	7,729.96
Morrill funds.....	59,733.08
Normal scholarships.....	2,654.35
Funds for the University of Porto Rico.....	12,983.31
Mayaguez College.....	29,963.76
Rio Piedras Building.....	9,965.85
Expenses of the board of trustees.....	16.36
Memorial on the campus.....	1,896.33
Grand total.....	139,070.78

## BALANCE SHEET—UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO, 1910-11.

July 1, 1910, cash balance.....	\$113,586.10
Cash receipts during the year.....	130,485.12
	<u>244,071.22</u>

Capital accounts disbursements.....	\$18,096.51
Expense accounts disbursements.....	86,904.99
Cash balance, June 30, 1911.....	139,070.78
	<u>244,071.22</u>

## CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Sites and grounds.....	\$906.13
Buildings, normal department.....	2,557.35
Buildings, university farm, Rio Piedras.....	1,535.32
Library books and equipment.....	867.17
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	3,501.63
Furniture, fixtures, and fittings.....	1,179.60
Machinery and tools.....	2,148.57
Wagons and harness.....	100.00
Live stock.....	3,686.26
Textbooks.....	839.78
Military supplies.....	873.70
	<u>18,096.51</u>

## EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

Agricultural department:	
Farm labor.....	\$5,991.86
Repairs and maintenance.....	2,094.27
Feed for animals.....	2,696.45
Cartage and freight.....	177.59
Office expenses.....	182.21
Mayaguez farm.....	1,121.42
Students, board and expenses.....	3,643.98
Teachers' salaries.....	6,191.79
Seeds and crops.....	222.06
Light, ice, and telephone.....	448.42
Animal expense.....	233.89
General miscellaneous expenses.....	426.54
	<u>23,440.48</u>

<b>Normal department:</b>		
Student supplies.....	\$3,870.68	
Library expense.....	118.60	
Light, water, telephone.....	378.85	
Repairs and maintenance.....	803.08	
Office expenses.....	169.59	
Cartage and freight.....	68.76	
Teachers' salaries.....	36,727.11	
Wages of yearly employees.....	4,712.22	
Scholarships.....	9,197.26	
Rent of Saldaña House.....	600.00	
		\$56,646.15
<b>Liberal Arts College salaries.....</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Military department:</b>		
Freight, cartage, and insurance.....	156.50	
Uniforms and supplies.....	1,134.34	
Salaries and wages.....	592.70	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	127.27	
		2,010.81
<b>Administration department:</b>		
Office expenses.....	627.46	
Printing and distribution.....	365.80	
Travel.....	441.89	
Salaries.....	2,327.49	
Cable and telegraph.....	44.85	
		3,807.49
<b>Total expenses.....</b>		<b>86,904.83</b>

#### THE INSULAR LIBRARY OF PORTO RICO.

In the year 1900, on the suppression of the "Diputación Provincial" and the "Civil Institute for Advanced Learning," the books of these two institutions were collected and placed in adequate quarters in the building formerly occupied by them. An employee was put in charge of these books, and various official documents received from Washington and the State capitals were from time to time added to the collection. In the general appropriation act for the year 1902-3 this collection of books was recognized as a public library, and appropriations were made of \$720 for the librarian and \$300 for the assistant librarian and porter.

In the following year, 1903, an act of the Legislative Assembly created the Insular Library of Porto Rico, to be administered by a board of trustees, consisting of the commissioner of education as president, the commissioner of the interior as vice president, and four other persons appointed by the governor with the approval of the Executive Council. The board of trustees was granted power to elect a secretary and treasurer.

At the present time the appointive members of the board are as follows: Cayetano Coll y Toste, José G. Torres, J. L. Dunlevy, T. E. Edwards. Mr. Dunlevy is secretary and treasurer.

The library occupies extensive quarters in what is known as the "Diputación Building," in which are also the post office, the office of the insular telegraph system, and the two houses of the Legislative Assembly. The rooms occupied by the library consist of a stack room for documents and reports, two rooms occupied by the circulating department, a reference and periodical room, a room containing the special collection of Puertorriqueña, which is also to be used for the special library of the Legislative Assembly, and an extensive corridor opening upon the patio of the building, which is also used as a general reading room. It is hoped that this corridor may be enlarged at an early date—as it could be at little expense—thus giving still further space for the accommodation of general readers. Altogether some 3,000 square feet of space are devoted to library purposes.

Upon the passage of the foundation act the Insular Library opened a circulating department. Residents of San Juan were permitted, under certain restrictions, to take out books upon the payment of an annual fee of \$3. In 1906 the fee was abolished and greater facilities were afforded the public for making use of books. Books can now be drawn for a period of 14 days, or for a longer term if they are needed for purposes of study.

Since the year 1906 annual appropriations of \$1,000 have been made for the purchase of books, reviews, and newspapers. A pedagogical library of some 3,000 volumes, belonging to the department of education, was in 1908 transferred to the Insular Library. During the last year several important donations of books have been made by various scientists and literary men, and the total increase in the number of books has been considerable.

The Insular Library contains approximately 15,500 volumes, of which 10,000 are books of general interest and 5,500 are reports and Government documents. The section of the library devoted to newspapers and reviews is being extended systematically.

The appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals in Spanish, English, and other languages has been increased to \$2,000 for the year 1911-12.

The library is very generously patronized by the people of San Juan, the average number of persons making daily use of the reading and reference departments being 125. At the present time 1,800 persons hold borrowers' cards.

By recent action of the board of trustees steps have been taken to build up a collection of Puertorriqueña, to consist of all publications, of whatsoever nature, that have come from the press of the island, or which have been published elsewhere by Porto Ricans. Already several hundred volumes, consisting of historical, biographical, and literary works, have been secured, as well as reports, pamphlets, etc., and the collection bids fair to become of great value. The books are kept in special cases under lock and key, but may be consulted on special permission of the librarian.

Since the establishment of the circulation department, the staff of the Insular Library has consisted of the following members:

A librarian, with a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

An assistant librarian, with a salary of \$720 per annum.

An assistant and porter, with a salary of \$400 per annum.

During the year 1911-12 the salary of the assistant librarian was increased to \$1,200, in order that this position might be filled by a person of training and experience.

A former assistant in the Congressional Library at Washington was secured for the position and he is now engaged in preparing a card catalogue of the library. The work is well on toward completion and at an early date a full dictionary catalogue will be available. It is the plan of the trustees to continue the work of cataloguing until cards have been prepared and placed in the cases of the Insular Library of all the other collections of books open to the public or to the members of any profession within the city. This would include the Municipal Library, the various court libraries, as well as the libraries of the various departments of the Insular Government. When this is done, it will be possible for the student or general reader, by reference to the catalogue of the Insular Library, to determine just what books are available on any subject within all the libraries of the city.

For the more efficient administration of the library, another assistant should be added to the staff. At present the budget provides for but three persons. The present personnel has shown its willingness to face the problems before it, but with the library open to the public from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m., and with the process of cataloguing in active operation, there is need of another assistant. The budget for the coming year should, moreover, make adequate provision for the rebinding of worn books and for the binding of reports, current periodicals, and a selected list of newspapers. No funds have ever been available for this purpose, and as a result there is a mass of material in the storeroom of the library, too valuable to be thrown away, yet of no use in its present condition, and occupying valuable space. Larger appropriations should also be made for the purchase of books. The entire budget of the Insular Library for the present fiscal year is but \$5,780, including every expense. Considering that it is the largest and most pretentious library for a population of more than a million people, this is but a paltry sum, and should be increased, not with a parsimony which betokens a disregard for the literary interests of the people, but with a generosity which recognizes the possibilities of those interests.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, INSULAR LIBRARY OF PORTO RICO, FOR 1910-11.

##### *Regular appropriations.*

##### RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.....	\$4,300.00
Transfer from contingent expenses, common schools—department of education.....	500.00
	<u>4,800.00</u>

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, Insular Library.....	\$2,397.34
Contingent expenses—incidentals.....	871.78
Books, publications, etc.....	718.24
Lighting.....	530.34
	<u>4,517.70</u>
Pending of payment (books).....	281.76
	<u>4,799.46</u>
Balance, June 30, 1911.....	.54
	<u>4,800.00</u>

## APPENDIX VI.

### REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
*San Juan, P. R., September 22, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Department of Justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The supreme court and the district courts disposed of a larger volume of business than during the preceding year. The total number of cases tried in the supreme court was 270. Of these 270 cases, 163 were of a civil nature and 107 were criminal cases. In addition to these 270 cases heard on appeal, the supreme court disposed of the following number of extraordinary remedy proceedings: 18 certiorari, 5 mandamus, 2 prohibition, 3 habeas corpus, and 37 administrative appeals.

The seven district courts disposed of 1,841 criminal and 2,508 civil cases, a total of 4,349, of which, as stated above, only 270 reached the supreme court. This is a remarkably small percentage of appeals, although an increase over previous years. Of the 107 criminal cases appealed to the supreme court, 84 were affirmed and 23 reversed. Of the 1,841 criminal cases tried during the year in the district courts, 1,323 resulted in convictions and 518 in acquittals. In the district courts, of the 280 jury trials of felony cases, 187 resulted in convictions and 93 in acquittals. Of the 280 jury trials, 72 were for homicide, resulting in 49 convictions and 23 acquittals.

Attention is directed especially to the small percentage of appeals taken from the district courts to the supreme court in both civil and criminal cases. I think this is a very strong evidence of the good administration which the district courts are giving in all civil and criminal matters. My observation is that cases are tried in the district courts with a great deal of care by the judges, and I doubt not that in Porto Rico as exact justice may be had in all civil cases—in the district as well as in the supreme court—as can be found in the courts in the most enlightened States of the American Union.

Considering the fact that the right of trial by jury was first introduced into Porto Rico in 1902, and was not really put in force until several years afterwards, and that trial by jury was introduced among a people heretofore entirely unaccustomed to sitting on juries and weighing evidence (as the people of the United States and other English-speaking countries have been in the habit of doing for years and years), I think the result attained in jury trials in Porto Rico is a most remarkable showing.

Of course you understand that the juries do not try all criminal cases—only felony cases of a certain grade. My observation, however, and my belief based on that observation and experience in Porto Rico, is that the juries are as much disposed to enforce the law in Porto Rico, and are just as likely to convict a defendant when he ought to be convicted as juries ordinarily are found to be in the States.

In a magazine article appearing in *Everybody's* for September is found a contribution by Mr. Arthur Train, who until recently was an assistant district attorney in the city of New York, and who has had a great deal of experience in jury trials in that great city, and is entirely competent to speak on criminal matters. In that article he shows that in the year 1910 the juries of New York convicted in 66 per cent of the cases brought before them and acquitted in 34 per cent. In this estimate made by Mr. Train are included homicide cases and all other kinds of criminal cases tried by juries in the city of New York. Mr. Train says—and this is true—that juries are more apt to acquit in murder cases than in others. As above stated, of 280 jury trials in Porto Rico during the year there were 187 convictions and 93 acquittals, showing 67 per cent of convictions and 33 per cent of acquittals. I think when you consider that the people of New York City have been accustomed to jury trials since the settlement of that city, and that the people here have not been so accustomed, that trial by jury is an innovation in Porto Rico and a mere experiment so far, the showing is very decidedly favorable to Porto Rico.

Before I leave this part of my report, I want to say a word concerning the municipal judges, and that is, that when it is remembered that these officials receive very small salaries—from \$1,000 to \$1,800—it is remarkable what a number of really capable and upright men are filling these positions. The majority of the municipal judges are lawyers, and many of them have studied law in the United States, and are therefore well grounded in the principles of American jurisprudence. Most of them are doing their work in a manner which should merit the approval of all right-thinking men.

And there is another matter to which I desire to advert. Cases, both civil and criminal, are disposed of in the district and municipal courts and in the supreme court very expeditiously. Criminal cases are not allowed to drag on through months and years until the witnesses die or forget about the transaction. The law of Porto Rico requires that in the district courts criminal cases must be tried within 120 days from the time of filing the information, otherwise the case must be dismissed. But I know, as a fact, that criminal matters as well as civil cases are not allowed to accumulate in the courts, but are disposed of very rapidly. The dockets are kept clear, and there is a disposition among the judges to avoid these vexatious delays that are regarded in the United States and everywhere as so discreditable to the courts.

The last legislature passed two very important laws affecting the administration of justice in Porto Rico—one a law making perjury a contempt of court. The law provides, in substance, that any witness in any municipal or district court who testifies falsely shall be guilty of contempt of court, and the judge of the court, on his own motion, may cite the offending party to answer for this contempt and impose the penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both. This law making perjury punishable as contempt of court is being enforced by the district and municipal judges all over the island with good effect. The judges and the lawyers generally commend the law, and say that it will result in great good in Porto Rico. The law was passed primarily because of the great difficulty of getting juries to convict in perjury cases.

Another law which was passed and which is of great importance is the law allowing the district judges to sum up the case to the jury. I give you the law in full as passed by the legislature:

"Then the judge, in open court and in the presence of the parties and counsel, will sum up the case to the jury, omitting all superfluous circumstances, pointing out wherein the main question and principal issues lie, stating what evidence has been given to support them, with such remarks as he thinks necessary for their direction, and giving them his opinion solely in matters of law arising upon that evidence."

You will see that under this law the judge has very great discretion and power in stating a case to a jury. Under this law the judge is not confined merely to a statement of abstract principles, which at most are not helpful to a jury, but he may direct their attention to the real points in the case, may point out the weakness or strength of the testimony and, in fact, may do what the judges in the English courts have always done, and what a judge of a Federal court in the United States may do, and that is to sum up the case to the jury and direct their minds to the real points in the case. I think this law is going to be a good one for Porto Rico, inasmuch as under the law the judge can be of great assistance to the juries in arriving at correct conclusions.

The municipal courts have jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases, and in civil cases where the amount involved does not exceed \$500. The 30 municipal courts disposed of a total of 24,699 criminal cases. There were 18,320 convictions; 2,105 civil cases were disposed of.

The total expense of the maintenance of the courts, including salaries, rent of buildings, jury and witness fees, was \$319,297.65, as compared with \$329,789.17 during the preceding year.

A number of civil cases have been tried during the year of especial interest in which The People of Porto Rico was a party. One case, tried in the United States district court, involved the title to the land belonging to the agricultural station at Mayaguez. The case was tried before Judge Jenkins and a jury in San Juan, resulting in a verdict and judgment in favor of The People of Porto Rico. This case, however, was appealed by the other side to the Supreme Court at Washington, where it is now pending.

There is now pending in the Supreme Court at Washington a case involving the question as to whether or not The People of Porto Rico has sufficient sovereign power to enjoy the benefit of exemption from suit. The case is likely to be decided some time this winter by the court.

The various cases pending at Arecibo, growing out of the lease made by the Insular Government to W. Borda of the Caño de Tiburones, have all been disposed of in the district court, and in favor of the Government. There are two cases now pending in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico on appeal from the district court. I have every reason to believe that the judgment of the district court will be affirmed, as I am sure, after a most careful examination and consideration of the questions involved in these cases, that the Insular Government has good title to all the lands it claims there—not only a good title in law, but that in justice, equity, and morals it is entitled to all it claims. The truth is that after the Government determined to lease this land to Mr. Borda, and after the Government had surveyed it and marked out the lines of its land, about which no question was made, and Mr. Borda commenced to drain the land so as to make it dry and valuable, the cupidity of certain adjoining landowners was

excited and they commenced to set up claim to the land which they had never claimed before. What the Insular Government has done and is doing now is simply to defend its rights to the lands which legally and equitably belong to it.

Recently the Executive Council made an order on the American Railroad Co. to extend its tracks in the city of San Juan so as to connect its railroad with the docks and piers of the San Antonio Dock Co. This order of the Executive Council the railroad company declined to comply with. Thereupon a bill was filed in the United States court at San Juan, and within a very few days after filing the bill the case was tried on the merits and the action of the Executive Council upheld, and an order made by the court requiring the railroad company to comply with the order of the Executive Council. I consider this quite a victory for Porto Rico, because it has established in the minds of the people the fact that the Executive Council has power, which it can exercise and is willing to exercise, to compel public-service corporations to furnish adequate facilities and good service for the public.

During the year 101 applications for pardon have been reported on by this office. The previous year there were 262 applications. I believe the great falling off in the number of applications to be largely due to the firm stand which has been taken in declining to recommend executive clemency in those cases which have been fairly and impartially tried by the courts, in the absence of a showing of great injury or injustice to the defendant; that the judgments of the courts should not be lightly disregarded or set for naught except in extraordinary cases showing an absolute miscarriage of justice, or that the ends of justice would be better subserved by the exercise of executive clemency.

In my last annual report I suggested that you recommend to the legislature that it pass a law allowing the judges of the supreme court to retire on full pay when they have reached the age of 70 years and have served at least 10 years on the bench. During the last session of the legislature I introduced a bill embodying these suggestions. The bill met very much opposition in the Executive Council and in the House of Delegates, and finally a law was passed allowing the judges to retire when they shall reach the age of 65 years and have served 15 years on the bench, they to receive thereafter during their natural lives three-fourths of the salary they may be receiving at the time of retirement.

I desire again to renew the recommendation made in my last annual report in regard to better quarters for the courts. In a number of the towns where the district courts are held the buildings are very inadequate. The district court at Guayama is a notable case. There the court is held in a small room on the second floor of a rented building. The room might be suitable for the office of a justice of the peace, or a municipal court, but is entirely inadequate to the needs of the district court. If better courthouses could be provided for the district courts it would help along the administration of public justice. It would give the people a better and a more exalted idea of the importance and dignity of the courts, besides furnishing comfort and convenience to the judges, court officials, litigants, and people compelled to attend the courts. So every consideration ought to impel the legislature to make adequate provisions for the better housing of the courts.

I am glad to report marked progress in the work of translating and printing the decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico during the past year. Of the Spanish edition, volume 7 has been issued, volumes 8 and 9 will be out within a fortnight, and volumes 10 and 11 are on the press. Of the English edition, volumes 7, 8, and 9 have been issued, and volumes 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are now in type. The work of translating has been substantially finished up to June, 1909.

On the whole, I congratulate Porto Rico on the excellent showing made during the last year in the courts in the administration of civil and criminal affairs in this island.

Respectfully submitted.

FOSTER V. BROWN,  
*Attorney General of Porto Rico.*

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*





## APPENDIX VII.

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,  
*San Juan, July 1, 1911.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 16 of an act entitled "An act to consolidate the offices of the director of charities, the director of prisons, and the director of health into the office of health, charities, and corrections," approved March 10, 1904, I have the honor to submit the report of all the operations of this office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

As the business of the department is divided between three bureaus or administrative branches, the bureau of health, the bureau of charities, and the bureau of prisons, it seems proper to subdivide this report into three sections dealing with these three distinct kinds of work.

#### BUREAU OF HEALTH.

With the exception of the rules and regulations governing milk stalls and the importation and sale of foods and drugs, there has been no sanitary legislation in Porto Rico since the creation of this department in 1904. The rules and regulations that were in force when the department was organized were not in accord with the provisions of section 19 of the law cited above, authorizing the director of health, charities, and corrections to make regulations governing all things concerning public water supply, markets, private houses, bakeries, stables, etc., and the difficulties encountered by the health authorities in the performance of their duties, as well as those met with by the courts of justice in trying the cases brought before them, may be easily imagined where there was no law or regulation upon which the former could base their action and the latter their decisions. Our efforts were frustrated on account of the lack of legal force to support our action.

In 1907, 28 regulations, carefully prepared by the supervisor of health, were submitted to the consideration of the Executive Council. Several meetings were held by the committee on public health, which were attended by the supervisor of health, and certain amendments were agreed upon, and the regulations were submitted to the attorney general to pass upon their legal form in order to facilitate their passage through the upper house.

After continued efforts on our part, the Executive Council approved, on January 12, 1911, 14 of the said regulations governing garbage, water-closets, and cesspools in towns and rural districts, cleaning of latrines and privies and privy vaults; dairies and the transportation and handling of milk; barber shops and hair-cutting establishments; markets; butcher shops and meat stalls; slaughterhouses; railroads, tramways, and public conveyances; contagious diseases of animals; hotels, cafés, restaurants, and lodging houses; private houses; prevention of transmission of contagious diseases; and transportation of corpses. After these regulations were translated and printed in English and Spanish, a sanitary campaign was started throughout the island, and due to the activity and efficiency with which the personnel of the bureau of health performed their respective duties we have obtained a small improvement in the sanitary condition of the island.

For administrative purposes the bureau of health is divided into the following services:

- (a) Medical inspection.
- (b) Inspection of foods and drugs.
- (c) Veterinary inspection.
- (d) Division of sanitary plumbing.
- (e) Service of vaccination.
- (f) Division of vital statistics.
- (g) Chemical and bacteriological laboratories.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

There are two medical inspectors, one for the northern district and one for the southern district.

The sanitary condition of the towns visited or inspected differed somewhat from that of the previous year.

Fourteen towns have aqueducts. The aqueduct at Guayama is provided with a distributing tube which is insufficient to supply the city with the necessary amount of water, and therefore the city has not enough water-closets.

There are very few hospitals in the island, and but two or three of them meet with modern hygienic requirements.

The prevalent diseases found were anemia, diseases of the digestive apparatus and of the lungs. In Jayuya, Salinas, and Sangerman there was a prevalence of malaria.

The diseases observed in the northern district during the visits of inspection were typhoid fever and chicken pox, and one case of virulent smallpox in Arecibo, brought from Utuado.

The cleaning of streets and yards and removal of garbage is very deficient in the majority of the towns. The income of the smaller towns is so small that they are unable properly to attend these important services.

The majority of the closets are badly constructed.

Twenty-seven cemeteries were inspected and all were found to be in good condition.

## INSPECTION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

Eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty one visits of inspection were made during the year by the inspectors of foods and drugs to the various commercial, industrial, and other establishments in the island.

One hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and sixty pounds of flour, potatoes, onions, codfish, herring, dry beef, cheese, beans, ham, vermicelli, and other articles of food were destroyed during the year on account of being dangerously adulterated, decomposed, or putrified.

Fifty thousand one hundred and ninety-seven bottles of wine, rum, beer, whisky, anise, gin, and other kinds of liquors were seized for being misbranded.

One hundred and fifty-six thousand and ninety quarts of milk were inspected, and in 101 cases legal proceedings were instituted against several persons for selling adulterated milk.

In the performance of this work, so exceedingly important to the health and lives of the whole people, these inspectors displayed such activity and efficiency that they deserve the praise of their superiors.

## HEALTH INSPECTION.

The two health inspectors of this office rendered services as such only in the city of San Juan and its barrios, Santurce, Puerta de Tierra, and Marina, constantly making visits of inspection to milk and meat stalls, groceries, bakeries, confectionery stores, tenement houses, hotels, cafés, restaurants, lodging houses, taverns, yards, stables, etc. The number of visits of inspection made during the year was 8,972.

A special sanitary campaign was started in San Juan in the last quarter of the fiscal year, and as a result thereof over 200 private and tenement houses, cafés, hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, bakeries, groceries, barber shops, etc., were put in good sanitary condition.

## VETERINARY INSPECTION.

The following cases of glanders and mycotic lymphangitis were registered:

	Horses.	Mules.	Glanders.	Mycotic lymphangitis.	Total killed.
Northern district.....	46	2	44	4	48
Southern district.....	47	3	43	7	80
	93	5	87	11	96

The cattle at the university farm were found to be suffering with bovine malaria (tick fever). Seventeen cows (Holsteins) brought from the United States were attacked with the disease, but only one died.

Bacterial dysentery affected a number of calves, and some of them died. The disease is not curable.

Imported live stock inspected at San Juan, Fajardo, and Mayaguez, 302 animals—254 from the United States and 48 from foreign countries.

The diseases that are most prevalent among the live stock in Porto Rico are:

Glanders: To be met with in almost every district of the island.

Anthrax: Four animals were found to be afflicted with this disease.

Symptomatic anthrax: On the northern part of the island this disease is not common, but it is quite prevalent on the southern part.

Mycotic lymphangitis: Quite prevalent, but hard to locate.

Septicæmia hemorrhagica (linguada): No cases reported during the past year. Many cases were met with previously.

Tuberculosis: Native cattle are practically free from the disease; it may occasionally be met with in smaller animals and fowl.

Bovine malaria (tick fever): This disease causes very serious losses to live-stock owners on all parts of the island, specially in cattle imported from the north.

Liver fluke: This is due to a leaf-like parasite that gains access to the bile ducts and causes many deaths in work oxen all over the island.

Cysticercus cellulosus: Common in swine and occasionally met with in other animals.

Catarrh is very common throughout the island, but it does not seem to cause any inconvenience to animals, except in acute cases.

#### DIVISION OF SANITARY PLUMBING.

The following work was done by insular plumbing inspectors:

	Northern district.	Southern district.	Total.
Visits of inspection.....	716	814	1,530
Plans of work approved.....	363	172	535
Plans of work not approved.....	116	16	132
Plumbing fixtures installed:			
Sinks.....	409	132	541
Bath-tubs.....	313	152	465
Water-closets.....	580	209	789
Basins.....	241	115	356
Urinals.....	61	29	90
Slop sinks.....	16	35	51
Bidets.....	.....	6	6

Total number of fixtures installed, 2,298. The total cost of these fixtures has been estimated at \$370,000.

#### VACCINATION.

Twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty points of vaccine lymph were sent to the various health officers throughout the island, and up to the present time we have only received report of the results obtained in 9,593 cases. Special attention was given to this important service during the last semester.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the island according to the census of 1910 was 1,118,012.

The registered births during the year numbered 37,692, which exceeds those of last year, 37,443, by 249. Birth rate per 1,000 of population, fiscal year 1910-11, 33.71.

The registration of births has always been very defective, and it can be safely stated that one-eighth of the births which occur in Porto Rico are not registered. To correct this serious defect, the legislature at its last session passed an excellent law of civil register, which provides that within a period of 40 days computed from the date upon which the birth has occurred, the declaration of the same must be made before the person in charge of the register of the municipality in which the birth has occurred, by (a) the father; (b) the mother; (c) the nearest relative; (d) the physician or midwife in attendance at childbirth, or, in default thereof, any other person who may have been present at the same; (e) the head of the public institution in which such birth has taken place; and (f) regarding the newly born children who have been abandoned, the person who has given shelter.

. This law provides for a punishment, consisting of a fine of \$200, for every person, individual, public officer, minister of the gospel, priest, physician, or midwife violating any of its provisions, or failing to fulfill any of the obligations imposed by same. The following statement shows the number of births and birth rate per thousand inhabitants, by color and sex and by months, during the fiscal year 1910-11:

Month.	Sex.		Color.		Total.	Birth rate per 1,000.
	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.		
1910.						
July.....	1,649	1,631	2,392	888	3,280	2.90
August.....	1,588	1,548	2,318	818	3,136	2.80
September.....	1,378	1,272	1,965	685	2,650	2.30
October.....	1,672	1,598	2,390	880	3,270	2.90
November.....	1,459	1,393	2,185	667	2,852	2.50
December.....	1,371	1,264	1,999	636	2,635	2.30
1911.						
January.....	1,330	1,378	1,931	777	2,708	2.42
February.....	1,506	1,453	2,242	777	3,019	2.70
March.....	1,931	1,766	2,706	991	3,697	3.30
April.....	1,550	1,491	2,208	833	3,041	2.72
May.....	1,674	1,664	2,485	853	3,338	2.98
June.....	2,146	1,920	3,021	1,045	4,066	3.64
Total.....	19,314	18,378	27,842	9,850	37,692	32.71

## MARRIAGES.

The registered marriages during the year numbered 8,842, which gives an average rate per thousand of 7.90. The number registered last year was 9,387. There is, therefore, a decrease of 545 in the number of marriages celebrated this year.

The following statement shows the number of marriages and the rate per thousand inhabitants, by months, for the fiscal year of 1910-11:

Month.	Natives among themselves.	Foreigners among themselves.	Foreigners with natives.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
1910.					
July.....	898	4	7	909	0.81
August.....	747	.....	8	755	.67
September.....	640	2	5	647	.57
October.....	642	3	9	654	.50
November.....	569	5	4	578	.50
December.....	771	5	8	784	.70
1911.					
January.....	635	6	8	649	.57
February.....	652	3	10	665	.59
March.....	789	4	9	802	.71
April.....	768	4	11	783	.70
May.....	735	6	14	755	.67
June.....	848	4	9	861	.77
Total.....	8,604	46	102	8,842	7.90

## GENERAL MORTALITY, FISCAL YEAR 1910-11.

The number of deaths registered in Porto Rico during the year, according to the returns made to the department, was 26,579, which gives a death rate per thousand inhabitants of 23.50.

The general death rate for 1910-11 was somewhat higher than the death rate for the year immediately preceding, but lower than the average for the 10 previous fiscal years—25.179.

The following statement shows the deaths and death rate, by sex and color and by months, for the fiscal year 1910-11:

Month.	Sex.		Color.		Native.	For- eigners.	Un- known.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.					
1910.									
July.....	1,227	1,136	1,545	818	2,341	21	1	2,363	2.10
August.....	1,128	1,096	1,458	766	2,197	23	4	2,224	1.90
September.....	1,144	1,035	1,467	712	2,156	20	3	2,179	1.90
October.....	1,112	1,104	1,507	709	2,192	23	1	2,216	1.90
November.....	1,100	1,140	1,523	717	2,213	27	.....	2,240	1.90
December.....	1,063	1,076	1,434	705	2,102	36	1	2,139	1.90
1911.									
January.....	1,090	1,061	1,435	716	2,131	19	1	2,151	1.92
February.....	952	940	1,243	649	1,866	23	3	1,892	1.69
March.....	1,160	1,077	1,499	738	2,206	29	2	2,237	2.00
April.....	1,045	976	1,356	665	1,999	21	1	2,021	1.80
May.....	1,132	1,156	1,537	751	2,263	21	4	2,288	2.04
June.....	1,333	1,296	1,801	828	2,590	36	3	2,629	2.35
Total.....	13,486	13,093	17,805	8,774	26,256	299	24	26,579	23.50

Statement showing the number of births, marriages, and deaths and death rate per 1,000 for 11 years, 1900-1901 to 1910-11:

Year.	Population.	Births.	Mar- riages.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1900 to 1901.....	973,387	19,930	5,030	35,781	40.86
1901 to 1902.....	983,459	25,898	7,088	24,447	24.85
1902 to 1903.....	998,531	30,123	6,306	25,552	25.71
1903 to 1904.....	1,003,603	40,053	6,553	22,694	22.61
1904 to 1905.....	1,013,675	28,472	5,555	23,060	22.73
1905 to 1906.....	1,023,747	32,226	7,665	23,811	23.27
1906 to 1907.....	1,033,819	34,778	9,302	27,060	26.17
1907 to 1908.....	1,043,891	34,701	9,225	23,980	22.97
1908 to 1909.....	1,053,963	38,105	8,472	22,049	20.90
1909 to 1910.....	1,118,012	37,443	9,387	24,751	22.10
1910 to 1911.....	1,130,704	37,692	8,842	26,579	23.50

Statement showing the mortality for the fiscal year 1910-11.

BERTILLON CLASSIFICATION.

I. General diseases.....	7,936
II. Diseases of the nervous system and the organs of special sense.....	1,408
III. Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1,164
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3,343
V. Diseases of the digestive system.....	5,803
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1,001
VII. The puerperal state.....	411
VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	70
IX. Diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	98
X. Malformation.....	18
XI. Diseases of early infancy.....	3,187
XII. Old age.....	1,098
XIII. Affections produced by external causes.....	438
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	604
Total deaths.....	26,579

*Statement showing the number of deaths among foreigners during the fiscal year 1910-11.*

Spain.....	156
United States.....	14
France.....	3
Corsica (France).....	8
England.....	2
Ireland.....	2
Scotland.....	1
Italy.....	14
Germany.....	2
Norway.....	1
China.....	3
Africa.....	15
Santo Domingo.....	7
Cuba.....	5
Danish West Indies.....	32
British West Indies.....	14
French West Indies.....	6
Venezuela.....	6
Other foreign countries.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>299</b>

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine deaths from malaria were reported during the year.

These figures are alarming, if we take into consideration the fact set forth by Dr. Ross—that for every death from malaria there are 100 persons afflicted with the disease. We would have, therefore, 213,900 cases of malaria in Porto Rico.

Only 132 analyses for malaria were made in the bacteriological laboratory of the tropical and transmissible diseases service during the year, and the results obtained were: Positive, 20; negative, 112.

In accordance with the civil register law, no permit for the burial of any corpse is issued until a certificate of a physician is presented, setting forth the nature of the disease which produced the death, etc. In the majority of the cases, especially with poor people or persons living in the rural districts, the physician issuing the certificate did not attend the deceased during his last illness, and if he is informed by the relatives that the deceased had fever, he invariably certifies that the death was produced by malaria.

The observations made by the bureau of health demonstrate that this is not a malarial country. Of course, these observations have been necessarily defective, as we have not had the means or the personnel to make a thorough investigation into, and careful study of, the question. We must look for the endemic malarial index in the blood of children, and this is a task that awaits the new service of sanitation.

There were registered 1,777 deaths from malaria last year, and in our last annual report we called attention to the fact that many of these cases could be classified under the head of indefinitely defined intestinal fevers, or as types belonging to the colon group.

Two thousand three hundred and sixty deaths were reported during the year from diarrhea and enteritis of children under 2 years of age, against 2,125 registered last year.

There were registered 912 deaths from tetanus.

The following is a statement showing the number of cases and deaths from contagious diseases during the fiscal year 1910-11:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid fever.....	728	313
Smallpox.....	20	1
Varicoid.....	384	3
Measles.....	430	82
Diphtheria and croup.....	37	26
Dysentery.....	70	12
Leprosy.....	3	4
Glanders.....	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	3,356	2,518
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>2,971</b>

As will be seen by the preceding statement, 313 deaths from typhoid fever were reported during the year, which represents an increase of 96 over the number registered last year. This is explained by the fact that there broke out an alarming epidemic of this disease in the town of Morovis in May last (more than 100 cases were registered). Due to the activity and energy displayed by the department, and to the aid given by the Governor, we were able to check the epidemic. The cause of the outbreak was due to the contamination of the drinking water by filtrations from the privies of the neighboring barrios, whose outlet was into the stream.

Cases of typhoid fever are continuously occurring in the city of Guayama due, also, to the contamination of the water and to the presence in it of nitrites, as it has been demonstrated by the analyses made by the chemist.

There is a "barrio" of about 2,000 inhabitants above Guayama, situated on the banks of the river which supplies the city with water. In this barrio, as in all other barrios, latrines are used, and on many occasions the excretions are thrown upon the ground, which are floated into the river by the next shower. As will be readily understood, this is a serious question for the health of the inhabitants of Guayama, and a careful study of the water supply of that city should be made by the health authorities. Until there is a change in the distribution of the water supply, and until the causes of contamination are removed, nitrites and typhoid will continue to be a constant menace to the health of the inhabitants of the city.

In previous annual reports attention has been repeatedly called to the very bad condition of the water used for drinking purposes, to the lack of good sanitary laws, to the insufficient means for the protection of public health, the unsatisfactory means for public disinfection; the danger from tuberculosis, arising from contagion everywhere, in the streets, in the houses, in the foods, in the schools, in the hotels, in the factories, in the prisons, etc., and to remedy this state of affairs, a law on sanitation was approved by the legislature on March 9, 1911. This law will go into effect on July 1, and though it may have some imperfections, it denotes progress, and we are thankful for it. With the very limited means at our command and the lack of legal support, we have made all possible efforts to protect public health and watch over the welfare of the people.

We should not wait until the diseases appear to remove the cause, but rather we should institute such measures of prevention as have been employed in other diseases, such as smallpox, for instance, a scourge in former years, at present nearly eradicated, due to vaccination.

To illustrate our statement, we shall cite the case of virulent smallpox which was registered during the year and which occurred in Arecibo. The patient was taken to that city from a barrio of Utuado, and died that very night. Due to the sanitary measures taken and to the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of that city were vaccinated, no other case was reported. In former times this case would have caused a severe epidemic.

From the facts set forth, we draw the following conclusions: The necessity of beginning at once the work of sanitation throughout the island, giving special attention to public hygiene, which of itself would not be sufficient to reduce the rate of mortality, as is demonstrated by the vital statistics. The death rate for the last 10 years has been about the same, and it is natural that this should be so, because although every precaution is taken to fight the epidemic when it appears, we do not suppress the sources which produce them.

By the work of sanitation, availing ourselves of the progress made in hydrology, geology, and bacteriology, we shall prevent contagious diseases.

At the present time social hygiene is merely another form of public hygiene, opening new channels of sanitation. It demands cheap, hygienic dwelling houses for the poor, the foundation of societies for the protection of children, and for providing free milk for poor infants, and for instituting savings banks, etc.

England has instituted all these means for the welfare of her people, and her example should be followed by every country. Since the middle of the last century she has, by hygienic precautions, reduced the death rate due to tuberculosis from 2,679 per million to 1,321 in the year 1896. And she has, withal, to fight against an unfavorable climate and among the very lowest classes. England only loses 1 to 4 from tuberculosis, as compared with any other nation, and this is due entirely to her sanitary precautions in the matters of food and habitation.

All transmissible diseases should be reported at once, as this is the only manner in which the spreading of such diseases can be prevented and the source of infection suppressed.

There ought to be a sanitary code wherein diseases and their causes are clearly defined, and thus private, public, and social hygiene would naturally follow one another.



All antihygienic measures are due to ignorance. Therefore, the children in the schools ought to be taught hygiene carefully, for if these ideas were to be inculcated into the minds of the children from their earliest years they would soon become habit, and Spencer has said that habits precede laws, and a law is not created; it springs naturally from the character of a people.

It is our most earnest hope and desire that the combined efforts of the Government, the legislature, and the schools will greatly better the sanitary conditions of our island.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Tables Nos. 1 and 2, immediately following, refer to the chemical and bacteriological examinations which have been performed for all the branches of the insular and the Federal administrations and for most of the municipalities of the island

TABLE NO. 1.—*Résumé of the work performed in the chemical and bacteriological laboratory for the fiscal year 1910-11.*

Samples.	Total.	Good.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	Bad.	Non-classified.	Negative.	Positive.
Cow's milk.....	200	46	35	101		18		
Condensed milk.....	2				2			
Butter.....	3			1		2		
Cheese.....	2	2						
Flour (wheat).....	37	24	2		8	3		
Bread.....	5	1			4			
Flour (corn).....	2				2			
Macaroni, etc.....	13	1				8	3	1
Artificial coloring matter.....	1							1
Lard.....	1	1						
Sugar.....	5	5						
Coffee (powdered).....	2	2						
Jerked beef.....	4	3			1			
Canned fish.....	2	1						
Oils.....	2					2		
Essence of bay.....	5					5		
Waters.....	30	4	1		18	7		
Ice.....	2				2			
Soda water.....	4	1		2		1		
Wines.....	2					2		
White rum.....	5					5		
Alcoholic liquors.....	2					2		
Malt extract.....	1						1	
Substances used for denaturalization of alcohol.....	79					79		
Drugs.....	1					1		
Doctor's prescriptions.....	2	1				1		
Doubtful poisonous substances.....	5					1	3	1
Abortive substances.....	2					1	1	
Firearms.....	1						1	
Immunization of rabbits.....	1					1		
Clothing used as evidence.....	8						7	1
Blood.....	20						5	15
Visceras.....	4						4	
Reagents.....	12						12	
Total.....	467	92	38	104	38	151	25	19

It is to be observed that the statistics for the present year show the disastrous results in our milk market, and if we compare these results with those set forth in the former years it will be seen that this year's results are the worst in the history of the laboratory.

Two hundred samples of cow's milk when analyzed gave as a result 46 of good quality and 101 adulterated—that is to say, 23 per cent and 50.5 per cent of good and bad quality, respectively.

Note the following statistics as copied from former reports:

#### PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATIONS.

1904-5.....	25
1905-6.....	28
1906-7.....	37
1907-8.....	27
1908-9.....	23
1909-10.....	21
1910-11.....	50.5

These statistics confirm that which we have been affirming for several years past and which experience both here and in the United States has taught us—namely, that even a law as rigid as that now being enforced is not sufficient to insure a decrease in the adulteration of milk, inasmuch as the retailers have illegal ways and means of escaping such punishments as the imposition of fines or imprisonment.

TABLE No. 2.—*Source of samples.*

The governor of Porto Rico.....	1
The director of health, charities, and correction.....	1
The treasurer of Porto Rico.....	98
The supervisor of health.....	11
Director of Reform School, Mayaguez.....	1
Health officer of—	
San Juan.....	2
Vega Baja.....	3
Gurabo.....	2
Humacao.....	6
Caguas.....	1
Guayanilla.....	2
Morovis.....	1
Barros.....	3
Lares.....	3
Fajardo.....	11
Arecibo.....	1
Office of attorney general.....	2
District court of—	
San Juan.....	1
Guayama.....	1
Humacao.....	1
Municipal court of Adjuntas.....	4
Office of insular police of San Juan.....	8
Municipal court of Cabo Rojo.....	1
Office of police, Manati.....	1
Doctor of pathology (district of Guayama).....	5
District court of Aguadilla.....	1
Director of prisons.....	22
Collector of customs.....	1
Food inspector of—	
San Juan.....	80
Mayaguez.....	74
Ponce.....	44
Humacao.....	36
Health inspectors of central board.....	21
Local health inspector of—	
San Juan.....	1
Arecibo.....	1
Municipal aqueduct, San Juan.....	1
Laboratory.....	14
Total.....	467

Table No. 3, which appears below, has been published in all the annual reports since the creation of the laboratory at the time of the inauguration of the Civil Government of Porto Rico in the year 1900, and it represents work done during the 11 years that we have been working in the investigation of labels and the adulteration of foods:

Fiscal years.	Samples exam- ined.)	Fines im- posed.
1900-1901.....	369	.....
1901-1902.....	561	.....
1902-1903.....	520	\$728
1903-1904.....	501	522
1904-1905.....	510	395
1905-1906.....	568	825
1906-1907.....	1,068	1,197
1907-1908.....	1,358	2,693
1908-1909.....	1,061	1,945
1909-1910.....	701	.....
1910-1911.....	467	.....

During the months of July and August one of the two chemists of the laboratory had to devote almost his entire time to the preparation of the statistics and to the annual report. During the months of October, November, and December he had to devote not only all his office hours, but also a great many extra hours to the preparation of a general inventory of the laboratory, including a list of the nonexpendable property, with approximate value of the same.

Owing to this circumstance, the work accomplished during the fiscal year just ended was less than that done during other years, with the exception of the fiscal year 1900-1901.

The director of the laboratory has for several years published the following suggestion in his annual reports and I repeat it here because it has reference to certain measures which are daily becoming more and more necessary in the traffic of milk in the island of Porto Rico:

"A law should be passed, first, to compel vendors to keep cow's milk from the time it leaves the udder until it is consumed at a temperature not to exceed 10° C., and if the temperature is found above this limit inspectors should be authorized to condemn it as injurious. Second, to control the germ contents of cow's milk sold for public consumption; a regulation limiting the number of bacteria (saprophytes) admissible in a cubic centimeter of milk will, no doubt, constitute the wisest sanitary measure ever adopted in Porto Rico, as residents of a hot climate need the enforcement of these regulations more than those of temperate countries, such as France, England, the United States, and others, where at the end of each year hygienists compare their statistics and proudly exclaim, 'We have saved the lives of so many hundreds of aged, children, invalids, and convalescents.' Third, to compel bakers to provide themselves with proper machinery for kneading wheat flour. The kneading of flour with the hands is improper and unsanitary, because when so prepared the bread is repulsive to the consumer. The bread that is exposed for sale generally is not well cooked, and therefore heavy instead of being light and spongy. The largest loaves are generally in this condition because they take a longer time to bake. I have observed, by using a maximum thermometer placed within these larger loaves before they were put into the oven, that this temperature never exceeded 65° C. The bread so prepared is therefore very hard to digest."

To improve this part of the service, the work done by the department of food inspection will have to undergo considerable changes. If we compare the requirements for admission into our service of food inspection with the requirements for the same service in the United States, we shall find that our inspectors are very inexperienced. We lack inspectors of drugs. Our pharmacists are, according to the new sanitary law which is to take effect on July 1 of the present year, better prepared to do this work, but even they require the assistance of a person experienced in this subject who can teach them that food inspection does not mean the confiscating of a large number of samples in a perfectly good condition, but the detection of articles unfit for sale.

This object can only be accomplished by establishing a school for inspectors in the chemical laboratory itself. We would be committing a grave error if, when establishing a complete sanitary system, we did not provide expert officials to undertake the work. If such a school were to be organized, the inspectors could be allowed two hours per week to attend the classes.

The investigations in food analysis for the welfare of the public would come under two heads: First, from the standpoint of the municipal chemist, of the State or the nation, whose duty it is to see that the food is pure and good, and free from all adulteration and not misbranded, and secondly, from the standpoint of the food economist who values the food according to its component weight in nutritive ingredients. By the first method the public is protected against fraud, and the second provides the data upon which scientific diet is founded, which is derived from an intelligent interpretation of the important part which the nutritive substances play, in the metabolism of matter, through the energy displayed by the human body. We have only to do with the first of these, the inspection of food; the other belongs to another institution which deals solely with the scientific investigation of human and animal nutrition.

In order to carry on this work there have been established departments or bureaus which have under their control the workings of this service, which has been established in the United States in a uniform manner, the work being distributed between the National Government, the State, and the municipality. The Federal Government by means of its "pure-food act" regulates the traffic between the States and Territories. The laws of the State and the municipality regulate the traffic and sale of food within the limits of the State and respective towns.

Before the "national pure-food act" was approved in 1906 great conflicts arose, owing to the discrepancies existing between the laws of the different States. Since this law was passed and approved by the central Government, all the States and Territories have, by means of their respective legislatures, made such uniform laws that they appear to be one and the same.

I wish respectfully to call attention to the fact that we ought to come to some uniformity in the consideration of the food and drug act for the island of Porto Rico, in order that we, too, may derive the benefits that arise therefrom.

#### TROPICAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES SERVICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an act approved March 10, 1910, providing for the continuation of this service, work along this line was continued in all parts of the island. The direction of anemia dispensaries, however, was placed in charge of the sanitary officers in the various towns of the island, who rendered their services gratuitously.

The following are the towns which enjoyed the benefit of having anemia dispensaries open during the whole fiscal year or a great part thereof: Aguadilla, Adjuntas, Aguas Buenas, Aguada, Añasco, Arecibo, Arroyo, Aibonito, Barros, Bayamon, Barranquitas, Cabo Rojo, Camuy, Comerio, Cayey, Coamo, Ciales, Corozal, Fajardo, Guayama, Gurabo, Humacao, Isabela, Juncos, Juana Díaz, Lajas, Lares, Las Marías, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Morovis, Naguabo, Patillas, Peñuelas, Ponce, Río Piedras, Salinas, San Juan, Utuado, Vega Baja, Yabucoa, Yauco, and San German, besides barrios Montoso and Limón Rosario.

In accordance with paragraph 2, section 3, of the above-mentioned act, efforts of all kinds were made to secure competent physicians to take charge of the work of suppressing the uncinariasis among all the inhabitants of the rural districts, but in spite of all efforts made, it was only possible to obtain under contract the services of Dr. Antonio Blanes Mangual for the Mayaguez district, and of Dr. Benjamin S. Stephenson for the Aguadilla district, as well as of the practicanes Nicolás Yepes and Alejo Coll González for the above-mentioned districts respectively.

The balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation set apart for the expenses of the service during the current fiscal year 1910-11, in accordance with the intention of the Legislative Assembly, is due to the impossibility of securing physicians to take charge of the work in the rural districts.

The work accomplished in the district and local dispensaries was similar to that of the previous year. Mention should be made, however, of the great benefits derived from the work of this service in accomplishing such important sanitary investigations as that made in Morovis by Dr. Miguel Roses Artau, sanitary officer of the district of Arecibo, and as the bacteriological analyses made in the district dispensaries and central laboratory for the purpose of arriving at exact diagnoses in very difficult and important cases.

The total number of analyses made in the bacteriological laboratory during the present year amounted to 1,237, which represents a work six times greater than that of the previous year. The following are the analyses made during the year:

Analyses of—	
Blood.....	539
Urine.....	297
Exudations and secretions.....	234
Excreta.....	197
Pathological tissues.....	12
Other analyses.....	18
Total.....	1,237

The total number of uncinariasis patients admitted for the first time in the 45 dispensaries which were operating during the present fiscal year amounted to 22,810, and the number of those who had been admitted in the previous years and who continued under treatment was 6,418, all of whom were properly attended to in the dispensaries of the service.

The total number of persons supposedly affected with tuberculosis who visited the dispensaries amounted to 750, the diagnosis being confirmed in 384 cases, or 51.20 per cent of the total number.

Thirty-six of the 45 anemia dispensaries which have been running during the year sent in their statistics at the end of the fiscal year. The number of patients who attended these dispensaries amounts to 23,152, which may be classified as follows:

	Number.	Per-centage.
As to color:		
White.....	19,022	82.16
Colored.....	4,130	17.84
As to sex:		
Male.....	12,562	54.26
Female.....	10,590	45.74
As to age:		
Under 10 years.....	2,789	12.44
From 11 to 20 years.....	8,473	36.60
From 21 to 30 years.....	5,838	25.22
From 31 to 40 years.....	3,394	14.66
From 41 to 50 years.....	1,568	6.77
From 51 to 60 years.....	769	3.32
Over 60 years.....	231	0.99

A comparison of the statistics from one year to another shows the same percentage in the number of patients as to age. To verify this it is only necessary to refer to the statistics of 1909-10, which place at 12.87 per cent the number of patients under 10 years; at 24.98 per cent those from 21 to 30 years; at 6.46 per cent those from 41 to 50, and at .98 per cent those over 60 years.

The following is the classification as to their clinical form:

	Number.	Per-centage.
Mild.....	5,886	25.42
Medium.....	10,874	46.97
Intense.....	5,085	21.96
Very intense.....	1,307	5.65

It should be observed that the "very intense" form cases showed a percentage of 5.42 last year.

By adding the number of patients, 22,315, shown by the complete statistics received in the central office to the number of patients not yet classified, owing to the non-remittance of the necessary data in proper time, there appears a total number of 29,228 patients. The practical results obtained from the work of the year as to the total number of patients is as follows:

	Number.	Per-centage.
Cured.....	6,629	22.66
Practically cured.....	6,193	21.19
Under treatment.....	10,292	35.21
Left treatment.....	6,103	20.88
Deaths.....	11	.04
Total.....	29,228	.....

The total paid during the year amounts to \$25,537.28, and, in view of the small number of pending claims, it may be estimated that the balance of the appropriation for this service will amount to about \$13,500. This balance is justified by the fact that the service of physicians for field sanitary work could not be organized in the manner provided for by law.

With the means at its disposal this service has continued the educational campaign against tuberculosis, and has for that purpose secured the services of the competent physician, Dr. Calixto Romero Cantero.

The tacit repeal of act No. 54, approved March 9, 1911, providing for the continuation of this service by "an act to provide Porto Rico with a law on sanitation," approved on the same date under number 68, compels the insular sanitation service to take charge of the tropical and transmissible diseases service, and for this reason no recommendation is made in this report.

## BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

## INSANE ASYLUM.

There are 190 insane persons in the various municipalities of the island awaiting admission to the asylum. The majority of these patients are dangerous and constitute a menace to the respective communities, and the local authorities have been compelled to confine them in the different municipal jails. As it was stated in our last annual report, these patients are a source of difficulty, afford a disagreeable and vexatious spectacle in various towns of the island, and give rise to public censure of the administration.

A bill providing for the construction of an insane asylum has been presented in the Executive Council by the director of health, charities, and correction at the last two sessions of the legislature, and it failed in both cases. We must again insist upon the necessity of constructing a new building, which, while possessing adequate scientific and hygienic conditions in conformity with the progress made in modern science of alienism, will be of greater capacity and afford accommodation for 500 patients.

Part of the material for the installation of warm baths has been received, and it is expected that the system will soon be in operation. They are most essential in the treatment of violent cases.

We have had no epidemic during the year, but unfortunately the number of tuberculosis patients has increased, and it is necessary to construct a separate ward, outside of the main building, in which such patients could be conveniently isolated. Otherwise health conditions during the year have been excellent, the death rate being 8 per cent.

There has been no serious or disagreeable incident during the year, such as violent death, suicide, etc.

There were admitted 129 patients—73 men and 56 women; and 57 patients, 36 men and 21 women, were discharged as cured.

Appended hereto are four tables submitted by the superintendent of the asylum showing changes in the number of inmates, deaths, mental diseases from which the insane of both sexes are suffering, and occupation, age, color, and marital condition of the inmates on June 30, 1911.

## BLIND ASYLUM OF PONCE.

The statistics of attendance show that the daily average of inmates in the institution was 75.

Out of the 160 patients admitted during the year, 121 suffered from curable diseases, 39 were hopeless cases, and 5 died from intercurrent maladies.

There were discharged 166 patients, of which 41 were incurable cases and 125 diagnosed curable. Of these, 95 left the institution completely cured, which is 76 per cent of the cases submitted for temporary treatment, the remainder of the patients having left the institution notably improved of their ocular affections, and no higher figure has been attained, due chiefly to the smallness of the infirmaries. As in each infirmary are confined patients suffering from eye diseases and from other intercurrent maladies, either surgical operations or clinical treatment must be delayed on account of the absolute lack of available beds. This is specially true in the case of the female infirmary. In the case of the male infirmary this difficulty has been greatly obviated by converting one of the dormitories into an infirmary. I respectfully call attention to this important deficiency and recommend the construction of two more infirmaries.

Because of the limited appropriation for incidental expenses, the improvements which the asylum so urgently needs have not been realized. But in spite of the lack of funds there has been no inactivity along this line, and some of those improvements, which denote a marked progress in the institution, have been carried out, such as (a) the purchase of a phonograph for musical entertainments, (b) the purchase of 60 rocking-chairs for the patients, (c) the acquisition of a pair of new uniforms for each of the inmates, (d) the installation of a special room for daily cures, (e) painting and repairs of the roof of the dining room, (f) painting and repairs of the bath and toilet rooms, (g) painting and repairs of the kitchen, (h) painting and repairs of the pharmacy and operating room, (i) painting of the walls and erection of a frame story on the director's office, (j) construction of a small frame house for roasting coffee, and (k) repairs of all deteriorations of the exterior walls of the building. All of these repairs were made with the cooperation of the department of the interior, which expended \$822 in the work.

Before closing this report I desire to urge the necessity of appropriating the necessary funds to carry out the improvement works enumerated below, and which this institution is so greatly in need of:

- (a) The construction of two modern infirmaries to be devoted to ophthalmic works.
- (b) The installation of a manual school for the blind.
- (c) The construction of private apartments for the director in the upper story of the building.
- (d) The painting and repairs of the offices of the director, the oculist, and the clerk.
- (e) The painting and repairs of the operating room, including electrical installations.
- (f) Repairs of the interior yard.
- (g) Construction of an amusement courtyard for the blind.
- (h) Whitewashing of the dormitories and employees' rooms.
- (i) Placing of wooden floors in the dormitories and employees' rooms.
- (j) Replacing of the cement floor in the corridors.
- (k) Replacing of the pipe line as far as its connection with the aqueduct line.
- (l) Painting of the exterior of building.
- (m) Construction of a special department for contagious diseases.

#### LEPER COLONY.

In our report of last year we dealt with the material and sanitary conditions of this institution, which seems forgotten on an isolated and gloomy island.

Owing to the reiterated petitions made during the early part of this year and at the time the Legislative Assembly was in session, relative to repairs of the buildings, apartments, and water-closets, a commission from the Executive Council, of which the director of this department, Mr. Juan F. Vias Ochoteco, formed part, visited the colony, acquainting itself with the deplorable, insanitary, and antihygienic conditions in which the poor lepers confined on that island live.

The commission had also as an object the study of these conditions with a view to determine whether it was necessary to transfer the colony to another location on the coast or to some other place near San Juan, as Pueblo Viejo or Cangrejos Arriba, which had been recommended as suitable places. Unfortunately this was not agreed upon, as the commission, or its majority, through a misunderstanding, came out with the impression that the lepers wanted to continue in their present place of abode. The council thereupon set apart \$6,000 as a special appropriation to carry out the repairs of roofs, floors, etc., construction of some isolated quarters, erection in a more adequate location of a department for women, construction of a cistern for the supply of water, and the purchase of a gasoline launch.

Our opinion was always clear and precise against the continuance of the colony on Cabras Island, not only because of the insufficient and poor condition of the buildings where patients are sheltered and the terrible isolation in which they live, but also because of the insalubrious climate of the place, entirely harmful to them. With the exception of the sea air, more or less pure, which they breathe, they are surrounded by an atmosphere saturated with chloride and bromide of sodium, which produces a most painful and constant irritation of the patients' eyes. This fact can be verified at any time. Moreover, the floors, walls, furniture, and beds are constantly damp, and this causes them other affections. All of the visiting physicians who have had charge of this institution have repeatedly called attention to this particular fact and protested against the improper and unhealthy rooms which shelter the lepers.

It is now about four months since the legislature passed a special appropriation of \$6,000 to improve the conditions of the lepers and for the purchase of a gasoline launch to facilitate communication with the colony. However, two months have elapsed since this department through the undersigned corrected and modified the plans made by the department of the interior, in accordance with our suggestions, for the construction of the works, but to this day they have not even been begun, nor has the gasoline launch so necessary to this institution been purchased.

The appropriations for subsistence and other incidental expenses, such as clothing, are yet very scanty to attend properly to the necessities and comfort to which these poor patients are entitled owing to their condition of confinement, in complete separation from society, because they are considered repugnant and harmful beings.

The number of inmates of the institution was as follows: On July 1 of the previous year there were 22 patients, 5 of whom were women and 17 men. On June 30 of this year there were 25 patients, 7 women and 18 men. One woman and 4 men have died, making a total of 5 deaths. Six men and 3 women were admitted. One patient was discharged and sent to Santo Domingo.

Before closing, I desire to call again your attention to the condition of these patients, worthy of a better lot, and I can not resist the desire to transcribe what I stated at the close of last year's report with regard to this asylum:

"The isolated location of this asylum, the difficulties of communication therewith, its very limited appropriations, and the bad condition of the buildings and apartments which give shelter to the inmates and employees, coupled with the climatic and atmospheric conditions of the place during the greater part of the year, are such as to make it a cheerless abode for the inmates. I am constrained to confess with regret that their treatment is not satisfactory, and your attention is respectfully invited to this fact."

#### GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

On July 1, 1910, there were in the school 163 inmates and 27 employees. During the year 29 girls were admitted and 40 were discharged; the majority of these were girls over 16 years of age, and many of them were placed in good homes and are doing well.

With regard to the sanitary condition of inmates in general, I must state that during the months of May and June last there was a slight epidemic of typhoid fever. All the necessary measures were immediately taken by the department to prevent the spreading of the disease, and the patients were carefully isolated in the infirmary of the school. The epidemic was checked, but in spite of the efforts made two girls died from the disease. Otherwise the general condition of health has been good. The number of sick treated were: Thirty cases of measles, 10 of gastritis, 2 of lymphangitis, 2 of hookworm disease, 11 of typhoid fever, and 9 of catarrhal fever.

With regard to education, some progress has been made. The result of the annual examination held in June last has been excellent and speaks loudly in favor of the superintendent and teachers. Over 80 per cent of the inmates were promoted to higher grades.

The progress made by the inmates in drawn and embroidery work, straw weaving, and millinery has been noteworthy. The excellent works exhibited by the school in the last insular fair were highly praised by all the persons who visited the buildings of the insular charity schools at the fair grounds.

During the year drawn work and embroidery to the value of \$177 has been sold, and there is a stock on hand.

The department of the interior repaired and painted the storeroom, kitchen, and cellar and made other minor necessary repairs. The entrance to the building was also repaired and put in excellent condition. An operating room, well equipped, has been established in the infirmary. Five modern and first-class water filters were purchased and installed in the institution.

#### BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Although the condition of this institution improved greatly during the past fiscal year, owing to the repairs made therein by the department of the interior with the special appropriation set apart for this purpose, yet, as not all the necessary repairs were made, many deficiencies are still noted which prevent the execution of the work under conditions favorable to cleanliness and hygiene.

The old and poor appearance which the building presented to visitors has changed in no small degree, but its rear façade still presents a very unpleasant sight, as the doors and windows of the rear rooms continue unrepaired, deteriorated, and broken.

The boys' lavatories and the lower floors of the galleries and of the court yard are in need of urgent attention, their poor condition forming a contrast with the rest of the building.

The water-closet system, installed against the wishes of the undersigned, is so deficient as to produce an excessive waste of water.

While efforts have been made to secure better results with the rate of 15 cents per capita for food for the inmates, yet no success has been accomplished along this line. I recommend that a higher rate be secured to furnish the children with more nutritive and palatable meals.

The school and workshops have been conducted in the same manner as last year, so as to have the inmates obtain on leaving the school all the good results and advantages derived therefrom.

Five shoemakers, 8 carpenters, 10 plumbers (8 of them holding official certificates), and 12 musicians have left the institution and are in a position to earn their living.

The results of the work and condition of the different manual training branches of the institution were fully demonstrated by the exhibit of the works made by the carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and plumbing shops at the insular fair held last February on the grounds of the asylum.

The unanimous vote of the public was in favor of the small students, whose works were much admired, and the teachers and directors of the institution highly praised.



At the said exhibit there was also installed an electric motor which moved a lathe and a hand-turning saw, operated before the public by an inmate of the asylum.

As a preparation and complement to the workshop teaching, the creation of a special drawing class is absolutely necessary.

The recommendation made in previous years with regard to the creation of a blacksmith and locksmith shops, from which the inmates would derive so many advantages and which would furnish such good results to our middle class of people, should not be forgotten either.

The recommendations also made by this department in former years for the creation of a school library for this asylum and for the Girls' Charity School have not been taken into account by the legislature. As we deem the creation of these libraries a very important measure, we shall endeavor to establish them with the small means at our disposal and will accept whatever gifts persons interested in the advancement of school affairs may make.

The health of inmates has been satisfactory and there have been no deaths during the year. Their ailments have been confined to general diseases, with the exception of a case of typhoid fever, which was immediately and properly isolated until a complete cure was obtained.

With regard to the number of inmates in the asylum, I am again compelled to call your attention to the large number of applications awaiting turn. Ordinarily these amount to over 1,800, for both the boys' and girls' charity schools. It is thus impossible, because of the lack of funds and space in the asylums, to attend to many urgent cases and to take care of so many orphan boys and girls who are totally forsaken and bereft of support.

I believe, therefore, the time has come for the legislature, through your recommendation, to consider the necessity of enlarging the capacity of the present asylums or of establishing new ones in other parts of the island, such as Ponce, for instance, where the poor orphan children of the central and southwestern parts of the island may find lodgment. This is a greatly felt necessity universally recognized by all those persons who take an interest in charity affairs.

The daily average number of inmates of the asylum during the last fiscal year was 245. Fifty-one left the institution, and 46 were admitted. The average number of employees was 33.

The law passed by the Legislative Assembly modifying the civil service act by placing the employees receiving compensation under \$360 per annum under the unclassified service has greatly facilitated the interior service of this institution and simplified the clerical work.

Under the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1904, creating this department, municipalities and associations in charge of charitable institutions and hospitals must submit an annual report.

The majority of these reports have been received and they show that some improvement has been achieved in the affairs pertaining to health and charities.

#### BUREAU OF PRISONS.

The 23 tables attached hereto facilitate the study of the subjects connected with the prison service in its different aspects.

#### PRISONERS.

The total number of prisoners committed in the insular prisons during the present fiscal year was 6,398, against 6,261 discharged. These figures show that the greater number of them were confined for misdemeanor, and that their stay in jail was for a short term.

It further shows that the average number of prisoners per annum has been decreasing in the period from 1905-6 to 1909-10, and although an increase is shown in the fiscal year 1910-11, the number of prisoners actually confined is less than in all previous years with the exception only of 1909-10.

The disease responsible for the greater number of deaths among prisoners continues to be consumption, although there has been a decrease as compared with last year. Twenty-five per cent of the deaths are due to this affection.

Regarding terms of sentence, it is noticed that over 60 per cent of the prisoners were sentenced for less than two years, and that 13 per cent only are serving terms for 10 years or more.

There are prisoners who have been committed 14 times for different offenses, but these are minor offenses for which only days of imprisonment are given. The highest number of times of commitments for felony is about 6, thereunder after the third time the proportion being small.

Twenty-five per cent of the prisoners are included between the ages of 21 and 25 years, and from this to 40 years the number of offenders begins to decrease, being considerably reduced from the 40's on.

Sixty-seven per cent of the total number of prisoners confined in the penal institution belong to the unskilled laboring class with no education.

The most common offense among prisoners is larceny. About 26 per cent of the prisoners were sentenced for this offense, 74 per cent of them being for petit larceny. Following in numerical importance is assault and battery and burglary.

Twenty-seven per cent of the prisoners committed in the penal institutions were under 21 years of age, and of these one-third were under 18. A large part of them until 16 years of age are inmates in the reform school. Minors in jail are kept in special wards which have been provided for the purpose in the Arecibo, Mayaguez, and Ponce jails, the conditions in the other institutions being such that this separation can not be made. Minors in these special wards are taught to read and write by prisoners fitted for this work.

It would be advisable to amend the act creating the reform school by providing for admission therein to the number of 200 inmates, instead of 100, as is now the case, and provide also the age limit of minors to 18 years instead of 16, as it now exists.

The offense most incurred by minors is petit larceny with burglary in the second degree. Fifty-four per cent of the minors have been confined for these offenses.

The number of female prisoners is very small; it only represents one-sixth of 1 per cent of the total number of prisoners, disturbing the peace being the offense for which most of them are confined. This offense and that of assault and battery are responsible for 55 per cent of the sentences imposed on female prisoners.

Escape of prisoners from the penal institutions is difficult, and seldom takes place. It often occurs, however, from the road works and other occupations to which prisoners are devoted outside of the institutions. It may be said that four-fifths of the escaped prisoners are recaptured, and in such cases their terms of imprisonment are increased by the courts as a punishment.

Prisoners in the penal institutions are devoted to the different services, from the position of clerk, for which there is no provision, to that of cooks, scrubbers, barbers, infirmarians, and for everything necessary to keep the building in a clean condition.

Prison labor was formerly used to some extent in certain roads for breaking stones, but ever since the enactment of the act of March, 1910, the work furnished by prisoners on the different roads has been greatly augmented, to the extent that 147,033 days' work were performed by prisoners during the present fiscal year, 50 cents being the price at which every such day is rated, putting it rather low. Inasmuch as the maintenance of the different penal institutions during the fiscal year costs \$172,328.73, it may be stated that \$73,516 of it was contributed to by prisoners, which is the value of their work.

#### PENITENTIARY.

A total of 728 prisoners were sentenced to serve their terms in this institution, but a large part of them has been transferred to the different convict camps in certain parts of the island for work on the roads.

This institution performs valuable works in the carpenter, tailor, and shoemaker shops. Furniture for the different insular departments is manufactured there, as well as all the clothes for the prisoners in the different penal institutions, and shoes for the penitentiary's convicts. There is also a school, under the charge of a salaried teacher, where prisoners attend by turn to be taught in the primary school training.

Prisoners make themselves useful also in the barber shop, baker shop, in the kitchen, in the laundry, and cutting wood on the other side of the bay. They also render services as infirmarians in the hospital; as guardians of other prisoners within the institution, as masons, painters, and in general cleaning of the building.

The daily average rate of attendance during the fiscal year 1910-11 is as follows:

School.....	33
Carpenter shop.....	27
Shoemaker shop.....	39
Tailor shop.....	18
Basket weaver shop.....	3

120

Summing this with the other services hereinbefore mentioned the prisoners devoted to the different services within the institution exceed 200.

The carpenter shop performed works valued at \$1,104.50 during the year.

The tailor shop is credited with the making of 4,718 suits, of which 4,556 were distributed among the different institutions, 2,505 shirts, and the necessary linen for the hospital, etc. Shoes to the amount of 1,457 pairs were also manufactured.

## REFORM SCHOOL.

The average daily attendance in this institution was 89 inmates, the fiscal year having closed with 99; that is to say, 1 less than the authorized number of 100 authorized by law. In the course of the year the full number of 100 inmates entered the institution, but some of them were released on parole after due process in accordance with the regulations.

As referred to above, regarding minors, it is thought advisable that the authorized number of inmates be increased to 200, and the age for admission of minors to 18 years.

Machineries of different devices were installed in the carpenter shop during the present year, making of it a good shop. A tailor shop and a shoemaker shop were also installed.

The average daily attendance during the fiscal year to the different trainings was as follows:

School.....	76
Tailor shop.....	14
Shoemaker shop.....	14
Carpenter shop.....	20

Training in the different knowledges was obtained by the inmates during the fiscal years as follows:

	Inmates.
School education.....	24
In shoemaking.....	15
In tailoring.....	11
In carpentering.....	7

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS' BUILDINGS.

In every annual report of this bureau stress has been laid to the fact that the buildings devoted to the confinement of prisoners in Porto Rico are unfit for the purpose, and it will not be useless to insist on this matter again.

Among the jail buildings the Arecibo district jail is the only one especially erected for the purpose. However, the necessity of housing therein two jails, the Arecibo district jail and the San Juan district jail, no provision having been made for a building for this latter jail in San Juan, creates such a condition that the advantage of the quarters can not be conveniently used.

The erection of a building in San Juan for the district jail is a pressing need, for the manner that this jail is now divided with its wards for sentenced prisoners in the Arecibo Jail, and that for prisoners awaiting trial in San Juan, annexed to the penitentiary, causes trouble and difficulties.

The erection of buildings for the Aguadilla, Humacao, and Guayama Jails is necessary. Buildings for the first two jails are rented to the respective municipalities. The building used by the Guayama Jail is the property of the people of Porto Rico, and it may and ought to be conveniently enlarged. There is an act of March, 1908, providing for the construction of a building for the Humacao Jail, its erection being considered urgently necessary.

The Ponce Jail is in need of some improvements, such as a good kitchen and an infirmary, the ones now available being in poor condition, suitable places for the purpose within the prison's area being obtainable.

The Reform School building has been gradually extended, and when completed will make an excellent structure. It is necessary, however, to devote attention immediately to two most important needs. One is to provide a cistern with a sufficient capacity for a large quantity of pluvial water, and the other is the construction of a road that may give easy access to the place where the building is located. Every effort made to obtain good spring water has failed. On the other hand, traveling to and from the city of Mayaguez to the institution is made difficult through sandy land due to its proximity to the sea, and because two rivers' mouths and a river have to be crossed which in rainy weather is at times made impossible.

But where a good building is most badly needed is for the confinement of penitentiary convicts. It is a long and well-known fact in Porto Rico that the conditions of the old penitentiary building are absolutely bad, notwithstanding the fact that it has been subject to various improvements since 1902. There is only one single ward, 99 by 14 meters, where all the convicts sentenced for different offenses are lodged together in their spare time and in their night rest.

An act was approved in 1901 providing for the erection of a penitentiary, and a second act was also enacted in 1907, appropriating the sum of \$120,000 for the purpose.

The erection of this building in accord with the new penitentiary requirements is absolutely and urgently necessary.

In closing this report as acting director of health, charities, and correction, to which position I was appointed by you, owing to the resignation tendered on June 28 last by Hon. Juan F. Vias Ochoteco, who so ably acted as the head of this department for the last two years, I desire to mention the efficient services rendered by the superintendents of the different bureaus and institutions, the director of the tropical and transmissible diseases service, the director of the chemical laboratory, and by the subordinate employees of this department, all of whom have faithfully performed their duties and accomplished a praiseworthy and commendable work.

Very respectfully,

JAIME ANNEXY,

*Acting Director of Health, Charities, and Correction.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
San Juan, P. R.

## EXHIBITS.

### *Changes in the number of inmates of the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1911.*

Sex.	Remain- ing June 30, 1910.	Ad- mitted.	Cured.	Died.	Released but not cured.	Remain- ing June 30, 1911.
Men.....	148	73	36	28	18	139
Women.....	190	56	21	11	19	195
Total.....	338	129	57	39	37	334

### *Deaths in the insane asylum during the period 1905-1911.*

Years.	Number.	Percent- age.
1905-6.....	402	19
1906-7.....	396	13
1907-8.....	561	12
1908-9.....	530	17
1909-10.....	450	6
1910-11.....	467	8

### *Occupation, age, color, and marital condition of inmates of the asylum June 30, 1911.*

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Laborers.....	69	.....	69
Employees.....	12	.....	12
Cigar makers.....	10	.....	10
Bakers.....	4	.....	4
Physicians and surgeons.....	1	.....	1
Students.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	6	.....	6
Brokers.....	2	.....	2
Plumbers.....	1	.....	1
Servants.....	1	.....	1
Coach drivers.....	1	.....	1
Tradesmen.....	2	.....	2
Masons.....	1	.....	1
Carsons.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	5	.....	5
Barbers.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	1
Shirt makers.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	1	.....	1
Soldiers.....	2	.....	2
Without occupation.....	16	.....	16
Domestics.....	.....	195	195
Total.....	139	195	334

*Occupation, age, color, and marital condition of inmates of the asylum June 30, 1911—Continued.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>AGE.</b>			
From 10 to 20 years.....	3	4	7
From 20 to 30 years.....	40	55	95
From 30 to 40 years.....	39	56	95
From 40 to 50 years.....	33	49	82
From 50 to 60 years.....	16	19	35
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	9	12
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	2	3
From 80 to 90 years.....		1	1
Age unknown.....	4		4
Total.....	139	195	334
<b>COLOR.</b>			
White.....	101	125	226
Colored.....	38	70	108
Total.....	139	195	334
<b>MARITAL CONDITION.</b>			
Single.....	80	97	177
Married.....	28	41	69
Widowed.....	2	21	23
Marital condition unknown.....	29	36	65
Total.....	139	195	334

*Mental diseases from which the insane of both sexes in the asylum June 30, 1911, are suffering.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	17	7	24
Dipsomania.....	2		2
Dementia precox.....	4	11	15
Periodical insanity.....	14	13	27
Senile insanity.....	1	6	7
M. D. I. mania.....	21	37	58
Circular insanity.....		3	3
Monomania.....		1	1
Erotomania.....		1	1
Keromania.....	2	1	3
M. D. I. melancholia.....	6	13	19
Dementia.....	28	15	43
Idiots.....	1	3	4
Imbecility.....	7	5	12
Involution insanity.....		23	23
Paranoia.....	19	20	39
Epileptic insanity.....	9	12	21
Paralytic dementia.....	4		4
Insanity after fever.....		1	1
Puerperal insanity.....		13	13
Hysterical insanity.....		3	3
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3
Undiagnosed.....	3	5	8
Total.....	139	195	334

## Statement of the management of the penal institutions of Porto Rico, fiscal year 1911.

Expenditures.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Food.....	\$23,074.59	\$3,921.55	\$1,980.28	\$4,263.78	\$10,988.75	\$4,825.10	\$3,571.49	\$2,489.29	\$5,193.68	\$69,585.19
Medicines and surgical supplies.....	805.27	86.54	186.67	120.40	197.69	136.06	126.71	24.45	167.81	2,150.01
Lighting.....	1,317.16	200.09	39.25	275.82	444.06	108.29	232.06	165.40	113.00	3,441.02
Water.....	1,898.75	728.52	720.00	150.00	240.00					3,007.27
Rent of buildings.....			720.00				720.00			1,440.00
Incidental expenses.....	4,978.49	505.17	388.12	571.53	647.05	348.53	553.49	477.00	3,096.48	12,609.09
Salaries.....	17,455.16	5,178.00	3,176.00	6,050.00	6,123.56	4,262.00	5,201.67	3,026.00	8,554.34	66,996.82
Clothing for the penitentiary and all district jails.....	7,491.83									7,491.83
Savings fund for prisoners discharged from the penitentiary.....	1,895.57									1,895.57
Material for manufacturing articles for sale.....	1,214.49									1,214.49
Transportation.....										1,156.54
Equipment.....										1,370.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>90,121.31</b>	<b>10,619.87</b>	<b>6,440.32</b>	<b>11,431.53</b>	<b>18,341.21</b>	<b>9,679.68</b>	<b>10,405.42</b>	<b>6,181.14</b>	<b>19,652.75</b>	<b>172,328.73</b>
Daily per capita:										
Regular ration.....	0.1150	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.1165	0.1150	0.11	0.13	.....
Sick ration.....	.15	.14	.15	.15	.14	.1465	.1450	.14	.1450	.....

## Average cost per annum for the fiscal year 1911.

Item.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Food for each prisoner.....	\$40.57	\$39.22	\$40.40	\$44.41	\$39.53	\$43.06	\$42.01	\$42.91	\$46.08	\$41.91
Average annual cost of every prisoner in relation to the total amount expended for maintenance of each penal institution.....	110.11	106.19	131.43	119.07	67.93	86.42	122.41	106.58	218.36	105.01

*Average number of prisoners.*

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguedilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	591	455	52	77	105	299	118	158	.....	.....	1,846
1907.....	668	271	97	61	105	215	130	146	.....	.....	1,693
1908.....	646	237	118	50	137	181	105	127	65	26	1,662
1909.....	559	253	107	67	117	199	104	120	84	44	1,654
1910.....	530	192	117	73	122	175	99	109	104	71	1,662
1911.....	546	236	100	49	96	270	112	85	58	89	1,641
Daily average number of sick prisoners, fiscal year:											
1906.....	76	24	3	3	11	18	3	30	.....	.....	156
1907.....	73	8	2	1	2	14	4	17	.....	.....	121
1908.....	70	8	5	1	10	17	8	15	2	2	138
1909.....	58	8	3	1	13	16	8	7	3	1	118
1910.....	54	6	3	1	4	15	4	6	4	3	100
1911.....	50	11	2	2	4	13	4	3	2	3	94

*Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico June 30, 1911.*

Classification.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Ward of the San Juan Jail located in the penitentiary.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguedilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....			44	10	5	6	20	21	15	1	.....	122
Sentenced.....	501	51	165	89	33	85	388	105	100	33	99	1,640
Total.....	501	51	209	99	38	91	408	126	115	34	99	1,771
Sentenced to serve until 21 years of age.....											96	96
Up to 6 months.....	1	27	130	50	12	65	163	58	68	5	.....	579
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	3	4	4	8	.....	.....	20	14	7	2	.....	62
1 year and less than 2.....	62	13	26	17	7	15	77	21	17	4	1	260
2 years and less than 3.....	75	4	5	2	9	2	28	8	3	1	.....	137
3 years and less than 4.....	51	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	1	.....	.....	81
4 years and less than 5.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	32
5 years and less than 6.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	3	2	.....	84
6 years and less than 8.....	52	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	68
8 years and less than 10.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	31
10 years and less than 15.....	53	1	.....	6	1	2	23	.....	.....	6	.....	92
15 years and less than 20.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	32
20 years and less than 30.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	32
30 years and over.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14
Lifetime.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Condemned to death.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.....	501	51	165	89	33	85	388	105	100	33	99	1,640

*Number of commitments of prisoners June 30, 1911.*

Item.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Confined for the—											
First time.....	420	157	56	25	50	354	72	68	18	55	1,275
Second time.....	53	43	21	6	16	26	26	20	10	32	253
Third time.....	16	26	7	3	12	17	13	8	3	4	109
Fourth time.....	9	9	4	1	4	5	5	8	2	4	51
Fifth time.....	2	11	2	2	2	4	6	3	.....	.....	32
Sixth time.....	1	5	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13
Seventh time.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	9
Eighth time.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6
Ninth time.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Tenth time.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Twelfth time.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Thirteenth time.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fourteenth time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5
Total.....	501	260	99	38	91	408	126	115	34	99	1,771

*Number of prisoners June 30, 1911—Age when committed.*

Items.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12
11 years and under 16 years.....	3	17	4	4	6	7	2	2	.....	87	132
16 years and under 21 years.....	109	72	22	5	21	69	17	19	.....	.....	336
21 years and under 25 years.....	148	59	22	13	23	163	42	26	14	.....	509
25 years and under 30 years.....	102	37	19	10	14	65	31	33	11	.....	322
30 years and under 35 years.....	57	27	12	4	8	52	12	15	3	.....	190
35 years and under 40 years.....	29	24	7	2	8	25	11	7	3	.....	116
40 years and under 45 years.....	27	10	5	.....	8	9	6	5	1	.....	71
45 years and under 50 years.....	10	7	2	.....	2	8	2	4	1	.....	35
50 years and under 55 years.....	5	5	4	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	26
55 years and under 60 years.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	10
60 years and under 65 years.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
65 years and under 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
70 years and under 75 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75 years and under 80 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
80 years and upward.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	501	260	99	38	91	408	126	115	34	99	1,771

*Nationality of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico June 30, 1911.*

Items.	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguadilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform School.	Total.
Native of the United States of America.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Natives of Porto Rico.....	497	257	98	38	90	405	125	114	32	99	1,755
Spaniards.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7
Frenchmen.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cubans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dominicans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Africans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	501	260	99	38	91	408	126	115	34	99	1,771



*Summary of offenses June 30, 1911.*

	Number.	Rate per 1,000 of island's population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 118; petit, 333).....	456	0.4075	25.74
Assault and battery.....	256	0.2295	14.45
Burglary.....	219	0.1968	12.36
Breach of public peace.....	140	0.1262	7.90
Homicide.....	107	0.0966	6.04
Murder.....	95	0.0858	5.36
Embezzlement.....	57	0.0508	3.22
Attempt to kill.....	48	0.0429	2.71
Rape.....	46	0.0411	2.69
Concealed weapons.....	38	0.0339	2.14
Mayhem.....	35	0.0313	1.97
Against nature.....	30	0.0268	1.69
False impersonation and impost.....	26	0.0232	1.46
Attempt to commit rape.....	21	0.0187	1.19
Obscene abuse.....	21	0.0187	1.19
Robbery (different classification).....	17	0.0152	0.96
Gambling.....	14	0.0125	0.79
Arson.....	10	0.0089	0.56
Forgery.....	10	0.0089	0.56
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	10	0.0089	0.56
Malignous injury.....	8	0.0071	0.45
Seduction.....	7	0.0062	0.39
Against the public justice.....	7	0.0062	0.39
Perjury.....	7	0.0062	0.39
Attempt to commit felony.....	6	0.0053	0.33
Violation of postal laws.....	5	0.0044	0.28
Against the executive powers.....	4	0.0035	0.22
Violation of internal-revenue laws.....	4	0.0035	0.22
Abandonment and desertion of minors.....	3	0.0026	0.16
Adultery.....	3	0.0026	0.16
Causing abortion.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Attempt to commit arson.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Counterfeiting.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Profanation of graves or of the dead.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Parricide.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Violation of United States Federal acts.....	2	0.0017	0.11
Other offenses.....	49	0.0438	2.76
Total.....	1,771		

*Grand total of prisoners June 30, 1911.*

Items	Penitentiary.	San Juan Jail.	Arecibo Jail.	Aguedilla Jail.	Mayaguez Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guayama Jail.	Humacao Jail.	Vieques Jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined in the penal institutions.	501	260	99	38	91	408	126	115	34	99	1,771
Outside penal institutions:											
Paroled.....	57										57
Fugitives.....	7	11	6		1	22	10	2	6		66
	565	271	105	38	92	430	136	117	40	99	1,898

*Sentences by calendar year of principal crimes hereafter given from and after 1887.*

Years.	Against persons.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Attempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
1887.....	1	21	5	27	3	68	.....	71	8	.....	8
1888.....	.....	19	9	28	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	20	12	32	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	1	31	3	35	.....	28	.....	28	1	.....	1
1891.....	2	40	5	47	4	122	.....	126	6	.....	6
1892.....	.....	36	.....	36	9	61	.....	70	4	.....	4
1893.....	.....	32	2	34	1	86	.....	87	5	.....	5
1894.....	.....	33	4	37	.....	109	.....	109	4	.....	4
1895.....	.....	16	4	20	2	113	.....	115	4	.....	4
1896.....	2	22	4	28	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	3	34	6	43	2	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	2	22	1	25	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	5	21	6	32	8	74	.....	82	1	.....	1
1900.....	8	28	17	53	3	117	.....	120	3	.....	3
1901.....	3	26	13	41	3	79	.....	82	5	.....	5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	.....	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	.....	10
1904.....	9	26	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	.....	16
1905.....	26	15	14	54	.....	2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52	.....	1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47	.....	3	90	93	18	.....	27
1908.....	9	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	126	137	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1911.....	10	14	7	31	1	1	41	43	3	1	4

*Number of days' work performed by prisoners that have been employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1911.*

Month.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan Jail.	Are- cibo Jail.	Agua- dilla Jail.	Maya- guls Jail.	Ponce Jail.	Guay- ama Jail.	Huma- cao Jail.	Vie- ques Jail.	Re- form school.	Total.
1910.											
July.....	1,667	364	505	.....	410	.....	336	423	715	.....	4,420
August.....	3,091	406	719	.....	466	688	562	369	857	.....	7,167
September.....	3,713	776	1,053	.....	490	1,477	540	708	462	.....	9,209
October.....	4,171	662	1,376	.....	301	3,056	48	43	290	.....	9,946
November.....	3,804	1,704	1,216	.....	328	4,339	60	.....	230	.....	11,671
December.....	4,085	2,121	1,580	153	500	5,893	54	.....	207	.....	14,598
1911.											
January.....	4,101	1,868	1,596	184	343	5,629	360	.....	101	.....	14,182
February.....	4,026	1,661	1,647	200	280	4,596	420	446	278	.....	13,552
March.....	4,648	2,032	1,749	226	510	5,375	500	633	376	.....	16,049
April.....	4,219	2,150	1,456	281	419	4,878	440	606	199	.....	14,642
May.....	4,237	2,293	1,667	97	440	5,471	381	644	478	.....	15,706
June.....	4,310	2,039	1,666	170	520	5,732	500	635	342	.....	15,914
	46,071	18,075	16,280	1,311	4,987	47,126	4,201	4,507	4,525	.....	147,033



## APPENDIX VIII.

### REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,  
*San Juan, September 15, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the office of the auditor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

My nomination as auditor for Porto Rico was confirmed by the Senate of the United States on December 13, 1910, and on January 13, 1911, I assumed direction of the affairs of this office.

A tabulated report of the financial transactions of this office for the fiscal year 1910-11 is appended to this report, as Exhibit A.

Agreeing fully with my predecessor that there was need of a radical change in many of the methods of accounting employed in the various departments of the Insular Government, the first three months of my incumbency were largely devoted to a study of existing phases of audits and accounts, with a view to a full understanding of conditions and the inauguration of improvements wherever they might be most needed. It was, however, found impracticable for either the auditor or the assistant auditor, both of whom were constantly occupied with the details of administration, to devise and inaugurate within a reasonable time such changes as appeared to be needed. Accordingly, with the full approval of the Governor, Mr. C. E. Norton, an expert accountant of long and varied experience, was called from his home in the United States for the purpose of conferring with the auditor and to advise and assist in putting a new system into operation.

The auditor has caused a thorough investigation of conditions to be made, and is now prepared to submit the plan which has been selected and which it is believed is well adapted to the peculiar needs of the people of Porto Rico.

Many plans of accounting, ingenious in conception and apparently sure of success, have been tried in the United States and elsewhere, only to bring disappointment, discouragement, and failure. The prime cause of such failures is the adopting of mere theories before conditions are thoroughly understood. In other words, many experts have sought to adapt facts to theories and not theories to facts.

A plan of accounting suited to a city of the United States, or to one of the States of the American Union, or to one of the departments of the Federal Government at Washington, however wisely conceived and ably directed, might very well fail in its application to the island of Porto Rico.

So, also, any system of peculiarly commercial or corporate accounting would certainly prove futile here.

To take the best rules from all approved systems, to adapt them to conditions here, and to operate them under a plan simple in construction, easy of comprehension, and expeditious in procuring results has been the aim of the auditor and those who have aided in this work.

This plan is set out in succeeding paragraphs of this report with some degree of elaboration, because promulgated for the first time, and also because of the necessity that such a plan should be understood by those in authority and by all others concerned.

#### NEW SYSTEM OF AUDIT AND ACCOUNTING.

The accounts recited are tentatively adopted as the basis for the initial transfer of assets and liabilities accounts from the various records in the auditor's and other offices as of June 30, 1911.

The change in the system of accounting is quite radical, being from record books and accounts containing transactions as to receipts and disbursements of revenue of which the auditor had no record or information prior to notice of collecting of revenue by the treasurer to that of preaudit and classification by the auditor of all receipts and expenditures and the rendering of collectible accounts compiled from data of record in his office.

It is the purpose, and this is being worked out, to assemble in the office of the auditor all data from which revenue is derived and to establish controlling accounts in the general ledger, supported by detail of accounts kept in the various divisions of

his office, of receipts and disbursements pertaining to the people of Porto Rico. The accounts heretofore kept represented the cash receipts under classified accounts and the disbursements chargeable to the appropriations authorized. The receipts and sources from which derived were kept by the treasurer, and the collections reported were accepted by the auditor without further consideration than checking at irregular periods the accounts of a clerk in the treasurer's office, verifying the reported collections and stating the delinquents. The account of these receipts in the office of the auditor was not kept with the treasurer, but with an appointee of his office styled "financial and receiving clerk." This has been discontinued by the auditor, and the receipts are now charged by the auditor to the treasurer's account. In the disbursements a paymaster, also an appointee of the treasurer, was used through which payments by a paymaster's check were made. The form of warrant certified by the auditor directed the treasurer to pay to the paymaster the sum stated to discharge vouchers recited. This has been discontinued and the warrants of the auditor now direct the treasurer to pay the vouchers stated. The account with the paymaster has been discontinued.

While the law required that each voucher should be receipted, it had not been observed. It had been customary for the paymaster, and accepted by the auditor, to consider the indorsement on the checks, which did not state other than the name of payee, amount and number, as a receipt for the sums covered by the voucher. This has been changed, and two vouchers have been prepared, one styled the disbursement voucher, which will carry all data pertaining to the account, and the distribution for the account chargeable with the expenditure, and another reciting the account only and the appropriation from which payable. The other is in draft form made payable on presentation at the depository when signed by the treasurer. The paymaster also paid the regular monthly pay rolls by means of his check that recited payee, amount, and number only. This has been changed, and all payments for monthly services are now made by the auditor's pay-roll check directing the treasurer to pay, reciting department from which payable, number of check, number of pay roll, name, amount, and warrant number. The pay-roll number is stamped opposite each name on the pay roll, and each check is recorded in pay-roll check record. Payments are charged and entered on the check record with date paid and account balanced monthly. The general ledger will carry the accounts and record books the details.

#### DEFERRED PAY ROLLS.

Where men are absent and not paid, the treasurer will, after 30 days from the month for which service was rendered, close the pay rolls and return all checks to the auditor, and application for payment thereafter must be made to the auditor for the check. After six months the amounts unpaid will be transferred to a deferred pay-roll account and the original pay checks issued canceled. Payments thereafter will only be made on satisfactory proof of service and by means of a deferred pay-roll check issued by the auditor.

With present laws as to liability these accounts may remain unpaid for an indefinite period or until the legislature authorizes cancellation of the debt.

#### PAY-ROLL DEDUCTIONS.

The irrigation service.

The police department.

The interior department.

Deductions on pay rolls for supplies, mess halls, clothing, and other sources of supply are made monthly.

It has been customary to handle these accounts, in part, by means of a transfer warrant charging to one appropriation and crediting another for amounts deducted, the net amount payable being the amount charged through the pay rolls to the account. This has been changed, and the full amount of the pay roll will be charged to the service account, the men paid the balance due, and the deductions brought down to credit of commissary, mess hall, or other account, and paid over to the treasurer, and by him reported as cash receipt from that source. These accounts will be under the auditor's directions, and he will advise the treasurer as to the application of the fund to proper appropriation and account.

#### PAY ROLLS PAYABLE IN CASH.

These rolls are now paid by a special disbursing officer and include irrigation service and interior department, covering only labor and discharged employees. The payments are made in various ways by assistants to the disbursing officer and inspectors of roads, but only by bonded employees.

The employees are scattered all over the public roads and also divided in the irrigation service, necessitating time, travel, and expense. For the present, the arrangement, owing to conditions, should be continued, but with enlargement of the irrigation service it is recommended that a paymaster for that service shall be appointed with office at Guayama, and arrangements perfected by the treasurer for the use of funds from a depository at that point or Ponce. Funds are now drawn in San Juan and conveyed to Guayama, where the money is put up in envelopes. With a paymaster for this service located at Guayama transactions will be expedited, returns made more promptly to the auditor and the automobile service between San Juan and Guayama discontinued.

#### TAXES COLLECTIBLE—PRIOR TO JUNE 30, 1911.

By law the assessment and collection of taxes belongs to the treasury department. The taxes assessed are made up from individual schedules and the roll is prepared by the treasurer. The treasurer prepares the receipts (by number), stating value, rate, and amount, and forwards to the collector. The auditor has no information as to these transactions until in receipt from the treasurer, for countersignature in favor of the collector of taxes, of the treasurer's official receipt. This receipt recites the classification from which the collections were made.

The collector of taxes submits to the auditor at the close of the month an account current and abstract reciting receipt number, source from which collected, and amount. For confirmation the auditor then has to obtain access to the roll in the treasurer's office and verify the accounts.

For the year 1911-12 the auditor will be furnished with a complete abstract of the assessments, reciting receipt number, value, rate, and amount collectible. These accounts will then be established by municipalities, stating the unpaid taxes to June 30, 1911, and the total assessment of 1911-12. Accounts by receipt numbers will be established with collectors.

The accounting as stated shows that the collectible account is established and collected by the same official and that no preaudit is had, and no audit beyond the examination of the accounts as stated by the creating and collecting officer has heretofore been considered.

With the receipt of the roll by the auditor he will be in possession of the basis from which the tax collectible is made and can verify all accounts subsequent to valuation of the property.

#### CORPORATION TAXES.

A record of all corporations liable for the payment of taxes is now being compiled and the auditor will accrue charges therefor at the due dates and forward to the treasurer for collection.

#### REVENUE COLLECTORS—DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Current monthly accounts are kept with each class.

These accounts merely represent collections of authorized accounts and remittances.

#### LICENSES FOR AUTOMOBILES.

It has been customary for the interior department to collect the privilege tax and issue license. This has been changed and the treasurer makes the collections, based upon the application, and advises the interior department, which will then forward to the auditor the treasurer's receipt. A record has been established by the auditor in his office, stating name and address of owner, the date and expiration of the license, and number of the machine. The expiration date is established in monthly accruals, and the accounts will be entered and carried in the accounts in that form.

#### MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

Purchases of materials and supplies for use in maintenance and construction, pertaining to the requirements for roads, buildings, bridges, and other purposes, have not been specifically taken into account by the auditor.

It has been customary to consider as sufficient that the materials and supplies purchased should be considered as applied to the feature for which purchased, and the expenditure has been charged without further accountability to the appropriations authorized by law.

Strict accountability, however, is required for rulers, desks, inkstands, and property classed as unexpendable.

It is not only customary, but required, by all corporations and concerns whose values are under scrutiny, to require that such values, whether in cash, stocks and bonds, or pig iron and lumber, shall be accounted for and only expended when authority therefor has issued. The values as inventoried are closely adjusted to current prices, and expenditures for account are closely followed.

The Government of the United States requires reports from each accountable officer, and under the regulations promulgated and under consideration the requirements will be more exacting. Cost features and detail, card system of accounts, and other features are used.

With a view of establishing an account and subsequently an accountability as of June 30, 1911, a communication was addressed to the departments issuing expendable materials and supplies, requesting an inventory with unit values as of that date. These material and supply accounts will be represented on the general ledger in one account, and on the books of the property division by accounts with

The department of the interior,  
The department of health, charities, and correction,  
The department of sanitation,  
The department of police,  
The department of education,  
The department of interior, insular telegraph, and the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.

In the furtherance of this line of accounts, the following forms have been prepared:

Inventory of, on hand June 30, 1911.....	602
Requisitions for materials and supplies.....	606
Report of property—used.....	603
Expendable property account slip.....	605
Memorandum receipt.....	607
Bill for material and supplies.....	610
Monthly report—balance sheet.....	611
Distribution sheet.....	615

#### BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

The accounts with this service have not been kept by the auditor in form other than to charge the expenditure against the appropriations and to accept the receipts as reported by the receiving clerk of that bureau, verified by the treasurer. This has been changed to an operating feature monthly, with detail accounts under an operating classification, separating the cost of extensions and additional lines from the cost of operating. The plan of accounting will embrace the revenues by offices, the subscriptions to telephone service, with check as to accrual and discontinued service, and an account with each office manager.

Remittances heretofore made to the receiving clerk of the bureau by the managers have been discontinued and are now made direct to the treasurer. All messages handled will be checked in the office of the bureau and, for the present, the auditor will accept the charges to account of managers and corrections from that source. The accounts of managers of offices will be examined by the examiners in the auditor's office.

#### CAPTAINS OF PORTS.

Port charges are made direct to the auditor by captains at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, and to the chief division of harbors and docks by the other ports and by that office to the auditor.

Reports should be made direct to the auditor and remittances to the treasurer from sources now reported only to the chief of division of harbors and docks. Port captains have not been established at points other than San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, and reports are made by port pilots, acting as captains of ports. Pilotage and other payable accounts for services are made up by the chief of division of harbors and docks and are checked against the report of service rendered from that office.

#### SECRETARIES AND MARSHALS—INSULAR COURTS.

The laws define as to payment of fees and fines and the examiners of the auditor's office make periodical examinations of the court records and verify the sums collectible.

An account in detail is rendered monthly and an account current examined and certified by the auditor.

## CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Handled in same manner and form of accounting as insular courts.

## PUBLIC PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The auditor has kept no ledger account beyond charge to appropriations authorizing expenditures for construction of public buildings, highways, and docks and harbor improvements, etc., public lands owned, ceded, or acquired by purchase, public-service facilities, insular fair facilities, property required for use in maintenance, and construction in the conducting of public business.

The property in use for public service, automobiles, printing machinery, telegraph lines, and property used in building public roads and in the irrigation service construction can be ascertained from inventories now in progress. The public lands ceded can be ascertained from records in the interior department, but the amount expended since the inauguration of legislative control can only be determined by review of the expenditures made. These expenditures by classes should be ascertained and established as an asset in accounts created through revenues derived from taxes or sale of bonds.

It is recommended that, in general terms, as the basis for the accounts, there shall be stated the balance transferred from the military accounting officer to the insular accounting officer and that the receipts annually to June 30, 1911, be stated and an account of total revenues established, as follows:

From the total revenues there has been expended for—

New roads.

School buildings.

Public buildings.

Reconstructing roads and bridges.

Dock and harbor improvements.

Machinery and equipment for Government printing office.

Equipment for automobile service.

Equipment for telegraph and telephone service.

Accounts collectible—Disbursing officer and collectors.

Value of materials and supplies on hand.

Cost of property and equipment.

Expenses—legislative.

Expenses—executive.

Expenses—educational.

Expenses—interior.

Expenses—judicial.

Expenses—health, charities, and correction.

Expenses—promoting of agriculture and commerce.

Balance in treasury June 30, 1911.

Total revenue.

## CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC ROADS AND BRIDGES.

This caption is used in appropriation of \$300,000 for 1911. If the appropriations do not include sums required for the creation or betterment of a property, the word "construction" should be omitted. If a betterment is contemplated that enhances substantially the life or value of a property it is customary so to state; a wooden bridge is substituted by steel, a shingle roof by tile or slate, a frame structure by steel or cement. While these betterments have added life and value to the class of property improved, unless the cost is of such value as to impair the ratio of expenses to income, it is generally stated as an extraordinary expenditure from income, but of such character and beneficial nature as to reduce similar charges to income in future years. In the expenses of the Government I should state it separately as a beneficial improvement that would not for some years become a feature for payment of additional taxes for maintenance.

The accounts have not been so kept that cost of maintenance by roads is ascertainable, but for 1911-12 the accounts have been established by roads with information at hand to state also by road sections. These accounts have been established under detail as to cost of labor and materials expended and will be so kept in monthly accounts.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

This bureau consists of a printing plant with cylinder and job presses, linotype machines, bookbinding, ruling machines, and repair shop, automobile service, and general stores required for official use.



The bureau performs the functions of a general purchasing agency for requirements of all departments of the Government. The accounts pertaining to its operations have been kept at the bureau, but from July 1, 1911, they will be kept by the auditor and all collections made by the treasurer.

All bills made by the bureau will be forwarded to the auditor and by him entered on record and forwarded to the requiring office for voucher in favor of the bureau.

All bills created will be vouchered by the bureau and charged to that account. The accounts have been planned for each branch of the service: Cost and revenue of printing and binding; cost and revenue of automobile service; cost and revenue from purchases and sale of supplies from store account, and surcharges or commissions on direct purchases.

The working accounts have been planned with a view of application of actual service and cost of materials to each job, the cost of unapplied shop labor, the separate cost of unproductive salaries (office salaries and expenses), the cost of various service charges embracing deliveries, electric power and light, water, and incidentals pertaining to distribution, cleaning presses and type, new type, frames, sticks, etc.

The plan of control and operation of the various features of the bureau is submitted.

#### RECORDS AND ORDERS IN ACCOUNTS, EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

##### FILING DEPARTMENT REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions should bear a department number and be so entered in the general order book in line with the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation executive number.

All requisitions received should be "O. K'd" before entry by the chief or assistant chief of the bureau, and then passed to the general order clerk for record. The order clerk will enter on the general record and forward, with an order bearing date and number, to the divisions of the bureau for accomplishment, advising the department requiring of the receipt and the bureau number to which reference should be made in future correspondence.

With each order requiring delivery from the bureau, either for supplies from storeroom or printing and binding, a copy of the order shall be sent to the bureau delivery clerk, who will retain on his file until goods are delivered to his department. Should the requisition be for printing accompanied by copy, the copy and executive order only should be forwarded to the printing division, and upon receipt thereof the division number should be furnished to the general order clerk and entered on the general order book, with date thereof. With each transfer from division to division the forwarding division should advise the general order clerk of the executive order number, the division number, and date forwarded, which will be noted on general order record B. This plan will enable the general order clerk to locate from his record any unfilled requisition. When the requisition necessitates purchase of materials and supplies, either from the trade or from the stock of the storekeeper, the order and requisition should be passed to the clerk in charge of purchase record. The purchase record clerk will enter in the record and issue purchase orders in triplicate, one to be forwarded to the storekeeper or supply house, one to be retained in the purchase order book, and one to be forwarded to the general order clerk with the requisition, who will retain in "unfinished order or suspense file" until accomplished. All purchase orders must be signed by the chief or assistant chief of the bureau. The purchase order issued should state that "this order must be returned with your invoice for the articles recited; all invoices must be made in triplicate."

With receipt of the invoices and supplies, the purchase order clerk will state on the retained copy of the purchase order the date of receipt, and stamp on all bills the purchase order number, the general order number, and date forwarded to general order clerk, entering on his record the data required by the form thereof. The general order clerk will then enter on his record as required by the form thereof and forward to the billing clerk, who will stamp the date thereon and rebill the articles recited, adding to the cost thereof the surcharge authorized for service of the bureau. The bills will then go forward to the chief of the bureau who will stamp thereon:

"Purchases recited hereon have been made by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation in open market, or by advertisement and competitive bids, and the cost thereof is the lowest obtainable for quantities and quality furnished."

Where purchases are made after advertisement and under competitive bids, a copy of the advertisement should be attached to one copy of the bill. This bill with two copies should be forwarded to the auditor. When goods are ordered shipped, a copy of the bill of lading attached to the bill reciting in detail the articles shipped will be accepted as a delivery to the bureau and voucher issued therefor.

*Printing division.*—The foreman will be provided with a cost clerk who will keep a record of all orders received and all work finished with cost thereof. The orders for work will come from the general order clerk, in duplicate, reciting date, number, and in general terms the quantities required. These orders shall be entered on the printing division order book in consecutive order, and one copy bearing division number will be returned to the general order clerk.

The cost clerk will issue under date and number the division order, in duplicate, for the work required, stating thereon the date issued, the class of work, and such instructions as may be necessary for the full accomplishment of the order—compositors, machines, pressroom, stock, and stock cutting. The order and copy will then be assigned by the foreman to the employee directed to handle the work—compositor, machine operator, or others—and delivered to him with the time noted on the order and the retained copy, which will be held on "unfinished business or suspense file" until accomplished.

With return of the order and copy by the compositor the time of return will be noted on the original and duplicate and the elapsed time showing the hours and minutes so engaged. The time will then be entered on the "daily distribution of labor" record. This record will carry as a job number the number of the general order clerk and the division number, the object being to establish the cost of labor actually engaged in the work ordered. When an employee is not actually engaged in the class of work for which employed in the printing division and the rate of pay is based upon a per diem schedule, the cost clerk will issue a time ticket in duplicate for unemployed time only when so directed by the foreman. These tickets must be signed by the foreman, assigning the reason for such nonemployment and one copy forwarded to the chief of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and by him forwarded to the auditor with the pay rolls. One copy to be retained under proper file and record by the cost clerk.

*Pressroom.*—Jobs forwarded from the composing room to the pressroom will be designated by pressroom order number, carrying the general order number as the job number. These orders will be issued in triplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the general order clerk for record and one to be retained in the file as "unfinished business."

When the job involves printing only, the foreman of the pressroom will note on the ticket the time of the press feeder so engaged and return the order to the cost clerk, who will forward the job to the delivery clerk on delivery ticket. If the job is to be forwarded to the bindery, the foreman will note forwarding, with date and time, on the ticket returned to the cost clerk. Time of foreman and helpers in the pressroom will be prorated, when not actually ascertainable, to the cost of the work in progress during the day. When a job is assigned by the foreman to a press, the time of the foreman preparing "make ready" should be so charged, thereby reducing the general time for distribution.

**Bindery.**—All work, whether cutting stock for the printing division or otherwise, shall only be done on an order signed by the head of the division for whom required. These orders shall be entered on the division order book, entering the order number of the division requiring under consecutive number and the general-order number. The division will then issue a ticket given under consecutive number, using the general-order number as the job number, and forwarding a copy thereof to the general-order clerk. The cost of the work will therefore be carried under that number. A daily distribution of time and cost of work performed will be made up under job number.

**Storekeeper.**—The storekeeper shall issue to the various divisions from storeroom on general-order clerk advices when signed by the foreman of the printing division, bindery, auto service, or the chief of the bureau.

The issues under orders will be billed by the storekeeper, with each order and copy thereof sent to the general-order clerk and to the division making the order. An account will be kept daily of all issues and entered in record book form.

At the close of each month the storekeeper shall report to the auditor an account showing the issues in total sum to each division of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation and the various departments of the Government, with cost, and under general classifications. The issues by the storekeeper must be entered on the stock cards daily, reciting the general-order number and to what division or department of the Government. All receipts by the storekeeper will be taken up and entered on the stock cards, and sources from which received entered. He will report to the auditor the cost and under general classification. The forms will show the classification and will be followed in the auditor's office.

**Delivery clerk.**—All deliveries must be supported by order number and date from the general-order clerk. When articles or finished work is received for delivery, it should be accompanied by a transfer card from the division forwarding, stating the general-order number, division number, and department or institution to which delivery is to be made. If the clerk has not on his files a copy of the general order, he will refer the transfer card to the chief of the bureau and retain the articles until the copy of general order has been received. All deliveries must be stated under date and number and the articles for delivery written in form, so that the receiving officer can check them. These delivery receipts must be made in triplicate, one copy to be left with the receiving officer, one copy signed and returned, and one copy retained by the delivery clerk. The signed copy shall then be forwarded to the general-order clerk, to be checked by him against the requisition. The delivery clerk will keep two files—one containing copies of the general orders, unaccomplished, the other with copy of the delivery form and the transfer card as finished business. The finished business will be filed in consecutive order by months.

**Bill clerk.**—All bills shall be made by this clerk from statement of charge account furnished by the general-order clerk. He will keep record by date and number of all bills, designating for whom and the amount of each bill. Four copies will be required—two copies to the auditor, two copies to be mailed to accountable officer. The following disposition will be made of the bills: The auditor will enter of record on miscellaneous bill record, forwarding one copy to the accountable officer, retaining one in the property division, one copy will be forwarded direct from the bureau to the accountable officer for use in its property division, and one copy retained for file with requisition. A statement of all bills by general-order number, date, bill number, amount, and for whom will be furnished monthly to the auditor.

#### SPECIAL—THE IRRIGATION SERVICE.

The expenditures for irrigation will largely enhance land values and increase the return from taxes. By law it will be necessary to establish cost of the service by district and zones. The headquarters are located at Guayama where all the accounts pertaining to cost of the service are prepared. Pay rolls are now prepared and paid prior to audit. Accounts are delayed and errors necessitating return of papers still further delays the accounting features. It is recommended that the auditor shall be authorized to appoint a special auditor to be assigned to this work with office at Guayama, and that it shall be the duty of the special auditor to examine and certify all accounts entering into the cost of the service. He shall prepare all vouchers, pay rolls, and property accountability reports. He shall keep such accounts covering distribution of cost as may be promulgated by the auditor and forward, after entry on his records, all accounts, vouchers, and reports of materials and supplies in connection therewith to the auditor in San Juan. All requisitions for supplies and materials shall be entered of record in his office and all bills and accountability returns therefor made to him. Such clerks now engaged in this service by the chief engineer shall be assigned to the office of the special auditor for duty. The chief engineer will direct that all matters pertaining to the accounts shall be referred to and such reports as may be required shall be made to the special auditor. The special auditor will submit to the chief engineer for approval all accounts rendered, pay rolls, vouchers, mess hall and commissary accounts, property accountability, etc., monthly.

The compensation of the special auditor shall not exceed \$2,500 annually and all expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the irrigation fund.

#### SANITATION SERVICE.

A separate service became effective as of July 1, placing all sanitary measures under supervision of a director of sanitation. The island has been divided into four districts, and the districts into 30 or more zones, the zones embracing certain municipalities.

The accounts will be kept by districts, zones, and municipalities. Property accountability will be established with each accountable officer and cost of service in each municipality kept monthly.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

[The accountable features will cover executive and administrative.]

Director's office.  
Insular board of health.  
Bureau of accounts.  
Bureau of statistics.  
Bureau of sanitary engineering.  
Bureau of mosquito extermination.  
Bureau of chemical laboratory.  
Bureau of bacteriological laboratory.  
Bureau of veterinary inspection.  
Bureau of plumbing inspection.  
Printing, stationery, stamps, telephone.  
Furniture and fixtures; other expenses.

<i>By districts.</i>	<i>By zones.</i>
Northern.	Salary and expenses of health officer.
Zones — to —	Salary and expenses of inspectors.
Southern.	Municipalities:
Zones — to —	Inspectors' salaries.
Eastern.	Laborers' salaries.
Zones — to —	Hire of carts and bulls.
Western.	Hire of drivers; equipment owned.
Zones — to —	Feed and care of animals.
	Repairs of equipment, wagons; harness.
	Rents.
	Water.
	Lights.
	Chemicals and disinfectants.
	Printing and stationery.
	Stamps.

The salary and expenses of each district officer will be prorated by zones, and the administrative expenses, including health officers, will be prorated by municipalities on basis of population cared for by the service.

The law provides that 12 per cent of a certain balance of taxes collected for the municipalities shall be retained by the treasurer and applied to cost of sanitation. The cost of the work in each municipality will be charged and the collections reported by the treasurer credited to each account. The cost and collections will determine the average sum payable by each inhabitant and the amount per capita paid by the Insular Government in excess of the 12 per cent collected.

#### REVENUE STAMPS.

The printing of these stamps is now done by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation. The facilities for safeguarding the paper, the kind of paper used, and the general control while in process of finishing do not appear as sufficiently protective; and it is recommended that a design be adopted, plates made, and contract made with either the American Bank Note Co. or some other house to furnish the stamps required. Stamps should be made in supply sufficient to run for one year and delivered on or before July 1 of each year.

Stamp accounts are now kept with the treasurer, showing stock on hand and stamps issued, also stamp issue by denominations as charged to collectors, and an account with collectors showing sales by denominations, so that all features subsequent to delivery by the bureau are audited.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

Banks, financial institutions, building and loan associations, etc.

The law now requires that the treasurer shall examine these accounts, and there is established in his department a bureau of municipal finance. This law should be changed so as to transfer these examinations and the accounting features to the office of the auditor.

## SCHOOL-BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of school boards are now examined by the commissioner of education. The treasurer also has a corps of examiners for accounts of collectors of revenue.

The auditor has examiners for the accounts of marshals and secretaries of courts and other accounts.

It is recommended that all of the accounting features mentioned shall be placed in the department of the auditor and that the examinations shall be conducted under his supervision.

## BOOKS AND RECORDS.

The warrant ledgers have been discontinued and warrant register and abstracts have been substituted. Voucher registers carrying the general accounts and abstracts and the detail of expenditures classified thereunder have been established.

Construction accounts under classified detail have been established and will carry all expenditures for irrigation service, docks and harbors, school buildings, roads and bridges, and such other accounts as represent an investment of funds either payable from sale of bonds or revenues.

With object of cooperation in the inauguration of the system of accounts planned, the following letter of June 16 was addressed to the treasurer:

TO THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

SIR: In order to facilitate the inauguration of the system of accounting planned for use subsequent to July 1, 1911, it is desirable that all pay rolls and service accounts for June shall be paid not later than July 15 and your account of receipts and disbursements closed as of that date for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. Purchases accounts and other liabilities unpaid as of June 30 will be discharged in current accounts and chargeable to accounts pertaining to the appropriation of period in which contracted.

The balances in hands of revenue collectors and others, covering receipts in June, but not deposited prior to June 30, may be taken into your accounts up to July 15, but no collections in July should be included therein.

The taxes uncollected as of June 30 will close with that date and will be shown in the accounts for fiscal year 1912 as an amount due to the people of Porto Rico. Forms are being prepared for use of collectors, reciting the annual period for which collections are made and the account as of June 30 will recite the sums unpaid for each year. These accounts will be used to establish the asset as of June 30 under taxes receivable. From this and other sources the appropriations are payable. The collectible sum from property taxes is determined by value and rates as returned, and with estimates of other revenue compiled by your office, has formed the basis upon which the lawmakers have appropriated sums for use of the Government.

In the compilation of the accounts collectible for the fiscal period of June 30, 1912, these estimates will be used.

In connection with expenditure of funds authorized accounts will be kept of the detail under classified disbursement accounts. Expenditures for materials and supplies (except certain exceptions as to office use, etc.) will be carried in accounts by the various departments using and an accountability required monthly of the uses, whom for, etc. It has been customary to expend such purchases under the appropriation without report or accountability. The purchase of materials and supplies is merely an exchange in form of assets, and the same care in accounting should be exercised. It has been decided that all purchases and collections for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation shall from July 1, 1911, be handled by you as treasurer for that account, the accounts of the bureau to be handled in this office.

The receipts from operations of the telegraph and telephone systems will be forwarded direct to you or designated depositories. It has been arranged for payment of fees for auto licenses to be paid direct to your office, and amounts due for rentals and from all sources will, as rapidly as the accounting features can be arranged for, be collected by your office on an audited collectible account.

This office will, as soon as data can be arranged, have a record of all sources from which revenue is derived—miscellaneous sources, including rentals of property.

It will be impossible to arrange all of these matters on July 1 and the delay will for a while necessitate inquiry and explanations as to the application of funds, etc. In this I feel that the cooperation of your office will be freely accorded.

The detail covered by accountability under application of the expenditures to the cause will establish the basis for a much closer scrutiny of the account, and if investigated by the head of the department, the means of determining as to reasonableness of the charges ascertained.

With view of complying with the law as to receipts for disbursements a voucher form has been prepared which will carry the accounts, certificates, and approval of proper officials necessary and all original papers.

This voucher will be the basis for the payable draft voucher and will recite the account covered by invoice dates, thereby enabling the payee to ascertain what accounts are included therein, the department number, the warrant and appropriation under which payable, the certificate of the responsible official, the approval by head of the department, the certificate of auditor's warrant and disbursement number, and authority by the auditor to the treasurer for payment.

The voucher is drawn in form for payment by the depository to payee named, by the depository designated by the treasurer, and will require only number and counter-signature by the treasurer before payment. The use of this form and manner of payment will require a record book reciting:

Auditor's number.	Treasurer's number.	To whom payable.	Date delivered or mailed.	Amount of voucher.	Date paid.	By whom paid.
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These paid vouchers should be returned by the bank to the treasurer daily with statement in triplicate reciting treasurer's number and amount, one of which to be signed by the treasurer and returned to the bank after payment has been noted by the treasurer on his voucher record and payment under caption "Audited vouchers, \$....." has been entered on his cash or disbursement book. The vouchers and two lists should be forwarded to the auditor, who will examine and return one list properly receipted to the treasurer, who will enter on the cash or disbursement book the auditor's number, which will be the treasurer's voucher.

If the vouchers are improperly signed or informal in such manner as to invalidate the payment, they will be returned by the auditor to the treasurer, and if not properly corrected will be disallowed.

With the return of vouchers from the treasury the auditor will enter the treasurer's number and date paid on his record book and file under date paid with the accompanying list.

A pay roll is an evidence of indebtedness, and payments therefrom under a receipt on the face of the pay roll or by a separate check must be signed by the payee the same as a voucher in other form.

The present plan of payments is for warrants to be drawn and funds transferred to the paymaster. The paymaster issues his check, and while the payee will receipt by indorsement for amount stated in the check, the check does not state in any manner the account for which payment is made.

This will be discontinued and the payment of these accounts will be through the issuance by the auditor of a pay-roll check in form as follows:

Check No.....

Roll No.....

\_\_\_\_\_ department.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,  
San Juan, P. R., \_\_\_\_\_, 191 .

Pay-roll check for July, 1912.

TO THE TREASURER OF PORTO RICO:

Pay to.....or order,  
the sum of.....dollars, \$.....

In full for services during the month and in the department stated hereon. Appropriation .....

by.....

Not valid unless countersigned,

J. W. BONNER, Auditor.

This check is payable on presentation to the American Colonial Bank, San Juan, P. R., when countersigned by \_\_\_\_\_, paymaster.

S. D. GROMER, Treasurer.

All regular employees of record under classified and emergency service should be paid by check. All daily laborers under special service in cash. The rolls and checks will be forwarded to the treasurer for payment, who will compare the pay rolls with checks and make delivery thereof.

For checks handled by mail the following form will be used by the treasurer:

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,

San Juan, P. R., \_\_\_\_\_, 191 .

Received of the Treasurer of Porto Rico the following pay-roll checks (or vouchers) for delivery to the persons named thereon for services month of \_\_\_\_\_, 191 .

Number of check.	Favor of.	Amount.	Received check signed by payee or by.
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After pay rolls have been compared with checks they should be returned to the auditor. The auditor after completion of pay checks for the month will enter the checks on form of record following:

METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED IN HANDLING AUDITOR'S PAY-ROLL CHECKS.

After completion of issues and comparisons with pay rolls, the auditor will enter on record all pay-roll checks issued as follows:

Record of pay-roll checks issued for month of \_\_\_\_\_ for payment of \_\_\_\_\_ department pay rolls.

Date.	Roll number.	Amount.	Check number.	Date paid.
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A copy of this record will be furnished the treasurer.

It is now customary to make all pay rolls in duplicate. Under the plan presented, duplication is unnecessary. Rolls should be made in copying ink and impression taken and retained by the issuing office. Each department should make a summary or total sheet and retain copy, the original to be certified by the responsible officer and forwarded with the rolls to the auditor.

The law defines what accounts shall be kept by your office, the sources from which revenue is received, and the appropriations from which warrants are payable.

The use of the draft payable voucher and pay-roll checks by your office, and the changes as to reports from and charges by this office direct to the original receiving agent or collector, and the acknowledgment of the cash receipts from such sources by your office, will necessitate the use by your office, and a duplicate thereof in this office of a daily report of cash received and disbursed.

The accounts of revenue collectors will be divided into two classes: Daily from property taxes and daily from sale of revenue stamps.

Daily from captains of ports.

Daily from secretaries, insular courts.

Daily from marshals, insular courts.

Daily from clerks, United States courts.

Daily from United States commissioners.

Daily from individuals and companies on auditor's bills.

Daily from municipalities, account of loans.

Daily from municipalities, account of interest.

Daily from school boards, account of loans.

Daily from school boards, account of interest.

*Licenses (daily).*—Motor vehicles, corporations (foreign), others (?).

*Miscellaneous receipts (monthly).*—Penitentiary and other saving and trust funds; interest on daily balance, San Juan; interest on funds in New York, insular; interest on irrigation funds.

*Pay roll deductions.*—In making up pay-roll checks when deductions are to be collected for account of any branch of the service or for an individual or company a pay-roll check will be made in favor of the treasurer for all sums accruing to the Government, and will be taken up in his cash receipts under credit to accounts that will be stated by the auditor.

*Telegraph receipts.*—San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, and larger stations should remit daily, other points weekly, as the treasurer may direct. Reports of receipts should be made as received, reciting the name of remitter. This office will keep an account with each manager and render an account monthly of all business handled.

The accounts heretofore kept with the paymaster and finance and receiving clerk will be discontinued with settlement of their accounts to June 30, 1911.

The accounts kept with the receiving clerk, telegraph bureau, will be discontinued, and remittances made direct to your office, and necessary instructions will be issued covering only such instructions as pertain to this office.

Very respectfully,

J. W. BONNER,  
*Auditor of Porto Rico.*

It has been previously stated in this report that the system of collecting fees for automobile license has been changed. It has since been decided that payment of this fee shall be in revenue stamps attached to the application. The application with reports will go to the auditor for examination and record. This plan will avoid remittance of currency and the stamps (canceled by the receiving officer in the interior department) attached define the sum paid.

As of date written, the report and statement of collectible taxes for the year 1911-12 has not been received from the treasurer. Inventories from the irrigation service and interior department have not been received. The inventory for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation was received the 17th instant and will necessitate explanations.

Below will be found a synopsis of the ledger accounts to be kept for the purpose of indicating the assets and liabilities of the people of Porto Rico:

#### GENERAL LEDGER.

#### CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS.

#### ASSETS AND CLEARING.

*Treasurer of Porto Rico.*—Balance in designated depositories. These balances are verified monthly by means of a certificate from the cashier of each depository.

The outstanding drafts of the treasurer are listed and taken into account before certificate is received from the depository.

*Municipalities—School boards.*—For loans made by the Insular Government to municipalities and school boards. These loans are made for a term of years. Payments are made monthly, on account, as the taxes are collected by the treasurer.

*Municipal bonds.*—For municipal purposes.

*Municipal bonds.*—For municipal schools.

As of June 30, 1911, the bonds recited are not owned by the Insular Government. The laws of 1911 authorize issuance of these bonds and purchase by the treasurer of the Insular Government.

*Revenue accounts.*—Taxes (property) unpaid June 30, 1911; taxes (corporation and other), unpaid June 30, 1911; taxes (property) assessed for 1911-12.

The taxes unpaid to June 30, 1911, have been verified. The taxes assessed for 1911-12 have not yet been fully compiled. Prior to the compilation of assessments of property for 1911-12 the auditor had not been furnished with a copy of the tax rolls. These papers were made up in single sets by the treasurer and retained in his office. The feature audited was the receipt, and in order to compare with the original rolls it was necessary for the auditor to view the rolls in the hands of the treasurer. The preparation of tax rolls and in fact all collectible revenue based upon law or contract should be prepared by the auditor and transferred to the treasurer for collection.

For the year 1911-12 the auditor will have an abstract of all tax unpaid.

*Collectors of internal revenue* will represent balances June 30, 1911, of amounts due from collectors for taxes unpaid and sale of revenue stamps, and of taxes collected, stamps sold, and other collections for the current year.

*Disbursing officers* will represent balances unpaid June 30, 1911, advances subsequent, etc.

*Collector of customs.*—Reports of collections by the customs officers are made direct to the Treasurer of the United States. Request has been made that from July 1 a copy of each report be made to the auditor. With the collections reported for the month the auditor will charge the collector with the amounts collected, crediting customs paid; with remittances of collections to the treasurer, the collector will be credited and treasurer charged. This plan gives to the auditor a confirmative report as the business is handled.

This account should close monthly.

*Managers insular telegraph and telephone.*—Revenues from telegraph and telephone service.

*Captains of ports* will be charged with receipts and credited with remittances.

*Secretaries insular courts—Marshals insular courts.*—Chargeable with fees and fines collected.

*Clerk of United States district court.*—Fees and fines collected.

*Materials and supplies.*—This account will carry the material and supplies, balance on hand June 30, 1911, and received monthly thereafter for the purpose of maintaining, constructing, and improving public roads, bridges, buildings, harbors, telegraph, and other public utilities. The department receiving will report to the auditor monthly the use and applications of all materials used.

Accountability reports in connection with expendable property as follows have been issued: Auditor's Forms Nos. 602, 603, 611. Accounts are kept with each department.

*Property accounts.*—This account will carry the inventory value recited on auditor's Form No. 601, June 30, 1911, in the hands of each accountable officer and cost of subsequent purchases. Accounts are kept with each accountable officer and include machinery, tools, live stock, equipment, etc.

*Public highways constructed.*—Roads and bridges constructed, lands purchased therefor, damages paid, value of machinery and equipment used (less salvage) should be charged to this account.

Road-construction bonds in the sum of \$1,425,000 have been issued and sold for the purpose of building public roads in Porto Rico. The books of the auditor have not heretofore been kept in form reciting detail of the sums expended for construction and, separately, the cost of maintaining. The appropriation recites "construction, maintenance, and repairs," and as no division of the account beyond that provided for from sale of bonds has been made, the cost of the separate features can not be stated. The cost of all permanent improvements, highways, buildings, public-service facilities, harbor and dock improvements for which bonds have been issued, taxes assessed or cost paid from general revenue funds should be classified and stated from May 1, 1901, to June 30, 1911; expenditures separately kept and thereafter recited carrying the total of such expenditures to the close of each annual accounting.

*Public buildings.*—The cost of all public structures purchased or created since inauguration of legislative control, May 1, 1901, should be stated to June 30, 1911, and thereafter kept and reported annually. The total cost of public structures to close of each annual accounting should be stated.

*Docks and water-fronts improvements.*—Same accounting should be considered as to roads, buildings, etc.

*Insular telegraph and telephone.*—Value should be established by board appointed by the Governor and reported value used as basis for accounts on auditor's books.

*Insular fair property.*—Cost of land, buildings, and fittings for insular fairs. The cost of operating will be separately stated under that account.

*Public lands.*—Land acquired by treaty and ceded by the United States to the people of Porto Rico. Lands purchased but not used for sites for public buildings unoccupied. The lands owned by the Government of Porto Rico can not be sold except under legislative enactment. Lands can not be leased except under conditions as approved by the Executive Council. All lands and public real estate, lots grants, privileges, water, and other rights are under supervision of the commissioner of the interior.

The auditor should establish a record, copied from the record in the land department of the interior department, of all public lands, with copies of all leases, agreements or rights and privileges granted, and therefrom establish a record for an accounting of all sums collected for use.

*Irrigation service.*—Cost of work to be taken from the auditor's record as of June 30, 1911, and so established under new system. These accounts to be examined and re-audited and classified under new classification agreed upon. The accounts will then be so separated that the lands subject to taxation within each district can be ascertained. The requirements as to taxation and revenue determined and the prorating of unapplied cost (general engineering, etc.) distributed by the auditor. The accounts monthly thereafter will be kept as to each feature with cost and kind of materials used and labor applied. This account should be so kept that detail covering cost may be readily stated and certified by the auditor.

*Interest on road improvement bonds.*—Accrued monthly and audited to interest accrued on road improvement bonds.

*Interest on irrigation bonds.*—The interest on irrigation bonds will be accrued and entered monthly to credit of "interest accrued irrigation bonds" and charged to "interest on irrigation bonds." When the interest is paid it will be charged to "interest accrued on irrigation bonds." The account interest on irrigation bonds will then be credited and irrigation service charged. This line of accounting will then show on the auditor's books the accrual, payments, and transfer of expenditures to proper account.

*Corporation and personal accounts collectible.*—This classification will cover the sums due from corporations and individuals for rents, privileges, etc. The data is being compiled from various sources by the auditor and accounts will be prepared under auditor's bill numbered monthly and forwarded to the treasurer for collection.



*Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.*—Capital account chargeable with cost of property.

Operating account will be charged with stock on hand, cash in bank, and accounts collectible, convertible assets.

*Executive and administrative.*—Expenses of the Government have been classified as follows: Legislative: Executive council, house of delegates. Executive: Office of the Governor, office of the secretary, office of the attorney general, office of the treasurer, office of the auditor, civil service commission. Departments: Department of the interior; department of education; department of health, charities, and correction; department of police; department of sanitation. United States district court, insular and municipal courts, medical and dental boards, promotion of commerce and agriculture, insular fair board, board of commissioners of agriculture.

Island of Culebra. Reliefs authorized by legislature.

#### WARRANT FUND ACCOUNTS (INSULAR IRRIGATION).

It is desirable to represent in accounts with books of the auditor the total sums authorized by law to be expended. These authorizations are a primary lien upon the funds available in the hands of the treasurer payable upon warrants properly issued. The "warrant fund accounts" are set up for the purpose of clearing the warrants drawn against the funds in the treasury and chargeable to the appropriations or funds available.

The counter or credit accounts will be: Appropriations, reserve funds (road improvement bonds balance), reserve funds (irrigation service bonds balance).

The warrant fund accounts and the balance of appropriation accounts, reserve fund, and irrigation fund will form offsetting or balancing accounts.

*Municipal sanitation—Cost.*—Corresponding amount to municipal taxes—sanitary. Clearing account.

The amount recoverable from municipalities for sanitation as estimated by the treasurer will be established in these accounts, and cost of sanitation applied. The accounts will represent the cost as charged to the balance available as estimated.

The actual collections for this account will appear in the account under income municipal taxes—sanitary fund.

#### GENERAL LEDGER.

#### CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS.

#### LIABILITIES—INCOME AND CLEARING.

*Bonds of Porto Rico.*—Irrigation service; road improvement.

*Interest on bonds.*—Irrigation-service bonds; road-improvement bonds.

*Redemption fund—Bonds.*—Road-improvement bonds—funds; balance in the treasury June 30, 1911. Irrigation-service bonds—funds; inoperative until completion of the service (see Reserve funds).

*Municipal taxes—School boards (payable accounts.)*—For collections and payments by the treasurer of taxes for municipalities and school boards. Detail of accounts with municipalities and school boards will be kept on subledger.

*Reserve funds.*—Irrigation bonds, balance June 30, 1911, subject to warrant; road-improvement bonds, balance June 30, 1911, subject to warrant.

*Guarantee and reserve funds.*—Deposits to guarantee contingent liability, deposits to guarantee costs, deposits for franchisees, deposits for savings—penitentiary, deposits for police relief fund, deposits for refunds account of sale of property.

These accounts will be consolidated under one general account on the general ledger and accounts with each feature kept on a subledger.

*University of Porto Rico.*—Funds for the university; university agricultural fund (Morrill fund); permanent university fund. The Morrill fund is paid over by the United States to the people of Porto Rico for the promotion of agriculture and other purposes stipulated in the regulations covering its use.

The funds for the university and university trust funds are subject to credits authorized by law and such further credits as accrue by means of donations and grants.

Finding that with the exception of annual appropriations made by the Legislative Assembly, the funds of the University of Porto Rico were not being subjected to the praesidit system affecting other departments, steps were taken to have the disbursement of university funds made under the supervision of this office. With the concurrence of the Secretary of War and with the approval of the Governor, requisition was made upon the board of trustees of the university for the payment of all funds, other than the permanent university fund, into the insular treasury. This requisition was

honored by the trustees, and on June 26, 1911, there was paid into the treasury the following sums:

University trust fund.....	\$60, 465. 55
University agricultural fund (Morrill fund).....	22, 028. 73
Total.....	82, 494. 28

The permanent university fund being paid over to the trustees as an endowment fund to be placed at interest, said fund is not subject to preaudit. It is to be regretted that this fund is not larger, amounting as it does at present to only a few hundred dollars.

The university agricultural fund has, since the beginning of the present fiscal year, been treated, as it should be, as an annual appropriation made by the Federal Government and not as in any sense a nonfiscal-year appropriation.

*Appropriations.*—Unexpended for period ending June 30, 1910; unexpended for year ending June 30, 1911; unexpended for year ending June 30, 1912. No fiscal year. Indefinite.

Expenditures authorized by law and balances subject to warrant.

*Income accounts.*—From taxes on property; from sale of stamps (detail as to classes stated on stamp ledger); from customs; from interest on loans (municipalities); from interest on loans (school boards); from interest on securities owned; from interest on current accounts; from fines and penalties (insular, municipal, and United States district court); from harbor fees and dues; from medical, dental, and pharmacy boards; from sale of Government property; from telegraph and telephone service; from rents, privileges, and grants; from special tax, licenses (motor vehicles, corporations), insurance premiums, etc.; from miscellaneous sources (incidentals); from municipal taxes (sanitary funds).

*Pay-roll checks.*—Monthly accounts.

*Audited vouchers.*—Monthly accounts—vouchers recorded.

*Deferred pay rolls.*—Unpaid cash rolls.

*Deferred pay-roll checks.*—Monthly accounts—subledger.

*Municipal taxes sanitary clearing account.*

*The people of Porto Rico.*—Balance between asset and liability.

#### DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

The work of the division of disbursements and claims under classification of accounts chargeable to operating and maintenance, property and general construction, and the accounts of sanitation, will necessitate a substantial increase in the clerical forces and cost of that division. That division has taken over the issuance of all pay-roll checks and draft-payable vouchers and the records and division of accounts therewith which have not heretofore been kept by this office. It has been found necessary to establish detail as to cost of maintenance of public roads, the cost of roads and buildings constructed, the cost of sanitary services by zones and municipalities, and other expenditures in detail that have heretofore been kept only under expenditures chargeable to appropriations.

The policy of keeping an account of warrants drawn against an appropriation has been changed to one of direct accounting for the expenditures indicated under the appropriation, charging to that feature of the cost of conducting the affairs of the Government the cost of improvements under classified accounts. If an expense or operating feature, it has been classified under the accounts covering, and if for buildings, roads and bridges, schools, or other public improvements, the cost of such features is established under direct charges by auditor accounts. The duties added to the division will necessitate the services of six additional clerks.

#### DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

The varied sources and wide scope from which revenue is received and the necessity of concentrating the receipts from miscellaneous sources under registration and control as to sources, time, class, and sums payable to the people of Porto Rico, render it proper that a "division of receipts" shall be organized in this department which shall assemble, under classification, sums recoverable from corporations and individuals for special taxes, rents, privileges, and licenses; also the receipts from insular telegraph service, accounts with secretaries and marshals of insular courts, captains of ports, and other sources from which revenue is derived, and record all bills rendered for collection of revenue for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation. This division shall examine and certify to the division of bookkeeping and warrants all monthly accounts, with various sources from which collections are made, and shall keep the records and other books prescribed for such accounts.

It is recommended that the division have the following personnel:

Chief of division.....	\$2,000
One clerk.....	1,200
One clerk.....	900
One stenographer.....	1,200

The stenographer is to be used in connection with bills and accounts rendered and in the preparation of journal entries pertaining to the voucher register.

#### DIVISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The work of this division will be materially increased by reason of the concentration of all matters and accounts pertaining to the collection of revenues from property taxes or sale of revenue stamps.

For the fiscal year 1911-12 an abstract of all property taxes collectible has been furnished this office, and the accounts will be subject to audit and classification by collectors. This information has not heretofore been handled in the auditor's office. The duties added will necessitate at least two additional clerks to properly audit these accounts. This division will keep an account with each collector and make distribution on abstracts of all such collections for property taxes, stamps sold, etc.

Reports will be made to the division of bookkeeping and warrants monthly.

#### PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

The accountability for property has been confined to a line of reports by departments for property classed as unexpendable and has been under the supervision of the division of bookkeeping and warrants. The plan of accounting under classification of assets and liabilities will necessitate the enlargement of the scope of this accounting and will cover the expendable and unexpendable property. The plan contemplates that an inventory by classes, expendable and unexpendable, shall be filed with the auditor as of June 30, 1911, and the receipts and expenditures thereafter taken up by the departments in the forms prepared for such accounting and monthly accounts rendered to the auditor.

It is recommended that, in view of the large and important volume of money value to be accounted for under this plan, a separate division shall be established in this department, to be known as the "division of property accounts," and that the Chief of the division shall be furnished with two assistants.

It is suggested that the initial salaries shall be the following:

One chief of division.....	\$2,000
One clerk.....	900
One clerk.....	600

All accounts pertaining to property and materials and supplies shall be kept in such books and records as have been outlined, and statements prepared monthly of the transactions had in connection therewith.

#### DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

This division consists of a chief examiner, three examiners, and a clerk. It is charged with the duty of making periodic field audits and examinations of all officers of the Insular Government accountable to the auditor for collections and disbursements of insular revenues, with the exception of internal-revenue collectors, the accounts of whom are examined by representatives of the treasury department. To this division likewise is assigned the regular audit of accounts current of miscellaneous collections by secretaries and marshals of insular district and municipal courts, rendered monthly to the auditor's office.

In addition to the above-enumerated duties the division is called upon to make special examinations with a view to recommending changes in accounting methods in the various departments or offices of the government and to devise and install therein the forms recommended when same have been approved.

During the fiscal year closed June 30, 1911, the division of audits and examinations made a complete tour of all the insular district and municipal courts of the island, registrars of property and captains of port, examining the books, records, and accounts of the various officials in charge of those offices.

For convenience and economy of time and labor the various offices in the island, outside the city of San Juan, are included within three circuits, embracing the whole island, known as the eastern circuit, the central circuit, and the western circuit.

In this way three examiners may be placed in the field at the same time, an examiner being assigned to each circuit without at any time overlapping the territory or circuits covered by the other two examiners.

Regular examinations were made of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and the new system of accounts for that bureau was installed on July 1, 1910, under the direction of an examiner from this division. Considerable time was devoted by this division to the question of costs in the printing division of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, with a view to arriving at a cost basis by which the large accumulating deficit in the printing division would be avoided in the future.

With the help of the examiners the situation in the bureau was very much improved and the result of its operations more clearly shown.

While the percentage of cost arrived at was carefully worked out on the basis of past operations and on estimated operations for the future, yet it was understood that this method was not a perfect one and only to be adopted until such time as the clerical staff of the bureau could be intrusted with the keeping of a complete cost system along modern lines.

The system of accounts devised by this office for the University of Porto Rico some time in the year 1908 was revised in the present year and simplified in many particulars to meet changed conditions in the university. It is believed that the accounts as now set up will adequately reflect the true conditions of the operations of the university in its various fields of educational endeavor.

An examination of the accounts of the bureau of insular telegraph in the interior department disclosed the inadequacy of the old forms of accounting records to show the true results of its operations. To remedy this defect an improved voucher system with vouchers and other forms was devised and installed. If these forms had been carefully followed by the persons responsible for the keeping of same, much subsequent confusion would have been avoided, but unfortunately the instructions as to the handling of vouchers and the distribution thereof were not followed, with the result that considerable delay was occasioned later, when an attempt was made to audit the accounts.

Other examinations and engagements taken up during the year were the financial and receiving clerk in the treasury department, insular fair board, Anti-Tuberculosis League, and inspection and condemnation of public property.

The regular examination of the offices of the registrars of property was assigned to this division for the first time this year on recommendation of the auditor. There are 10 registrars of property in the island who render to the auditor monthly accounts of canceled stamps. These accounts are audited in the division of internal revenue of the auditor's office, but it was felt that without an inspection from time to time of the records in the offices of the respective registrars it would be impossible to say whether an official was reporting the full fees provided for by law.

In order to attain this end it was necessary to secure the cooperation of the attorney general and the treasurer of Porto Rico, who are by law charged with the duty of designating the persons to investigate the offices of the registrars of property. This cooperation was readily secured and the examiners of the auditor's office were appointed for that purpose.

The wisdom of having regular examinations made of the offices of registrars was promptly demonstrated when in the first three or four offices examined it was found that there was considerable divergence in the interpretation by the registrars of the laws governing the rate of fees charged by them. When all the offices of registrars have been examined the attorney general will take up this matter and settle the disputed points of law.

Provision has been made in the division of audits and examinations for the keeping and recording of the complete cost of each examination, audit, or other engagement assigned to it.

Cards have been designed to record this cost, classified so as to show the engagement, period covered, time of examiner or examiners engaged, with the salary and other expenses incurred thereon. Time reports and expense vouchers give the supporting details for the costs of engagements.

Owing to press of work in the division these cost cards could not be installed during the fiscal year just closed, but the data for their preparation are on file and may be used at any time when the situation of the office permits of their compilation.

While during the past year only one case of embezzlement was disclosed in the accounts of an insular court official, who was promptly sentenced to serve a term in jail, it is believed that the act of the legislature approved March 12, 1908, directing the secretaries and marshals of insular courts to deposit their official funds in banking institutions, should be amended so as to make noncompliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the auditor as to the method of making such deposits *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement.

This amendment was recommended by the auditor in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, but it is believed that nothing further was done in the matter.

The question of increase in the amount of the bonds of insular district and municipal court secretaries and marshals will require consideration. The work in the courts has considerably increased in volume and importance during the past five years and large sums of money are handled at times by the officials, making their bonds entirely inadequate to properly protect the people of Porto Rico.

The subject of fees to be charged by secretaries and marshals of insular municipal courts should receive attention. There is considerable confusion in the minds of municipal court officials as to the proper fees to be charged by them, and hardly two secretaries or marshals charge the same fees for similar services.

In the case of municipal secretaries and marshals, their confusion arises from the fact that they have no tariff of fees applicable by law to municipal courts alone. Section 12 of the act of 1904, reorganizing the judiciary, provides that the fees to be charged by them shall be the same as those enumerated in an act concerning the fees to be charged by the secretaries and marshals of district courts.

By attorney general opinions rendered from time to time to individual secretaries and marshals of municipal courts, it has been held that many parts of the tariff of fees for district courts are not applicable to municipal courts and that the officials of the latter are not required to follow same.

It is recommended that the law be amended so that the fees to be charged by municipal court officials shall be clearly set forth and allow no room for misconstruction or for confusion with fees charged in district courts.

Another question, the solution of which would do away with the opportunity for possible graft and fraud on the part of court officials, is the question of deposits to meet civil costs by litigants in insular courts. There is no law at present which requires litigants to make a deposit in a civil case to cover the necessary costs of the action.

Costs are payable in advance as they accrue, but this is a slow and painful way of settling costs and has resulted in the majority of court officials insisting that litigants shall pay a small deposit in advance, the balance of same, if any, to be returned to the litigant at the close of the case. But the court officials can not enforce the payment of more than the amount of the earned costs, and this has been taken advantage of by some of the smaller court officials in denying to the examiner that they have any balances of deposits on hand in pending actions in their courts.

A law with a graduated scale of deposits to be made in accordance with the class of civil case registered in district or municipal courts, and based on past experience as to the sufficiency of the deposits, would practically close the door to one important means of graft on the part of dishonest officials and would be fulfilling an obligation and duty, which the latest thought on the subject seems to make quite clear, of the Government providing by legislative action against the opportunity for graft on the part of public officials.

#### DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS.

The plan of accounting submitted will concentrate all accounts under general classified captions on the general ledger, in charge of the chief of this division.

By the plans formulated the various divisions of the accounting forces forming the auditing department will report to this division and all details kept in subledger balanced monthly with the accounts established in the general ledger.

The services of all the employees have been satisfactory, and the additional time of five hours weekly, necessary to conduct the affairs of the office, has been cheerfully rendered. Several changes and promotions, with an increase in compensation in deserving cases, have been made. With an increase in period of service it is anticipated that greater proficiency in clerical service will be attained and more satisfactory results secured.

It is hoped and believed that with the cordial cooperation of the heads of departments, the system of auditing and accounting set forth in this report will prove entirely acceptable, not only to those in authority, but also to all persons having financial transactions with the various offices of the Insular Government. My sincere thanks are due, and are hereby extended, to the special accountant and to the entire office force for their faithful and efficient services.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BONNER,  
*Auditor of Porto Rico.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

# EXHIBIT A.

## Condition of the insular treasury at the beginning and close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Cash balance at the beginning of business July 1, 1910, distributed in the following depositories:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$682,081.54
Royal Bank of Canada.....	400,000.00
First National Bank.....	200,000.00
Union Bank of Halifax.....	150,000.00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	15,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50,000.00

Total..... 1,597,081.54

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. & W. Seligman & Co.....	1,500,000.00
National City Bank of New York.....	531,966.67

Total..... 3,629,048.21

Total receipts of the treasurer of Porto Rico, for the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1911 (see Exhibit B)..... 6,813,575.18

Total to be accounted for..... 10,442,623.39

Total expenditures of the treasurer of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1911 (see Exhibit B)..... 6,427,179.14

Cash balance at the close of business June 30, 1911, distributed in the following depositories:

In San Juan, P. R.—

American Colonial Bank.....	\$616,987.29
Royal Bank of Canada.....	975,000.00
First National Bank.....	100,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	250,000.00
Banco de Puerto Rico.....	100,000.00
Banco Territorial y Agrícola.....	15,000.00
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce.....	50,000.00

Total..... 2,106,987.29

In New York City, N. Y.—

J. & W. Seligman & Co.....	1,500,000.00
National City Bank of New York.....	408,456.96

Total..... 4,015,444.25

Total as above..... 10,442,623.39

This cash balance of the Insular Government is composed as follows:

Insular revenues available for expenditures under authority of legislative appropriations..... 1,214,000.67

Trust funds..... 2,801,443.58

Total as above..... 4,015,444.25

## EXHIBIT B.

*Receipts and expenditures of the Insular Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

## RECEIPTS.

## Insular revenues:

Customs (Schedule No. 1).....	\$1,065,998.95
Internal revenue (Schedule No. 2).....	2,571,450.02
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 3).....	349,296.87
Repayments by municipalities on account of loans (see Exhibit C).....	79,659.81
Repayments by school boards on account of loans (see Exhibit D).....	38,943.41
Repayments to appropriations (Schedule No. 4)...	323,554.70
Transfers to insular revenues.....	500.00

Total insular revenue receipts.....	\$4,429,403.76
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## Trust funds:

Taxes collected for municipalities by the Insular Government (Schedule No. 5).....	1,502,800.56
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 6).....	808,308.65
Transfers.....	73,062.21

Total trust fund receipts.....	2,384,171.42
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Total receipts of the insular treasury.....	6,813,575.18
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## EXPENDITURES.

## Insular revenues:

Legislative (Schedule No. 7).....	60,596.60
Executive (Schedule No. 8).....	3,137,017.42
Judicial (Schedule No. 9).....	443,366.26
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 10).....	153,268.01
Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit C).....	19,200.00
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit D).....	17,385.86
Transfers.....	73,062.21
Repayments to appropriations.....	22,529.10

Total insular revenue expenditures.....	3,926,425.46
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## Trust funds:

Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the Insular Government (Schedule No. 11).....	1,518,045.89
Road bond fund (Schedule No. 12).....	104,119.76
Miscellaneous (Schedule No. 13).....	874,122.03
Repayments to appropriations.....	3,966.00
Transfers.....	500.00

Total trust fund expenditures.....	2,500,753.68
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Total expenditures of the insular treasury.....	6,427,179.14
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SCHEDULE No. 1.—*Insular revenue receipts—Customs—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and comparison with the two previous fiscal years.*

	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9
July.....	\$100,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$70,000.00
August.....	92,000.00	62,000.00	78,000.00
September.....	70,000.00	60,000.00	52,000.00
October.....	100,000.00	75,000.00	59,000.00
November.....	95,000.00	75,000.00	88,000.00
December.....	100,000.00	85,000.00	70,000.00
January.....	95,000.00	85,000.00	64,000.00
February.....	110,407.96	75,000.00	54,000.00
March.....	90,000.00	75,000.00	70,000.00
April.....	60,000.00	60,000.00	69,680.28
May.....	80,065.23	75,000.00	60,000.00
June.....	73,525.76	87,362.43	68,996.07
Total.....	1,065,998.95	879,362.43	803,286.35

**SCHEDULE No. 2.—Insular revenue receipts—Internal revenue—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

1910-11	Inheritance tax.	Property tax.	Excise tax.		Total.
			Tobacco.	Internal revenue.	
July.....	\$446.23	\$8,128.12	\$15,454.29	\$206,920.54	\$228,949.18
August.....	726.28	45,588.82	14,922.48	141,822.33	203,059.91
September.....	590.28	9,004.70	14,406.96	136,550.90	160,561.84
October.....	4,053.73	7,947.57	16,178.11	193,476.71	221,656.12
November.....	1,121.53	3,298.89	15,713.67	144,140.91	164,275.00
December.....	1,207.94	2,376.28	17,572.25	167,844.99	189,001.46
January.....	1,992.00	9,331.46	17,909.80	214,118.00	243,351.26
February.....	757.50	35,120.07	17,355.67	137,807.57	191,040.81
March.....	1,201.07	11,558.90	18,967.09	197,433.92	229,180.98
April.....	729.49	3,415.22	17,640.62	205,976.68	227,762.01
May.....	1,643.13	2,149.31	18,521.95	184,337.05	206,651.44
June.....	683.24	488.75	17,465.90	287,322.12	305,960.01
Total.....	15,161.42	136,408.09	202,128.79	2,217,751.72	2,571,450.02

**SCHEDULE No. 3.—Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and comparison with the two previous fiscal years.**

**TOLLS COLLECTED BY BUREAU OF INSULAR TELEGRAPH.**

	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9
July.....	\$5,191.09	\$4,743.49	\$3,966.38
August.....	5,000.91	4,635.02	3,342.85
September.....	4,873.01	4,532.14	4,319.47
October.....	5,423.64	4,426.21	4,362.28
November.....	5,367.98	4,977.07	4,362.88
December.....	6,558.59	5,697.51	4,084.57
January.....	5,495.88	5,246.52	4,159.60
February.....	5,294.43	4,981.74	4,431.41
March.....	5,927.26	5,389.08	4,308.57
April.....	5,274.44	5,325.75	4,981.26
May.....	5,580.99	4,976.55	4,830.83
June.....	6,364.66	5,703.51	5,174.93
Total.....	66,352.88	60,634.59	52,031.03

**COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER.**

Month.	Interest on daily bank balances.	Taxes on insurance premiums.	Payments on franchises, taxes or royalties.	Rents from Government property.	Interest on loans to municipalities.	Interest on loans to school boards.	Motor-vehicle licenses.
July.....	\$62.05	\$8,029.56	\$1,075.97	\$1,392.09	\$581.34	\$300.02	\$494.00
August.....	2,209.98	2,111.12	2,002.05	281.01	1,210.79	409.02	420.00
September.....	3,213.47	.....	315.00	1,325.78	1,118.31	386.00	396.00
October.....	3,667.11	101.16	1,330.17	627.01	908.99	355.84	375.00
November.....	3,425.19	.....	951.87	465.40	896.67	367.63	352.00
December.....	3,373.86	.....	1,800.00	1,089.45	812.33	408.88	354.00
January.....	3,392.24	4,988.95	2,069.33	1,564.93	794.43	335.88	496.00
February.....	3,396.04	3,096.57	914.89	334.76	1,048.74	338.02	724.00
March.....	3,223.97	479.47	404.10	1,137.72	858.30	298.84	379.00
April.....	4,358.16	88.64	3,289.03	852.00	812.83	287.92	606.00
May.....	2,377.45	100.00	146.00	527.91	779.12	287.92	435.00
June.....	9,080.07	5,315.98	1,222.47	1,384.47	850.95	267.36	471.00
Total.....	41,779.59	24,911.45	15,520.88	10,982.51	10,672.80	4,038.33	5,504.00



SCHEDULE No. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and comparison with the two previous fiscal years—Continued.*

COLLECTIONS BY THE TREASURER—Continued.

Month.	License fees of foreign corporations.	Sales of Government property.	Escheated inheritance tax.	Annual rents, canons on mines.	Road fines.	Sale of confiscated property.	Sundries.	Total.
July.....	\$1,150.00	\$227.60				\$4.85	\$325.00	\$13,642.48
August.....	125.00	1,843.75		\$84.42		10.80	12.00	10,719.94
September.....	25.00	160.55		100.80	\$1.00		200.00	7,241.89
October.....	50.00	59.20		133.83		4.80	3.69	7,616.80
November.....	50.00	79.25		92.16	1.50	8.33	3.50	6,993.50
December.....		44.45		112.44		12.40	2.00	8,004.51
January.....	50.00	183.95		58.00	1.75	.30	.43	13,936.19
February.....	125.00	48.30	\$3,130.88	11.52	.25	5.05		13,774.02
March.....		40.50	218.42	147.26		.20	2.00	7,189.78
April.....		155.30		24.00		8.10	18.65	10,502.63
May.....	25.00	362.43	109.21	278.57		4.58		5,428.19
June.....	3,675.00	379.37	109.21	122.88	.50	6.00		22,586.26
Total.....	5,275.00	3,584.65	3,567.72	1,160.88	5.00	65.41	567.27	127,635.49

COLLECTIONS BY SECRETARIES AND MARSHALS OF INSULAR COURTS.

	1911			1910	
	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.	Sundries.	Fees and fines, secretaries.	Fees, marshals.
<b>District courts:</b>					
San Juan.....	\$8,555.92	\$961.62		\$5,901.23	\$558.75
Ponce.....	5,508.36	770.83		4,253.95	1,033.28
Mayaguez.....	6,129.35	678.72	\$12.25	5,964.56	812.72
Humacao.....	3,208.25	650.91		3,161.26	964.29
Arecibo.....	3,450.47	713.93		2,629.21	690.80
Guayama.....	3,694.51	759.95		1,846.96	325.82
Aguadilla.....	2,038.25	316.37		1,704.65	282.25
Total.....	32,585.11	4,550.33	12.25	25,361.82	4,678.88
<b>Municipal courts:</b>					
San Juan.....	7,493.09	656.12		4,255.56	460.55
Carolina.....	1,421.99	52.15		1,335.23	71.90
Bayamon.....	2,593.15	292.82		1,904.58	206.63
Vega Baja.....	841.52	69.20		457.46	4.25
Arecibo.....	3,364.92	341.72		2,455.79	206.40
Manati.....	2,950.14	198.31		1,655.95	273.75
Utua.....	1,523.13	139.35		1,511.88	320.27
Aguadilla.....	1,143.00	337.36		1,321.20	188.37
San Sebastian.....	432.19	71.09		542.70	51.25
Lares.....	993.38	110.80		777.29	143.88
Mayaguez.....	4,288.09	447.45	.70	2,439.67	477.35
Añasco.....	927.78	59.59		634.87	88.01
Cabo Rojo.....	1,324.83	105.82		1,308.21	249.19
San German.....	2,741.24	370.65		2,415.97	442.23
Ponce.....	2,672.25	287.93		2,651.82	257.96
Yauco.....	1,394.05	111.01	13.44	1,272.19	228.44
Adjuntas.....	335.67	79.11		362.08	35.65
Coamo.....	923.69	154.25		805.09	163.28
Barros.....	441.49	20.80		145.40	36.55
Guayama.....	1,738.61	426.30		1,951.84	402.68
Salinas.....	1,312.38	133.50		1,099.92	49.95
Cayey.....	2,631.64	260.88		1,247.30	193.44
Humacao.....	1,697.36	184.51		1,109.74	220.57
Fajardo.....	2,009.62	72.85	112.00	1,664.66	117.51
Yabucoa.....	1,303.03	296.24		1,189.90	294.09
Caguas.....	2,238.12	166.93		1,877.40	237.48
San Lorenzo.....	1,681.71	110.28		947.25	131.34
Vieques.....	2,261.27	55.95		823.66	57.35
Juana Diaz.....	695.23	52.45			
Patillas.....	439.72	21.86			
Total.....	55,814.29	5,687.28	126.14	39,831.51	5,612.33

Total collections by secretaries, district and municipal courts ..... \$38,398.40

Total collections by marshals, district and municipal courts ..... 10,287.61

Total..... 98,637.01

Sundries..... 188.39

Grand total..... 98,775.40

SCHEDULE No. 3.—*Insular revenue receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and comparison with the two previous fiscal years—Continued.*

COLLECTIONS OF HARBOR FEES BY CAPTAINS OF THE PORT.

Months.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Total.
<b>1910.</b>				
July.....	\$4,061.79	\$542.54	\$289.02	\$4,893.35
August.....	2,339.68	480.80	563.41	3,413.89
September.....	2,868.23	295.38	202.50	3,366.11
October.....	2,626.49	425.74	356.48	3,408.71
November.....	2,320.72	359.45	273.03	2,953.20
December.....	3,604.97	486.83	313.29	4,405.09
<b>1911.</b>				
January.....	5,232.89	583.56	704.81	6,521.26
February.....	3,485.66	685.34	247.29	4,418.29
March.....	4,771.99	385.12	259.24	5,416.35
April.....	2,914.89	341.97	373.89	3,630.75
May.....	4,203.28	284.89	297.43	4,785.60
June.....	3,145.15	377.17	201.89	3,724.21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,595.74</b>	<b>5,248.79</b>	<b>4,082.28</b>	<b>50,926.81</b>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collections by the clerk of the United States district court, fees and fines:

First quarter.....	\$617.02
Second quarter.....	1,151.89
Third quarter.....	1,218.05
Fourth quarter.....	581.58
	<u>3,568.54</u>

Insular school for training nurses, earnings by nurses.....	438.02
Insular police, collections on account of lost property by policemen.....	46.64
Supervisor of health, registering pharmaceutical formulas.....	200.00
Special disbursing officer for Porto Rico, Washington, D. C., interest on daily balances.....	239.27
Secretary board of dental examiners, examination fees.....	75.00
Treasurer board of pharmacy examiners, examination fees.....	175.00
Treasurer board of medical examiners, examination fees.....	830.00
Department of the interior, collections on account of lost property.....	33.82
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,037.75</b>

RECAPITULATION.

Receiving clerk, bureau of insular telegraph.....	\$66,352.88
Collections by the financial and receiving clerk.....	109,088.46
Collections by secretaries and marshals of insular courts.....	98,775.40
Collections of harbor fees by captains of the ports.....	50,926.81
Collections by the treasurer of Porto Rico.....	18,547.03
Collections by the clerk of the United States district court.....	3,568.54
Collections by supervisor of health, pharmaceutical formulas.....	200.00
Insular school for training nurses.....	438.02
Secretary board of dental examiners.....	75.00
Secretary board of pharmacy examiners.....	175.00
Treasurer board of medical examiners.....	830.00
Collections by special disbursing officer for Porto Rico, Washington, D. C., interest on daily balances.....	239.27
Collections by insular police on account of lost property.....	46.64
Collections by the department of the interior on account of lost property.....	33.82
<b>Total, miscellaneous receipts.....</b>	<b>349,296.87</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 4.—Insular revenue receipts—Repayments to appropriations—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

Repayments made by officers to various appropriations:

A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer for the people of Porto Rico, Washington.....	\$4, 446. 64
Paymaster in the treasury department.....	2, 799. 27
Treasurer of Porto Rico.....	520. 16
Commissioner of education.....	139. 45
Secretaries district courts as special disbursing officers...	3, 921. 60
Marshal United States district court as special disbursing officer.....	498. 49
Department of the interior, by special disbursing officer.	10, 046. 82
President insular school for training nurses.....	150. 00
Chief of insular police.....	6. 67
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$22, 529. 10</b>

Repayments of the nature of miscellaneous receipts made by various officers to appropriations:

Paymaster in the treasury department.....	46. 00
Secretary of Porto Rico, sales of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, to departments.....	274, 405. 34
Supervisor of charities, pay patients, insane asylum.....	7, 279. 50
Department of education, common school equipment, sale of school supplies.....	2, 713. 36
Secretary-treasurer University of Porto Rico, sale of stationery.....	38. 61
Insular police, sales of uniforms.....	15, 314. 14
Marshal United States district court, as special disbursing officer.....	97. 48
Department of the interior, sale of automobile badges...	1, 131. 17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>301, 025. 60</b>
<b>Total repayments.....</b>	<b>323, 554. 70</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 5.—Trust-fund receipts—Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

**MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TAX.**

Months.	Municipal property tax.			School tax.	Total.
	General fund.	Road fund.	School fund.		
1910.					
July.....	\$36, 835. 67	\$4, 383. 83	\$13, 739. 82	\$5, 982. 84	\$60, 942. 16
August.....	273, 082. 25	30, 661. 73	101, 247. 98	43, 209. 34	448, 201. 30
September.....	54, 523. 17	5, 836. 77	20, 119. 86	8, 629. 04	89, 108. 84
October.....	48, 496. 77	5, 143. 30	17, 881. 76	7, 814. 62	79, 341. 45
November.....	20, 031. 04	2, 235. 52	7, 422. 14	3, 220. 12	32, 908. 82
December.....	14, 207. 98	1, 562. 29	5, 266. 77	2, 265. 02	23, 332. 06
1911.					
January.....	56, 361. 88	6, 021. 54	20, 794. 42	9, 093. 30	92, 271. 14
February.....	210, 192. 36	23, 413. 15	77, 868. 55	33, 089. 22	344, 543. 28
March.....	70, 416. 22	7, 616. 47	26, 010. 92	11, 816. 19	115, 859. 80
April.....	20, 724. 77	2, 327. 10	7, 683. 92	3, 296. 68	34, 022. 47
May.....	13, 106. 36	1, 448. 80	4, 851. 68	2, 117. 49	21, 524. 33
June.....	2, 964. 06	286. 69	1, 063. 61	472. 47	4, 806. 83
Total.....	820, 942. 53	90, 972. 19	303, 971. 43	130, 476. 33	1, 346, 362. 49

**SCHEDULE No. 5.—Trust-fund receipts—Taxes collected for municipalities by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.**

**MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.**

Months.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
<b>1910.</b>					
July.....	\$191.89	\$1,758.62	\$794.88	\$246.13	\$2,991.52
August.....	25,744.69	9,170.16	8,675.42	4,882.55	48,472.82
September.....	8,913.22	1,408.40	634.06	510.51	11,466.19
October.....	8,500.59	1,299.46	827.33	281.47	10,908.85
November.....	2,068.29	1,424.24	904.11	185.40	4,582.04
December.....	1,379.29	641.90	664.03	71.46	2,756.68
<b>1911.</b>					
January.....	9,373.93	3,792.40	1,379.10	266.00	14,811.43
February.....	22,293.00	5,477.28	6,484.68	4,169.99	38,424.95
March.....	10,473.24	1,716.23	1,952.01	544.32	14,685.80
April.....	1,951.70	544.22	756.54	230.90	3,483.36
May.....	1,536.35	547.69	463.51	83.20	2,630.65
June.....	889.58	135.16	162.69	36.36	1,223.79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>93,315.77</b>	<b>27,915.66</b>	<b>23,608.36</b>	<b>11,508.29</b>	<b>156,438.08</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 6.—Trust-fund receipts—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

Insular bond redemption tax.....	\$135,695.02
Special cemetery tax at Comerio.....	1.44
Salaries, treasury agents.....	746.67
Teachers' pension fund.....	1,945.09
Insular police relief fund.....	576.05
Cash bond deposits.....	5,270.00
Sale of articles, Girls' Charity School.....	177.00
Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity School.....	1,281.50
Sale of articles, penitentiary.....	1,253.46
Special deposits, Arecibo-Camuy road.....	250.00
Special deposits, San Juan-Rio Piedras road.....	8.00
Special deposits, J. C. McCormick.....	185.22
Special deposits, Fernando Strazzara, late secretary municipal court of Mayaguez.....	444.83
Special deposits, construction Cataño-Pueblo Viejo road.....	100.00
Special deposits, Juan R. Baiz.....	500.00
National Surety Co., Harry F. Besosa, agent; collected on account of bond of Tomás C. Vera, late secretary district court of Mayaguez....	16.40
The Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association, fine and license fee paid under protest.....	450.00
Inheritance tax on estate of L. F. Verges, paid under protest.....	10,487.60
Union Central Life Insurance Co., taxes paid under protest.....	3,621.73
University fund.....	22,950.49
University agricultural fund.....	105,465.55
Irrigation fund; repayment, rent and interest.....	71,679.10
Outstanding liabilities.....	7,484.36
School building fund.....	6,565.53
School extension in Porto Rico, "General account".....	2,075.00
School extension in Porto Rico, expenses, school exhibit at insular fair.....	50.00
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.....	427,732.59
Franchise deposits.....	1,296.02
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>808,308.65</b>

**SCHEDULE NO. 7.—Insular revenue expenditures—Legislative—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Executive Council:</b>			
Salaries.....	\$27, 736.67	.....	\$27, 736.67
Temporary employees.....	1, 780.50	.....	1, 780.50
Contingent expenses.....	.....	\$201.27	201.27
Legislative printing.....	255.11	.....	255.11
Incidentals.....	1, 513.57	.....	1, 513.57
Printing and publication of laws.....	1, 424.62	1, 680.06	3, 104.68
Repairs and furniture.....	337.06	.....	337.06
<b>Total, Executive Council.....</b>	<b>33, 047.53</b>	<b>1, 881.33</b>	<b>34, 928.86</b>
<b>House of Delegates:</b>			
Salaries.....	19, 038.99	.....	19, 038.99
Temporary employees.....	2, 536.71	.....	2, 536.71
Contingent expenses.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative printing.....	1, 872.10	75.00	1, 947.10
Incidentals.....	1, 009.90	377.39	1, 387.29
Purchase of books for library, etc.....	124.05	14.00	138.05
Mileage for members.....	534.90	.....	534.90
Payment of per diem and traveling expenses to members, House of Delegates, "indefinite,".....	84.70	.....	84.70
<b>Total, House of Delegates.....</b>	<b>25, 201.35</b>	<b>466.39</b>	<b>25, 667.74</b>
<b>Total, legislative expenditures.....</b>	<b>58, 248.88</b>	<b>2, 347.72</b>	<b>60, 596.60</b>

**SCHEDULE NO. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Office of the Governor:</b>			
Salaries.....	\$12, 951.99	.....	\$12, 951.99
Contingent expenses.....	1, 419.10	\$278.10	1, 697.20
<b>Total, office of the Governor.....</b>	<b>14, 371.09</b>	<b>278.10</b>	<b>14, 649.19</b>
<b>Office of the secretary:</b>			
Salaries.....	24, 783.33	.....	24, 783.33
Contingent expenses.....	.....	66.35	66.35
Incidentals.....	2, 474.54	.....	2, 474.54
Postage.....	386.50	.....	386.50
Bureau of Supplies, printing, and transportation.....	284, 903.99	.....	284, 903.99
Contingent expenses, bureau of printing and supplies.....	.....	12, 743.83	12, 743.83
Automobile transportation.....	.....	2, 061.82	2, 061.82
<b>Total, office of the secretary.....</b>	<b>312, 548.36</b>	<b>14, 892.00</b>	<b>327, 440.36</b>
<b>Office of the attorney general:</b>			
Salaries.....	25, 908.02	.....	25, 908.02
Contingent expenses.....	5, 994.85	573.29	6, 568.14
Expenses of suit against the Vandergrift Construction Co.....	.....	287.98	287.98
<b>Total, office of the attorney general.....</b>	<b>31, 902.87</b>	<b>861.27</b>	<b>32, 764.14</b>
<b>Office of the treasurer:</b>			
Salaries, office of the treasurer.....	124, 463.82	7.78	124, 471.60
Salaries, collectors of internal revenue.....	64, 511.04	11.50	64, 522.54
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	10, 662.12	3, 280.38	13, 942.50
Postage.....	3, 496.35	69.95	3, 566.30
Traveling expenses, bureau of accounts.....	1, 540.69	11.88	1, 552.55
Traveling expenses, bureau of municipal finance.....	1, 100.67	38.26	1, 138.93
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents.....	7, 881.38	.....	7, 881.38
Care of horses for internal-revenue agents.....	6, 725.14	.....	6, 725.14
Traveling expenses, assessors.....	6, 569.14	.....	6, 569.14
Care of horses for assessors.....	4, 439.28	.....	4, 439.28
Office rent of collectors.....	570.00	.....	570.00
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents and assessors.....	.....	997.00	997.00
Care of horses.....	.....	720.42	720.42
<b>Total, office of the treasurer.....</b>	<b>231, 959.63</b>	<b>5, 137.15</b>	<b>237, 096.78</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Office of the auditor:</b>			
Salaries.....	\$41,282.76	.....	\$41,282.76
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	1,201.65	\$684.31	1,885.96
Postage.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Inspection and traveling expenses.....	2,068.67	43.35	2,131.92
Blank forms.....	793.90	466.73	1,260.63
<b>Total, office of the auditor.....</b>	<b>45,666.88</b>	<b>1,194.39</b>	<b>46,861.27</b>
<b>Office of the commissioner of the interior:</b>			
Salaries.....	61,999.06	280.00	62,279.06
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	5,314.65	656.57	5,971.22
Postage.....	1,890.63	27.85	1,908.38
Traveling expenses.....	9,493.77	669.52	10,163.29
Purchase and repair of instruments.....	580.37	.....	580.37
Expenses, division of public lands.....	1,661.35	.....	1,661.35
<b>Total, office of the commissioner.....</b>	<b>80,929.72</b>	<b>1,633.94</b>	<b>82,563.66</b>
<b>Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.....</b>	<b>302,262.67</b>	<b>25,662.81</b>	<b>327,925.48</b>
<b>Maintenance and repair of public buildings—</b>			
Care of buildings.....	22,514.84	2,009.64	24,524.48
Water for buildings.....	1,680.84	122.12	1,802.96
Electric light for buildings.....	1,478.71	100.58	1,579.29
Expenses, executive mansion.....	12,362.94	646.23	13,039.17
Commission on the collection of harbor dues.....	.....	45.97	45.97
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>340,320.00</b>	<b>28,607.35</b>	<b>368,927.35</b>
<b>Bureau of insular telegraph:</b>			
Salaries.....	54,069.96	52.57	54,112.52
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of offices.....	1,793.57	106.00	1,899.57
Lighting.....	570.47	40.11	610.58
Purchase of material.....	5,719.04	628.13	6,347.17
Reconstruction and extension.....	4,627.82	.....	4,627.82
Incidentals.....	1,775.24	.....	1,775.24
Transportation and subsistence.....	616.18	226.15	842.33
Freight and wagon transportation.....	996.15	126.17	1,122.32
Printing and stationery.....	2,446.60	11.59	2,458.19
Purchase, maintenance, or hire of horses and oxen.....	267.69	.....	267.69
Postage.....	499.70	31.87	531.57
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system.....	1,074.97	.....	1,074.97
Installing automatic telephone exchange.....	.....	1,592.49	1,592.49
<b>Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....</b>	<b>74,447.38</b>	<b>2,815.08</b>	<b>77,262.46</b>
<b>Insular School for Training Nurses.....</b>	<b>3,475.06</b>	<b>1,820.86</b>	<b>5,295.92</b>
<b>Civil service commission:</b>			
Salaries.....	9,259.99	.....	9,259.99
Contingent expenses.....	1,662.47	588.86	2,241.33
<b>Total, civil service commission.....</b>	<b>10,912.46</b>	<b>588.86</b>	<b>11,501.32</b>
<b>Miscellaneous expenditures under direction of commissioner of the interior:</b>			
<b>Work on insular roads—</b>			
Construction of various roads.....	6.14	.....	6.14
Insular road and bridge construction.....	34,717.32	.....	34,717.32
Alteration of Caminero House No. 2, Cayey, Guayama road.....	1,060.82	.....	1,060.82
Survey of lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico.....	116.63	.....	116.63
Sprinkling with oil San Juan-Martin Peña road.....	1.99	.....	1.99
Survey and construction of Cataño-Arecibo Canal.....	129.14	.....	129.14
Survey and study for widening San Juan-Río Piedras road.....	99.14	.....	99.14
<b>Total, work on insular roads.....</b>	<b>36,121.18</b>	.....	<b>36,121.18</b>
<b>Expenses of reconveying to the city of Ponce a certain tract of land.....</b>	<b>4.00</b>	.....	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Study of methods for irrigating the plains of Cabo Rojo and Lajas.....</b>	<b>94.44</b>	.....	<b>94.44</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>98.44</b>	.....	<b>98.44</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Miscellaneous expenditures under direction of commissioner of the interior—Continued.</b>			
Construction and repair of public buildings—			
Construction of reform school buildings.....	\$8,678.87	\$83.30	\$8,762.17
Construction of a model penitentiary.....	13.80		13.80
Construction of a laboratory building at Mayaguez.....	1,348.12		1,348.12
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.....	4,244.42		4,244.42
Erection of an insular capitol building.....	2,516.55		2,516.55
Repairs to Girls' Charity School.....	.20		.20
Repairs to Boys' Charity School.....	454.01		454.01
Total.....	17,255.97	83.30	17,339.27
<b>Construction and repairs of docks and piers—</b>			
Minor repairs to dock at San Juan.....	27.85		27.85
Repair of bulkhead and water front at San Juan.....	32.95		32.95
Repair, maintenance, and construction of docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.....	6,125.18		6,125.18
Study of improvements, water front of San Juan Harbor.....	13.84		13.84
Construction and maintenance of a ferry across Bayamon River.....	622.87		622.87
Total.....	6,822.69		6,822.69
Total, department of interior.....	570,382.90	35,549.39	605,932.29
<b>Office of the commissioner of education:</b>			
Salaries.....	32,905.84	50.00	32,955.84
Contingent expenses—			
Postage.....	1,710.00		1,710.00
Incidentals.....	6,952.14	1,411.05	8,363.19
Total, office of the commissioner.....	41,567.98	1,461.05	43,029.03
<b>Public schools:</b>			
Common schools—			
Salaries.....	715,853.67	327.00	716,180.67
Contingent expenses.....	6,107.75	1,810.09	7,917.84
Textbooks and school supplies.....	49,580.02	501.60	50,081.62
Common-school equipment.....	3,014.89		3,014.89
<b>High schools:</b>			
Salaries.....	22,615.15		22,615.15
Contingent expenses.....	4,859.26	154.38	5,013.64
Water, San Juan High School.....	31.15		31.15
Lighting San Juan High School.....	41.92	2.70	44.62
Total, public schools.....	802,103.81	2,795.77	804,899.58
<b>Permanent university fund.....</b>	529.36		529.36
University fund.....	8,918.42	9,424.38	18,342.80
Funds for the University of Porto Rico.....	29,828.00	968.07	30,796.07
Expenses, board of trustees, University of Porto Rico.....	742.76		742.76
Scholarships in University of Porto Rico.....	9,293.52		9,293.52
Construction of building at University of Porto Rico.....	1,713.55		1,713.55
Total.....	51,026.61	10,392.45	61,418.06
<b>Support of deserving students—</b>			
Instruction and training of young men and women from Porto Rico in the United States.....	8,458.33		8,458.33
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	2,666.66		2,666.66
Establishment of scholarships in the high schools of Porto Rico.....	8,412.90		8,412.90
Honorary scholarship for Rafael Palmer.....	500.00		500.00
Education of young men and women in the Insular Normal School.....		266.60	266.60
Total, support of deserving students.....	25,037.89	266.60	25,304.49
<b>Miscellaneous expenditures—</b>			
Summer institutes and general lecture work.....	745.98		745.98
Teachers' institutes and general lecture work.....		21.59	21.59
Total, miscellaneous expenditures.....	745.98	21.59	767.57
Total department of education.....	920,481.27	14,937.46	935,418.73

**SCHEDULE NO. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Office of health, charities, and correction:</b>			
Office of director—			
Salaries.....	\$45,001.54	\$127.50	\$45,129.04
Contingent expenses—			
Traveling expenses.....	2,936.40	403.83	3,340.23
Transportation of prisoners.....	661.46	52.47	713.93
Supplies and equipment for laboratory.....	1,620.03	697.41	2,317.44
Purchase of samples for health and food inspectors.....	38.39	.....	38.39
Water for laboratory.....	5.50	45.10	50.60
Lighting.....	128.59	22.40	150.99
Printing.....	2,026.75	114.90	2,141.65
Purchase of vaccine.....	1,067.31	2,167.94	3,235.25
Incidentals.....	3,845.85	545.97	4,391.82
Rent of office and contingent expenses, sanitary officials in Ponce.....	301.10	28.10	329.20
	57,632.92	4,205.62	61,838.54
Instruction in elementary principles of sanitation.....	1,189.53	.....	1,189.53
Total, office of director.....	58,822.45	4,205.62	63,028.07
<b>Charitable institutions—</b>			
Leper colony—			
Salaries.....	3,755.75	47.50	3,803.25
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	3,563.24	298.90	3,862.14
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,518.98	204.64	3,723.62
	10,837.97	551.04	11,389.01
<b>Blind asylum—</b>			
Salaries.....	7,334.93	.....	7,334.93
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	6,021.45	465.12	6,486.57
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,089.75	305.36	3,395.11
Water.....	377.40	32.40	409.80
	16,823.53	802.88	17,626.41
<b>Insane asylum—</b>			
Salaries.....	16,629.84	.....	16,629.84
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	25,158.86	1,817.45	26,976.31
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,331.33	1,300.62	8,631.95
Water.....	1,746.72	87.20	1,833.92
Lighting.....	808.15	126.00	934.15
Transportation of patients.....	299.58	.....	299.58
Installation of warm baths.....	808.09	.....	808.09
	52,783.57	3,331.27	56,114.84
<b>Girls' Charity School—</b>			
Salaries.....	8,503.80	51.67	8,555.47
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	9,039.85	691.65	9,731.50
Clothing, books, etc.....	4,441.12	648.97	5,090.09
Water.....	685.48	46.32	731.80
Lighting.....	400.42	43.51	443.93
	23,070.67	1,482.12	24,552.79
<b>Boys' Charity School—</b>			
Salaries.....	14,962.83	.....	14,962.83
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	14,607.07	1,129.50	15,736.57
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	8,671.14	854.24	9,525.38
Equipment and supplies for industrial teaching.....	825.80	266.54	1,092.34
Water.....	1,120.36	85.00	1,205.36
Lighting.....	764.63	98.30	862.93
Visiting physician for charity schools.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Purchase of playground equipment.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	42,201.83	2,528.58	44,730.41



**SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
Office of health, charities, and correction—Continued.			
Charitable institutions—Continued.			
Reform school—			
Salaries.....	\$8,554.34	\$3.33	\$8,557.67
Contingent expenses—			
Subsistence.....	5,193.68	372.10	5,565.78
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	3,877.29	503.96	3,881.25
Equipment.....	1,370.90	423.08	1,793.98
Transportation.....	1,156.54	83.70	1,240.24
	19,652.75	1,386.17	21,038.92
Sanatorium of the antituberculosis league.....	8,000.00	1,078.75	9,078.75
Total, charitable institutions.....	173,870.32	11,160.81	184,531.13
Penal institutions—			
Penitentiary—			
Salaries.....	17,455.16	64.67	17,519.83
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	19,315.35	1,979.82	21,295.17
Clothing, etc.....	7,491.53	885.65	8,327.45
Savings fund.....	1,896.07	25.20	1,921.27
Purchase of raw material.....	1,214.49	173.36	1,389.85
Incidentals.....	6,783.76	880.42	6,964.18
Water.....	1,898.75	275.55	2,164.30
Lighting.....	1,317.16	167.85	1,485.01
	56,362.57	4,404.52	60,767.09
San Juan Jail—			
Salaries.....	7,940.99	30.00	7,970.99
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	7,225.88	670.67	7,896.55
Lighting.....	545.89	47.87	593.76
Incidentals.....	1,357.97	282.74	1,640.71
	17,100.73	1,041.28	18,142.01
Ponce Jail—			
Salaries.....	6,123.66	30.00	6,153.66
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,908.65	626.70	5,535.35
Lighting.....	444.06	60.00	504.06
Water.....	240.00	40.00	280.00
Incidentals.....	844.74	121.49	966.23
	12,561.11	878.19	13,439.30
Mayaguez Jail—			
Salaries.....	6,050.00		6,050.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,263.78	442.86	4,706.64
Incidentals.....	691.93	75.43	767.36
Lighting.....	275.82	59.98	335.80
Water.....	150.00	75.00	225.00
	11,431.53	650.27	12,081.80
Humacao Jail—			
Salaries.....	5,201.67		5,201.67
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	3,246.17	377.41	3,623.58
Rent of jail.....	720.00		720.00
Lighting.....	232.06	72.95	305.01
Incidentals.....	680.20	114.87	795.07
	10,080.10	565.23	10,645.33
Arecibo Jail—			
Salaries.....	5,178.00		5,178.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	2,503.87	331.76	2,835.63
Lighting.....	200.09	9.58	209.67
Water.....	728.52	183.55	912.07
Incidentals.....	594.86	138.02	732.88
	9,205.34	667.91	9,873.25

**SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Office of health, charities, and correction—Continued.</b>			
<b>Penal institutions—Continued.</b>			
Guayama Jail—			
Salaries.....	\$4,302.00	\$12.00	\$4,314.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	4,825.10	354.84	5,179.94
Incidentals.....	602.68	16.28	618.96
	9,729.78	383.12	10,112.90
Aguadilla Jail—			
Salaries.....	3,176.00	60.00	3,236.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	1,980.28	206.85	2,187.13
Rent of jail.....	720.00		720.00
Incidentals.....	544.24	44.62	588.86
	6,420.52	311.47	6,731.99
Vieques Jail—			
Salaries.....	3,025.00	30.00	3,055.00
Contingent expenses—			
Food for prisoners.....	2,489.29	345.06	2,834.35
Incidentals.....	666.85	70.26	737.11
	6,181.14	445.32	6,626.46
<b>Total, penal institutions.....</b>	<b>139,072.82</b>	<b>9,347.31</b>	<b>148,420.13</b>
Expenses of executions.....	224.00		224.00
Tuberculosis dispensaries.....		2,493.96	2,493.96
Tropical and transmissible diseases service.....	25,739.21	5,218.20	30,957.41
<b>Total, office of health, charities, and correction.....</b>	<b>397,228.80</b>	<b>32,425.90</b>	<b>429,654.70</b>
<b>Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....</b>	<b>13,251.09</b>	<b>1,507.56</b>	<b>14,758.65</b>
<b>Insular police:</b>			
Salaries.....	385,735.08	1,883.73	387,618.76
Contingent expenses—			
Rent of quarters.....	11,563.06	970.00	12,533.06
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	11,707.35	979.83	12,687.18
Transportation.....	9,468.09	1,336.58	10,804.62
Lighting.....	2,939.18	211.44	3,150.62
Incidentals.....	8,967.34	1,930.50	10,897.84
Water.....	1,129.28	96.03	1,225.31
Postage.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
Purchase of horses and bicycles.....		85.00	85.00
Uniforms.....		1,083.26	1,083.26
Uniform fund—no fiscal year.....	5,451.84		5,451.84
<b>Total, insular police.....</b>	<b>438,391.17</b>	<b>8,576.32</b>	<b>446,967.49</b>
<b>Government of the island of Culebra:</b>			
Salaries.....	999.98		999.98
Contingent expenses.....	1,054.63	75.00	1,129.63
<b>Total, government of the island of Culebra.....</b>	<b>2,054.61</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>2,129.61</b>
<b>Insular Library of Porto Rico:</b>			
Salaries.....	2,397.34		2,397.34
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals.....	871.78	54.58	926.36
Books, publications, etc.....	718.24	70.84	789.08
Lighting.....	530.34	154.80	685.14
<b>Total, Insular Library of Porto Rico.....</b>	<b>4,517.70</b>	<b>280.22</b>	<b>4,797.92</b>
<b>Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....</b>	<b>31,169.54</b>		<b>31,169.54</b>
<b>Publication of Official Gazette.....</b>	<b>6,606.99</b>	<b>769.76</b>	<b>7,376.75</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,776.53</b>	<b>769.76</b>	<b>38,546.29</b>
<b>Total, as per recapitulation.....</b>	<b>3,020,532.90</b>	<b>116,484.52</b>	<b>3,137,017.42</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 8.—Insular revenue expenditures—Executive—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

**RECAPITULATION.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
Office of the governor .....	\$14,371.09	\$278.10	\$14,649.19
Office of the secretary .....	312,548.36	14,892.00	327,440.36
Office of the attorney general .....	31,902.87	861.27	32,764.14
Office of the treasurer .....	231,959.63	5,137.15	237,096.78
Office of the auditor .....	45,666.88	1,194.39	46,861.27
Department of the interior .....	570,382.90	35,549.39	605,932.29
Department of education .....	920,481.27	14,937.46	935,418.73
Department of health, charities, and correction .....	397,228.80	32,425.90	429,654.70
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails .....	13,251.09	1,507.56	14,758.65
Insular police .....	438,391.17	8,576.32	446,967.49
Government of the island of Culebra .....	2,054.61	75.00	2,129.61
Insular Library of Porto Rico .....	4,517.70	280.22	4,797.92
Expenses of election in Porto Rico .....	31,160.54	.....	31,160.54
Publication of Official Gazette .....	6,606.99	769.76	7,376.75
<b>Total, executive expenditures .....</b>	<b>3,020,532.90</b>	<b>116,484.52</b>	<b>3,137,017.42</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 9.—Insular revenue expenditures—Judicial—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>United States district court:</b>			
Salaries .....	\$31,409.99	.....	\$31,409.99
Contingent expenses—			
Traveling expenses of—			
Marshals .....	638.95	.....	638.95
Court .....	971.83	390.75	1,062.58
Incidental expenses of—			
Court .....	2,049.98	97.46	2,147.44
District attorney's office .....	70.39	3.30	73.69
Purchase of law books .....	317.45	196.00	513.45
Lighting .....	127.21	8.00	135.21
Water .....	39.75	.55	40.30
Fees and mileage of—			
Witnesses .....	1,160.25	.....	1,160.25
Jurors .....	4,027.48	1.50	4,028.98
Fees United States commissioners .....	326.00	82.50	408.50
<b>Total, United States district court .....</b>	<b>41,148.28</b>	<b>480.06</b>	<b>41,628.34</b>
<b>Insular courts:</b>			
Salaries—			
Supreme court of Porto Rico .....	44,005.55	.....	44,005.55
District court of—			
San Juan .....	24,257.40	.....	24,257.40
Ponce .....	16,519.75	.....	16,519.75
Mayaguez .....	15,865.43	662.91	16,528.34
Arecibo .....	15,719.31	.....	15,719.31
Humacao .....	15,752.77	.....	15,752.77
Guayama .....	14,820.29	.....	14,820.29
Aguadilla .....	15,276.65	80.00	15,356.65
Municipal courts .....	80,056.90	44.00	80,100.90
<b>Total, salaries insular courts .....</b>	<b>242,274.14</b>	<b>786.91</b>	<b>243,061.05</b>
Contingent expenses—			
Incidentals—			
Supreme court .....	2,277.88	228.43	2,506.31
District courts .....	5,623.16	1,692.26	7,315.42
Municipal courts .....	4,436.76	88.70	4,525.46
Water—			
Supreme court .....	2.05	1.05	3.10
District courts .....	166.82	37.15	203.97
Lighting—			
District courts .....	198.30	10.01	208.31
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12,704.97</b>	<b>2,057.60</b>	<b>14,762.57</b>

**SCHEDULE No. 9.—Insular revenue expenditures—Judicial—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Insular courts—Continued.</b>			
Miscellaneous items—			
Rent of courthouses—			
District courts.....	\$2,160.00		\$2,160.00
Municipal courts.....	4,984.66		4,984.66
Traveling expenses—			
Judges and fiscals.....	2,394.69	\$358.05	2,752.74
Municipal court officials.....	3,462.59	354.48	3,817.07
Autopsies.....	975.00	60.00	1,035.00
Care of horses.....	6,853.02		6,853.02
Traveling expenses of marshals.....	1,289.14	62.53	1,351.67
Fees of witnesses, insular courts.....	25,001.69	2,607.29	27,608.98
Fees of jurors and incidental expenses of jury procedure.....	25,096.74	3,707.96	28,804.70
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	1,718.05	39.10	1,757.15
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court.....	12,621.48	491.70	13,113.18
Total.....	86,557.06	7,681.11	94,238.17
<b>Registrars of property:</b>			
Salaries, registrars of property—			
San Juan.....	11,729.33	22.67	11,752.00
Ponce.....	5,920.00		5,920.00
Mayaguez.....	5,920.00		5,920.00
Arecibo.....	4,740.00		4,740.00
San German.....	3,719.00		3,719.00
Humacao.....	3,360.00		3,360.00
Caguas.....	3,120.00		3,120.00
Guayama.....	3,550.00		3,550.00
Aguadilla.....	2,460.00		2,460.00
Total.....	44,518.33	22.67	44,541.00
<b>Contingent expenses—</b>			
Rent of offices.....	2,800.00		2,800.00
Incidentals.....	2,170.86	164.27	2,335.13
Total.....	4,970.86	164.27	5,135.13
Total, registrars of property.....	49,489.19	186.94	49,676.13
Total, judicial expenditures.....	432,173.64	11,192.62	443,366.26

**SCHEDULE No. 10.—Insular revenue expenditures—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
<b>Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor</b>			
Relief of grandchildren of Román Baldorioty de Castro.....	\$20,056.91	\$5,195.64	\$25,252.45
Collection of historical data of Porto Rico.....	333.36	27.78	361.14
Salary English teacher, Porto Rican Benevolent Society.....	1,200.00		1,200.00
Relief of C. Asenjo and F. E. Jones.....	675.00		675.00
Relief of M. María Ramírez.....	300.00		300.00
Relief of M. María Ramírez.....	292.25		292.25
Relief of Mrs. Gloria Suro, widow of Hon. José María Figueras.....	4,500.00		4,500.00
Relief of Pérez Moris, Lynn & Co.....	88.00		88.00
Relief of Guillermo Vivas.....	400.00		400.00
Relief of Manuela and Consuelo Menchaca Rodríguez.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Insular fair board.....	18,202.44		18,202.44
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....	1,443.49		1,443.49
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture of Porto Rico.....	7,118.82		7,118.82
Settlement of certain suits between the Roman Catholic Church and the people of Porto Rico.....	65,601.10		65,601.10
Expenses of bond issue for roads.....	510.15		510.15
Purchase of book for school boards and libraries entitled "Mujeres Puertorriqueñas".....	200.00		200.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.....	2,140.51	146.09	2,286.60

**SCHEDULE No. 10.—Insular revenue expenditures—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on account of the fiscal years 1911, 1910, and 1909—Continued.**

	On account of appropriations for—		Total expenditures, 1911.
	1911	1909 and 1910	
Repayment of fees, fines, and moneys improperly collected by secretaries and marshals of the insular courts.....	\$368.00	\$8.00	\$376.00
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....	84.00	163.86	247.86
Fees and expenses, board of pharmacy.....	699.23	333.31	1,032.54
Fees and expenses, board of medical examiners.....	833.17	63.33	896.50
Repayment of expenses in advertising the sale of property on account of delinquent taxes.....	25.00	.....	25.00
Board of commissioners for the formation of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.....	415.80	.....	415.80
Installation of the Legislative Assembly halls and removal of the attorney general's office.....	7,385.46	.....	7,385.46
Prevent the introduction of plant and insect diseases and pests.....	51.68	.....	51.68
Special-service fund.....	1,025.00	.....	1,025.00
Insular fair board, no fiscal year.....	2,999.32	.....	2,999.32
Emergency fund for control and suppression of epidemics.....	456.78	.....	456.78
Redemption of insular bonds for roads.....	8,500.00	.....	8,500.00
Repatriation of certain Porto Ricans now in Mexico.....	3.63	.....	3.63
Board of commissioners of agriculture—Introduction of beneficial birds, insects, and parasites.....	116.67	.....	116.67
Claims of Apremiadores.....	.....	67.00	67.00
Compilation, printing, and distribution of a register of Porto Rico.....	.....	237.83	237.83
Total.....	147,025.77	6,242.24	153,268.01

**SCHEDULE No. 11.—Trust-fund expenditures—Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

**MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TAX.**

Months.	Municipal property tax.			School tax.	Total.
	General fund.	Road fund.	School fund.		
1910.					
July.....	\$3,138.64	\$374.11	\$3,004.25	\$1,230.13	\$13,247.13
August.....	36,835.67	4,383.83	13,739.82	5,962.84	60,942.16
September.....	273,082.25	30,661.73	101,247.98	43,209.34	448,201.30
October.....	54,523.17	5,836.77	20,119.86	8,629.04	89,108.84
November.....	48,496.77	5,148.30	17,881.76	7,814.62	79,341.45
December.....	20,031.04	2,235.52	7,422.14	3,220.12	32,908.82
1911.					
January.....	14,207.98	1,592.29	5,266.77	2,265.02	23,332.06
February.....	56,361.88	6,021.54	20,794.42	9,093.30	92,271.14
March.....	210,192.36	23,413.15	77,868.55	33,069.22	344,543.28
April.....	70,551.65	7,632.64	26,061.45	11,337.99	115,583.73
May.....	20,584.45	2,310.35	7,631.56	3,264.07	33,790.43
June.....	16,075.31	1,736.07	5,937.12	2,580.77	26,339.27
Total.....	829,081.17	91,846.30	306,975.68	131,706.46	1,359,609.61

**SCHEDULE NO. 11.—Trust-fund expenditures—Payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them by the insular government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Con.**

**MUNICIPAL BOND REDEMPTION TAX.**

Months.	San Juan.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	Arecibo.	Total.
<b>1910.</b>					
July.....	\$1,293.24	\$312.04	\$346.72	\$46.20	\$1,998.20
August.....	191.89	1,758.62	794.88	246.13	2,991.52
September.....	25,744.06	9,170.16	8,675.42	4,882.55	48,472.82
October.....	8,913.22	1,408.40	634.06	510.51	11,466.19
November.....	8,500.59	1,299.46	827.33	281.47	10,908.85
December.....	2,068.29	1,424.24	904.11	185.40	4,582.04
<b>1911.</b>					
January.....	1,379.29	641.90	664.03	71.46	2,756.68
February.....	9,373.93	3,792.40	1,379.10	266.00	14,811.43
March.....	22,293.00	5,477.28	6,484.68	4,169.99	38,424.95
April.....	10,473.24	1,716.23	1,952.01	544.32	14,685.80
May.....	1,951.70	544.22	756.54	230.90	3,483.36
June.....	2,425.93	682.75	626.20	119.56	3,854.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>94,609.01</b>	<b>28,227.70</b>	<b>24,045.08</b>	<b>11,554.49</b>	<b>158,436.28</b>

**SCHEDULE NO. 12.—Trust-fund expenditures—Road bond fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

<b>Insular bond fund for road construction:</b>	<b>Total</b>
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction, acts of 1906, 1907, 1910.....	\$103,731.90
Yauco road section.....	255.98
Comerio-Barranquitas road section.....	51.76
Maricao road section.....	50.75
Consumo-Maricao road section.....	15.00
Construction of Caguas Bridge, Caguas-Humacao road.....	9.68
Construction of Bridges, Aguadilla-Aguada road.....	2.17
Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa road section.....	2.10
Purchase of machinery and supplies for road construction under bond act.....	.42
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>104,119.76</b>

**SCHEDULE NO. 13.—Trust-fund expenditures—Miscellaneous—For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.**

<b>Under supervision of the commissioner of interior:</b>	
Irrigation fund.....	\$708,770.86
Special deposit, J. C. McCormick.....	524.36
Special deposit, Arecibo-Camuy road.....	242.09
Special deposit, Juan R. Baiz.....	187.27
Special deposit, Fernando Strazzara, late secretary, municipal court of Mayaguez.....	169.83
Special deposit, construction of Cataño-Pueblo Viejo road.....	98.15
Special deposit, National Surety Co.....	16.40
Special deposit, W. C. Lockwood.....	7.20
Special deposit, Wenceslao Borda.....	4.42
Special deposit, Camuy-Hatillo road.....	6.12
Special deposit, Valenciano River bridge.....	.28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$710,026.98</b>
<b>Under supervision of commissioner of education:</b>	
School extension in Porto Rico—	
General account.....	5,016.73
Expenses, school exhibit at insular fair.....	1,258.51
Plans for school buildings.....	157.00
School building fund—	
Construction of school house in—	
Aguada.....	2,475.23
Maunabo.....	624.81
Vega Alta.....	568.57
Ciales.....	21.55
University agricultural fund.....	45,631.39
University fund.....	1,415.83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>57,169.62</b>

## Under supervision of the auditor:

## Insular bond redemption tax—

Payment on principal of road bonds.....	\$50,000.00
Interest on road bonds.....	42,562.50
Refunds.....	250.01
Outstanding liabilities.....	6,678.68
Teachers' pension fund.....	2,201.94
Cash bond deposits.....	1,343.00
Insular police relief fund.....	1,415.80
Franchise deposits.....	1,165.61
Salaries, treasury agents.....	746.67
Sale of articles and work done, Boys' Charity School....	556.26
Special improvement tax at Arroyo.....	3.52
Special cemetery tax at Comerio.....	1.44

Total..... **\$106,925.43**

Total miscellaneous expenditures..... **874,122.03**

## EXHIBIT BB.

*Income and expenditures of the insular government, exclusive of trust funds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and comparisons with the two preceding fiscal years.*

## INCOME.

	1911	1910	1909
Customs.....	\$1,065,998.95	\$879,362.43	\$803,386.35
Internal revenue.....	2,571,450.02	2,223,472.52	2,076,241.80
Miscellaneous.....	349,296.87	349,001.46	206,112.10
Repayment of loans by municipalities.....	79,659.81	93,586.80	99,328.90
Repayment of loans by school boards.....	38,943.41	43,094.74	33,257.21
Repayments by bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation	274,405.34	107,829.42	72,254.36
Repayments to appropriations by disbursing officer and transfers.....	49,640.36	48,221.17	168,380.26
Total income.....	4,429,403.76	3,744,568.54	3,548,960.98

## EXPENDITURES.

	1911	1910	1909
Legislative.....	\$60,596.60	\$53,484.14	\$57,021.00
Executive.....	3,137,017.42	2,883,934.73	3,275,539.39
Judicial.....	443,366.26	420,834.57	418,005.29
Miscellaneous.....	153,268.01	89,358.72	27,827.02
Loans to municipalities.....	19,200.00	39,840.80	173,335.14
Loans to school boards.....	17,385.86	29,643.14	100,284.90
Repayments to appropriations and transfers.....	95,591.31	42,543.50	43,172.11
Total expenditures.....	3,926,425.46	3,550,648.60	4,096,184.85
Annual surplus or deficit.....	502,978.30	184,919.85	<sup>1</sup> 546,223.87

<sup>1</sup> Deficit.

## EXHIBIT C.

*Loans of the insular government to the municipalities of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved Mar. 10, 1904, and amended Feb. 14, 1906.*

Municipalities.	Amount of loans July 1, 1910.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1911.	Loans authorized and not paid.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$6,666.67	.....	\$1,333.34	\$5,333.33	.....	\$5,333.33
Aguada.....	800.00	.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....
Aguadilla.....	6,152.99	.....	1,025.24	5,127.75	.....	5,127.75
Agua Buenas.....	3,000.00	.....	500.00	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Albionito.....	8,400.00	.....	1,300.00	7,100.00	.....	7,100.00
Arecibo.....	7,983.92	\$1,000.00	2,000.00	6,983.92	\$16.08	7,000.00
Barros.....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....

## EXHIBIT C.

*Loans of the insular government to the municipalities of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved Mar. 10, 1904, and amended Feb. 14, 1906—Contd.*

Municipalities.	Amount of loans July 1, 1910.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1911.	Loans au- thorized and not paid.	Total.
Bayamon.....	\$14,084.38		\$3,007.52	\$11,076.86	\$4,915.62	\$15,992.48
Cabo Rojo.....	9,955.54		1,422.23	8,533.31		8,533.31
Caguas.....	43,000.00		7,000.00	36,000.00		36,000.00
Camuy.....	850.01		450.01	400.00		400.00
Cayey.....	31,964.52		3,551.01	28,412.91		28,412.91
Cidra.....	1,375.00		458.33	916.67		916.67
Coamo.....	18,750.00		3,125.00	15,625.00		15,625.00
Dorado.....	4,800.00		600.00	4,200.00		4,200.00
Fajardo.....					6,000.00	6,000.00
Guayama.....	4,000.00	\$8,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Hatillo.....	1,000.00		500.00	500.00		500.00
Juana Diaz.....	4,600.86		1,000.00	3,600.86		3,600.86
Lajas.....	3,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Larcs.....	2,400.00		2,400.00			
Las Marias.....	5,237.70		709.71	4,527.99		4,527.99
Loiza.....	7,800.00	5,000.00	1,600.00	11,200.00		11,200.00
Maricao.....	1,400.00		1,400.00			
Mayaguez.....	21,000.00		7,000.00	14,000.00		14,000.00
Morovis.....	2,000.00		500.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
Patillas.....	3,000.00		1,266.66	1,733.34		1,733.34
Ponce.....	44,800.00		6,400.00	38,400.00		38,400.00
Quebradillas.....	250.00		125.00	125.00		125.00
Salinas.....	5,350.00		1,783.33	3,566.67		3,566.67
San German.....	12,900.00		2,405.23	10,494.77		10,494.77
San Juan.....	52,714.28	5,000.00	10,428.57	47,285.71		47,285.71
San Lorenzo.....	2,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
San Sebastian.....	3,943.82		2,391.91	1,551.91		1,551.91
Santa Isabel.....	9,087.08		2,768.19	6,318.89		6,318.89
Toa Alta.....	1,842.04		1,011.04	831.00		831.00
Toa Baja.....	900.00		150.00	750.00		750.00
Utua.....	25,300.00		2,000.00	23,300.00		23,300.00
Vega Baja.....	3,566.76		646.89	2,919.87		2,919.87
Yabucoa.....	11,400.00	200.00	2,000.00	9,600.00	400.00	10,000.00
Total.....	387,875.57	19,200.00	79,659.81	327,415.76	11,331.70	338,747.46

## EXHIBIT D.

*Loans of the insular government to the school boards of the island under acts of the Legislative Assembly approved Mar. 10, 1904, and amended Feb. 14, 1906.*

School boards.	Amount of loans July 1, 1910.	Loans made during the year.	Amount repaid during year.	Amount of loans June 30, 1911.	Loans au- thorized and not paid.	Total.
Añasco.....	\$700.00	\$53.10	\$200.00	\$553.10	\$46.90	\$600.00
Arecibo.....	27,000.00		3,000.00	24,000.00		24,000.00
Arroyo.....	2,444.45		611.11	1,833.34		1,833.34
Cabo Rojo.....					6,000.00	6,000.00
Caguas.....	6,400.00		800.00	5,600.00		5,600.00
Coamo.....	3,600.00		600.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Fajardo.....	271.65	9,332.76	1,204.41	8,400.00		8,400.00
Guayama.....	3,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,500.00		1,500.00			
Lajas.....	3,230.40		666.66	2,563.74	769.60	3,333.34
Larcs.....	1,000.00		1,000.00			
Manati.....		6,000.00	600.00	4,800.00		4,800.00
Naranjito.....		2,000.00	133.38	1,866.62		1,866.62
Patillas.....	600.00		100.00	500.00		500.00
Peñuelas.....	1,300.00		350.00	950.00	1,500.00	2,450.00
Ponce.....	21,000.00		10,500.00	10,500.00		10,500.00
Rio Piedras.....	1,750.00		437.50	1,312.50		1,312.50
Sabana Grande.....	533.34		106.67	426.67		426.67
Salinas.....	4,000.00		1,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
San German.....	1,200.00		400.00	800.00		800.00
San Juan.....	54,157.14		11,042.86	43,114.28		43,114.28
Santa Isabel.....	3,000.00		3,000.00			
Toa Baja.....	900.00		150.00	750.00		750.00
Yauco.....	4,540.82		540.82	4,000.00		4,000.00
Total.....	142,127.80	17,385.86	38,943.41	119,970.25	8,316.50	128,286.75



## EXHIBIT E.

*Statement of customs refund by the United States to Porto Rico under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved Mar. 24 and Apr. 12, 1900.*

Total amount of advances and payments by the Treasurer of the United States to the people of Porto Rico on account of customs revenues collected in the United States on importations from Porto Rico. The sums paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico by the Treasurer of the United States were placed on the books of the auditor's office to the credit of the appropriation "Allotment from appropriations of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," and amounted in all to..... \$1,900,183.86

*Amounts from which were distributed by transfers authorized by the Governor to various trust fund appropriations for public and permanent improvements, as follows:*

	Appropriated by transfer.	Amount expended.	Unexpended balance.
Construction and repair of country roads.....	\$1,304,177.52	\$1,298,427.52	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		5,750.00	.....
Maintenance and repair of roads, removal of landslides.....	10,855.00	10,855.00	.....
School extension.....	429,076.50	426,824.20	\$2,252.30
Insular Normal School, purchase of site.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Transfers to insular revenues.....	82,329.17	82,329.17	.....
Insular Normal School, erection of building.....	31,500.00	31,500.00	.....
Insular Normal School.....	21,000.00	21,000.00	.....
University of Porto Rico, purchase of land.....	10,000.00	9,707.28	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		292.72	.....
Refund of duties to contractors, paid on material used on public works.....	6,000.00	1,254.84	.....
Transferred to general allotment.....		4,745.16	.....
Claims paid Red "D" Steamship Co., freight on coin shipments.....	291.05	291.05	.....
Payment of saving fund, penitentiary.....	128.74	128.74	.....
Amount advanced to road supervisor at Humacao for completion of Fajardo-Fajardo Playa road.....	\$500.00		.....
Less repayment of.....	.43		.....
	499.57	499.57	.....
	1,899,357.55	1,897,105.25	2,252.30

Unexpended balance..... \$2,252.30  
Amount expended..... 1,897,105.25

Appropriated by transfer..... 1,899,357.55  
Balance remaining to credit of appropriation "Allotment from appropriations of revenues collected on importations from Porto Rico to the United States," as shown by the appropriation ledgers of the auditor's office..... 11,614.19

Total amount of allotment paid to the treasurer of Porto Rico, including transfer from refund of duties to contractors, purchase of land, University of Porto Rico, and construction and repair of country roads.... 1,910,971.74

## SUMMARY.

Total of the unexpended balance of the appropriations, as shown in the foregoing statements of the allotment..... \$2,252.30  
Total amount remaining to the credit of the general allotment, as shown by the books of the auditor's office, referred to in the foregoing statement, available for transfer..... 11,614.19  
Total available balance of the general allotment and the appropriations created by transfers therefrom, June 30, 1911..... 13,866.49

The balance standing to the credit of the appropriation "School extension in Porto Rico" will be increased from time to time as repayments shall be made by the various municipalities which have built schoolhouses on shares, part of the cost of which is to be paid back to the insular government within a specified time. It may also be decreased on account of advances to municipalities for the same purpose and under the same conditions.

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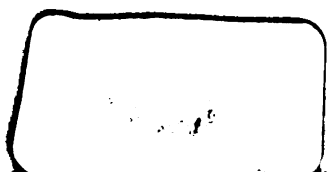














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